"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; tomorrow partly cloudy, colder in afternoon or night; moderate to fresh south and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,185. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

URGES CONGRESS TO PUT ON SPEED

President Sends for the Leaders and Tells Them to Apply the Spurs.

MUST RUSH MONEY BILLS

Wants Routine Work Hastened to Make Way for the Defense Measures.

ASKS EARLY ADJOURNMENT

Desires No Conflict with Party Conventions, but Congressmen Give Little Encouragement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Invigorated by his week-end cruise in Chesapeake Bay, President Wilson started in this morning in an effort to put some life and energy into the slow-moving Congress. "Speed up" was the substance of what he said to legislative leaders who visited the White House on his invitation. The President told them that he was anxious for Congress to finish its business and adjourn before the assembling of the national political conventions in June. He did not get much encouragement, however, from those to whom he advanced that suggestion.

With one exception all those with whom the President discussed the legislative situation were Chairmen of House committees or sub-committees having charge or annual appropriation bills. The exception was Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska. Mr. Hitchcock is Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Philippines, and as such is in charge of the Philippines Independence bill now under debate in the upper house.

To all these legislators the President made it plain that he desired greater activity on the part of Congress in handling the routine business; that is, the annual budgets providing appropriations for the expenses of the Government.

Those with whom the President consulted were Chairman Flood of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which drafts the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill; Chairman Stephens of the Committee on Indian Affairs, which prepares the Annual Appropriation bill to provide for the Indian Service; Chairman Lever of the Committee on Agriculture, which has charge of the bill making annual appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, and Chairman Page of the sub-committee of the Appropriations Committee, in charge of the bill making annual appropriations for the District of Columbia.

It was apparent from what President Wilson said to his visitors that he was anxious to have the legislative decks cleared of all the annual appropriations measures as soon as possible, so that nothinw will stand in the way of consideration of the bills to carry the Administration's preparedness policy into effect. Evidence accumulates that the Administration is aroused over the opposition and indifference to its national defense measures and realizes that considerable time will be required to enact the preparedness legislation.

It is for the purpose of creating a more positive sentiment in favor of larger land and sea forces that the President will make his tour of the Central West, his hope being that after he explains the situation to them the people of that region will bring pressure to bear on their representatives in Congress to support the Administration's plans.

Critics of the preparedness policy are predicting that the President will find little enthusiasm in Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas and in parts of Wisconsin and Illinois when he goes there to appeal for better means of national defense. Some go so far as to say that he will not continue his projected "swings" after he has returned from the trip on which he will start next Friday night. Friends of the President do not share this pessimistic view. It is conceded on all sides, however, that the speech-making tour of the President is of the greatest importance politically.

The President will leave for New York on Wednesday afternoon and remain there on Wednesday night and Thursday, making two speeches on Thursday night. He still plans to return to Washington on Friday morning before starting on his trip.

St. Louis was added to the itinerary today at the urgent request of Senators Stone and Reed of Missouri. Progress was made on the arrangements for the meetings and entertainments to be attended by him in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, Des Moines, Milwaukee, Topeka, Kansas City, and St. Louis.

The President was strongly urged today to visit the South on the second trip he plans to make soon after returning from the first. South Carolina and Virginia Legislatures asked him to address them, and many cities in all parts of the South sent invitations. In reply to all he said he would go South if he possibly could.

BOMB THROWN FROM TRAIN.

Grocery Store Badly Damaged in Second Avenue.

A bomb, evidently thrown from a passing elevated train on Second Avenue, near 107th Street, exploded at 11:30 o'clock last night in front of the grocery store and macaroni factory of Jacob Bruck at 2,074 Second Avenue with a noise that brought residents running to the street many blocks away from the explosion.

The plate glass window of the grocery store was shattered and the doors blown in, groceries and macaroni being scattered about the interior. Windows were shattered in the first three floors of four buildings across the street. Residents in the four-story tenement house in which the grocery store was situated were thrown out of their beds.

The explosion was heard both at the Third Branch Detective Bureau, at 118th Street and Third Avenue, and at the East 104th Street Station, and a number of detectives and police reserves were sent out to the corner, where thousands of persons had already gathered. The police believe that business rivals of Bruck, who had recently established his macaroni factory in the neighborhood, where several similar factories were already in operation, instigated the bombthrowing.

SEATAG OYSTERS are certified.
The blue tag on every shell introduces you to half-shell oysters of certified freshness, purity, and genuine deep-sea flavor. —Advt.

COMPULSION BILL REACHES THE LORDS

Passes First Reading There Following Final Triumph in Commons, 383 to 36.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Military Service bill passed the third reading in the House of Commons tonight by a vote of 383 to 36. The bill was immediately sent to the House of Lords and had its first reading. The vote on the second reading will be taken on Wednesday, and Parliament will probably be prorogued Friday.

The principal discussion in Commons tonight turned upon safeguards against employing the measure for industrial compulsion, many members expressing suspicion because David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, had not participated in the debates. Andrew Bonar Law, in behalf of the Government, gave assurances, which, he said, were binding on the whole Government.

The size of the minority vote, virtually only a third of that on its first reading, is regarded as a great triumph for Premier Asquith and Andrew Bonar Law, who directed its course. There is no doubt that general opposition to the measure has diminished greatly since its introduction, and that the feeling of the country is strongly with the Government.

SWEDEN TO DISCUSS STEPS FOR DEFENSE

Rigsdag Appoints a Committee of Twelve to Hold Conference With the King.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 24, (via London.)—The Riksdag has appointed a committee of twelve members to confer with the King on foreign affairs and defense measures.

The committee, which is representative of all parties in both chambers, included three Socialists and the Conservative, Professor Kjellen, who is known as a pro-German.

ROME EXPECTS HOUSE; HOPES FOR PEACE STEPS

Rumor That American Cardinals Are Urging Wilson to Have Him Visit the Pope.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 24.—It is expected that Colonel E. M. House will visit Rome soon and the hope is expressed in Vatican circles that his presence may afford an opportunity to discuss the possibility of opening negotiations between the belligerents, which, even if they do not lead to immediate peace, will smooth the way toward more concrete steps later.

It is asserted here that the American Cardinals have been trying to induce President Wilson to have Colonel House visit the Pope.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 25.—German newspapers, which have just reached London, lay great emphasis on the importance of the mission of Colonel House. The news that he has decided to visit Berlin is displayed as information of the first importance, and the newspapers publish long preliminary letters from the United States concerning his mission.

The Hamburg Fremdenblatt says that Colonel House's errand is to restore harmony among the American Ambassadors in Europe and it expresses the hope that the efforts to restore peace will be successful.

GOETHALS AND EDWARDS WILL END ROW HERE

Canal Governor Accompanying Military Commander Home to Explain Clash at Panama.

PANAMA, Jan. 24.—Serious differences of an official nature which have arisen during the last few months between Major General Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, and Brig. Gen. Edwards, commanding the United States troops in the zone, are to come to a head at Washington when these two officials reach the capital, according to Governor Goethals. They sailed today for the United States on the steamer Calamares.

Governor Goethals said before his departure that criticisms, alleged to have been made by General Edwards, had reached the Secretary of War and that the Secretary had requested information on the subject. The Governor replied with an official communication, detailing the troubles.

Governor Goethals declared that General Edwards had had much to say regarding the administration of affairs on the Isthmus, especially with reference to the methods and costs of construction of many military buildings under canal jurisdiction. It is understood that Governor Goethals also resents many of the criticisms alleged to have been made by General Edwards regarding the form of the canal government, General Edwards believing, it is said, that the military and civil authority should be vested in one person, instead of separated, as at present.

General Edwards, before leaving Panama, said that Governor Goethals had been misinformed, but otherwise he declined to discuss the subject.

Governor Goethals further announced that he intends to give General Edwards ample opportunity to make whatever statements he thinks necessary before the Secretary of War and the Congressional Committees.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Jan. 24.—General Goethals, before sailing today, indorsed the petition of the civilian employes on the canal, seeking recognition by Congress for their services on the waterway. The petition was forwarded today to Secretary of War Garrison and the employes were jubilant, believing that its indorsement by General Goethals will carry sufficient weight to insure the success of a bill now before the Senate.

"FLORIDA & WEST INDIAN LIMITED."
Atlantic Coast Line, 9:15 A. M. Only train carrying through sleeper to Orlando and Tampa, one night out service. 1190 B'way. —Advt.

WHITMAN QUIETS THOMPSON ROW

Governor Calls the Republican Leaders Into Conference and Fireworks Die Out.

COMMITTEE MAY GET TIME

McQuistion Resolution to Investigate All Junket Bills Is Shelved.

SWEET IS CONCILIATORY

Chairman Thompson Says He Was Approached to End His Inquiry, but Rejected "Deal."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Governor Whitman has assumed the part of peacemaker in the row between Speaker Sweet of the Assembly and Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara, Chairman of the Legislative Committee which has been investigating the Public Service Commissions. He seemed in a fair way to succeed in restoring at least a semblance of harmonious relations between the two, and establishing a modus vivendi between the Senate, which is backing Senator Thompson, and the Assembly, which stands almost solidly behind Speaker Sweet, when the Senator made a statement which may reopen the breech.

Senator Thompson was in his seat at the evening session, but played a silent part throughout, much to the disappointment of a large crowd which filled the galleries and every available inch of space allotted to visitors in the Senate chamber. After adjournment the newspaper correspondents at the Capitol gathered about him for an interview.

"Since I reached the Capitol," said Senator Thompson, "I have been approached with the proposition that if I would consent to call off the hearings and stop taking testimony, the Assembly would pass the concurrent resolution and give the committee the $30,000 as well as the extension of time until March 4, which the Senate already has voted."

Thompson Rejects "a Deal."

"And what was your answer?" Senator Thompson was asked.

"I told the man who put the matter up to me that I could not consider any such proposition or enter upon any such deal," said the Senator. "I am standing pat. I shall do all I can to get this resolution through. I owe that to the committee. The only question now is whether my investigation is to be stopped or not. If it is to stop, I propose to know who is stopping it."

The Senator's statement about being approached was volunteered and was not prompted by any question the newspaper correspondents had asked him. He absolutely refused to divulge the identity of the person who had "approached" him.

"Was it a person whom you would regard as responsible?" the Senator was asked.

"Everybody in an official connection here at the Capitol is supposed to be responsible," said the Senator.

"Was it a person whom you could assume had the right to speak for the Assembly?" asked one of the correspondents.

"I do not care to say anything about that," said Senator Thompson with a smile. "In fact I do not care to say a thing more than I have said for the present."

"Will your committee investigate it, or will you suggest the appointment of a new committee to investigate what prompted the proposition," the Senator was asked.

"I will never suggest another legislative investigation as long as I live," said Senator Thompson with considerable emphasis.

It is not unlikely that the Senate and Assembly will take cognizance of what Senator Thompson said about being approached. Questioning among his friends brought no information to shed light on the identity of the person. The Senator has hinted darkly in many recent interviews that corporate influences were behind the move to check his investigation.

"All we are asking for is a month's time and that is reasonable and $30,000 in addition to what we already have received to keep the committee alive," he said. "We are willing to practice any amount of economy if they only give us this additional money. The employes of the committee in their loyalty have told me that if the Legislature won't give me all the money we need I am at liberty to slash and cut their bills all I please. As far as the members of the committee are concerned, we are willing to put on overalls and ride up and down from Albany on freight trains, if that's what the Assembly wants."

Whitman as Peacemaker.

Governor Whitman took a hand in the situation as soon as the Senate and Assembly leaders arrived at the Capitol today. Speaker Sweet, Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, Senator George W. Argetsinger, who is the only member of the Senate to have openly opposed the continuation of the Thompson probe; Majority Leader Simon L. Adler of the Assembly, Chairman William J. Maier of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee—all these were summoned to the Governor's private office, where they spent more than two hours in conference with him.

It was after this conference that the first indications of peace began to loom above the clouded horizon of the Capitol. Among the assembling lawmakers who were getting ready for a stormy all-night session the word went around—at first in whispers—that the fight was all off and that Senator Thompson would have his way. Speaker Sweet when he came up from the Governor's room was in a conference for more than an hour with Alexander Whitaker, Treasurer of the Republican State Committee, who was supposed to have come to the Capitol on a party errand to pour oil on the troubled waters.

In the Senate not a cross word was spoken and nothing but routine business was transacted. The session was delayed by a conference among Senator Brown, Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Senator Thompson, at which the two first named gave conciliatory council.

McQuistion Resolution In.

In the Assembly Assemblyman R. Hunter McQuistion of Brooklyn intro-

Continued on Page 20.

The Manor, Asheville, N. C. The English Inn of America. Albert Malone, Mgr.—Advt.

Third German Aeroplane Raid on Kent; Docks at Dover Were Shelled Sunday

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Following yesterday's announcement of two German air raids on the coast of Kent comes an official statement of a third, made today. A Government communication issued tonight says that a German aeroplane passed over Dover at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and was engaged by all the anti-aircraft guns and pursued by two British machines.

BERLIN, Jan. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German Admiralty issued the following today:

"A German naval aeroplane during the night of Jan. 22-23 dropped bombs on the station, barracks, and docks of Dover."

A later Admiralty statement said:

"The German naval aeroplanes on Jan. 23 dropped bombs on aviation sheds in Hougham, to the west of Dover. Great fires were clearly observed."

The official British account of the German aeroplane attack, as given out Sunday, said that the east coast of Kent was visited early that morning by a hostile aeroplane which dropped nine bombs, killing one person and injuring six. The announcement did not reveal the fact, now made public by the German Admiralty, that the attack was made on the City of Dover.

Monastir Bombarded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, Jan. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The largest air raid yet carried out in the Balkans was made by the French this morning on Monastir. Starting at 7 o'clock thirty-two aeroplanes from aerodromes near Saloniki flew off in regular squadrons. There has recently been some concentration of troops, both German and Bulgar, at Monastia, probably to use it as a shelter against the Winter weather.

The flight to Monastir took just over two hours. The weather was fine, and at 9 o'clock a violent wind sprang up. Some of the aircraft were gunplanes, and bombarded the German and Bulgarian headquarters with their guns. Others dropped shells and bombs. Buildings known to be in use as hospitals were avoided.

As the last squadronilla, pitching in the boisterous north wind but flying in regular order across the blue sky, circled over the town, its pilots saw black clouds of smoke rolling up from the places where the bombs of the leading planes had fallen.

All the French machines were vigorously shelled by enemy batteries round the town, but every one had returned unhurt by noon to Saloniki. On the way back they dropped any bombs they had remaining on two or three villages near Ghevgeli, where Bulgarian troops are known to be encamped.

All the airmen returned without a scratch, though constantly fired at.

MEYER AND BEALE FIGHT WITH FISTS

Ex-Secretary of Navy and ex-Minister to Persia Battle on the Sidewalk.

MEETING REVIVES OLD FEUD

Row in Front of Metropolitan Club, Washington—Beale in Thaw Party at Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—George von L. Meyer of Hamilton, Mass., former Secretary of the Navy, who came to Washington to attend the preparedness convention of the National Security League, and Truxton Beale of this city, former Minister to Persia and Greece, brother-in-law of the Russian Ambassador, engaged in a fist fight in front of the Metropolitan Club this afternoon.

Neutral observers said that the honors were about even, and that neither participant was badly bruised. The fighting was fast and furious. Mr. Beale will be 60 years old in March. Mr. Meyer will be 58 in June.

After delivering preparedness addresses before the Security Convention, Mr. Meyer decided to remain in Washington for a few days. He entered the Metropolitan Club this afternoon, and there encountered Mr. Beale. It was said that there has been long-standing ill-feeling between the two men, and it was rekindled. The original disagreement, it was said, was understood to have arisen at the old Knickerbocker Club in New York, but the exact nature of the feud could not be ascertained tonight.

Mr. Beale, it is reported, invited Mr. Meyer to "come outside," and the invitation was accepted. No time was lost in preliminaries, and blows were landed simultaneously. After half a round the amateur battlers clinched and fell to the sidewalk, first one and then the other rolling on top. They pommeled each other vigorously for a while, staging the roll-and-tumble part of the fight, but friends and some chauffeurs and cabmen rushed in and separated the combatants before serious damage was done.

Mr. Meyer went to his hotel and Mr. Beale to his home, a block away. Both were a bit tousled, but were minus serious cuts or bruises.

Efforts made tonight to get statements from Mr. Meyer and Mr. Beale were unsuccessful. At Mr. Meyer's hotel it was said that he had gone out for the evening, and a servant at the Beale residence said Mr. Beale was not at home.

Mr. Meyer served in the Roosevelt Cabinet as Postmaster General and was Secretary of the Navy under President Taft. He was Ambassador to Italy, Russia, and Germany under President Roosevelt. Mr. Beale is a brother-in-law of John R. McLean, the publisher, as well as the Russian Ambassador, Mr. Bakhmeteff. He was Minister to Persia and afterward Minister to Greece, Rumania, and Serbia when James G. Blaine was Secretary of State. Mr. Blaine was the father of Mr. Beale's first wife.

Truxton Beale's escapade of yesterday was not the first of its kind. He was in the Thaw party on the evening of the murder of Stanford White at the Madison Square Roof Garden.

It was in September of 1902 that Mr. Beale's temper got him into the worst trouble. He was living in California, where he was well known. The San Francisco News Letter, a weekly publication devoted to society, music, and art news, printed a paragraph which Mr. Beale and his friends supposed had reference to Miss Marie Oge, the daughter of a wealthy Californian and a friend of Mr. Beale's.

Mr. Beale and his friend, Thomas H. Williams, President of the California Jockey Club, met in a club and talked the matter over, according to the reports published later, and decided that it was their duty to revive the days of chivalry. Mr. Beale telephoned to Frederick Marriott, editor of The News Letter, and asked to see him. Mr. Marriott invited the two men to his home and met them at the door.

One of the men struck Mr. Marriott in the face when they met, according to the testimony at the trial later. The editor was not sure which man hit him. After the blow, he said, one of them drew a revolver. Mr. Marriott started to run upstairs. Four shots were fired and he was wounded seriously, three of the bullets striking him in the back and one in the thigh, the last crippling him for life.

Mr. Beale and Mr. Williams were found at a club by the police, but, due to their high standing in the community, they were placed under bail for trial. Mr. Beale was said to have more "pull" than any other man in the State at that time, and when the case went to trial both men were acquitted. Marriott sued for damages, but got nothing from Mr. Beale. He did get a verdict for $16,780 from Williams, however.

Soon after this affair Mr. Beale and the Miss Oge who had figured in the case came to this city and were married.

For nourishing diet in dyspepsia or sore throat use Horlick's Malted Milk. Avoid substitutes. —Advt.

SCUTARI TAKEN BY THE AUSTRIANS

Invaders Now Marching on Durazzo as Serbs and Montenegrins Retreat.

AVLONA IS ALSO MENACED

Vienna, as Peace Condition, Wanted Nicholas's Army to Fight on Italian Frontier.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 25.—Scutari, in Northern Albania, has been occupied by Austro-Hungarian troops, it is officially announced in Vienna, and the Italian expeditionary force in Albania is soon to be attacked, according to the Saloniki correspondent of the Havas Agency.

Bulgarians who, in co-operation with Austrians, captured the Albanian town of Berat, are reported by this correspondent to be advancing toward Avlona, which is held by the Italians. Austrian troops are said to be moving in the direction of Durazzo, where Essad Pasha, at the head of his Albanian troops, is preparing resistance.

The Austrian occupation of Scutari appears to confirm previous statements that no negotiations are now proceeding between Austria and Montenegro, as according to the reports concerning the original Austrian offers of peace it was understood that the Montenegrins were to hold Scutari as compensation for Austria's occupation of Mount Lovcen.

Telegrams from Vienna assert that no negotiations are possible until the Montenegrins have surrendered their arms, but the situation is so obscure that Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had to admit in the House of Commons yesterday that the Government had no actual knowledge of the present state of affairs.

The occupation of Scutari, according to Italian reports, followed on a desperate battle that had been raging for the last two days, the Montenegrins making their final violent resistance on the Tarabosch Mountains before Scutari. However, as they must have had but little artillery, most of their guns having previously been captured by the Austrians, they virtually had no means of making an effective resistance. The Austrians in their invasion are now in possession of all the chief ports and towns of Montenegro, and, in addition, the most important trading town of Albania.

Official Report of Scutari's Fall.

BERLIN, Jan. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Scutari has been occupied by Austro-Hungarian troops, according to an announcement issued today by the Austro-Hungarian headquarters. The text of the statement follows:

Scutari has been occupied by Austro-Hungarian troops. Several thousand Serbians who formed the garrison retired toward the south without resistance.

Austro-Hungarians also have occupied Niksic, Darilovgrad, and Podgoritza.

The disarming of the country has been carried on up to the present without friction. At several places the Montenegrins have not even waited until the Austro-Hungarians appeared, but have laid down their arms before the arrival of troops in order to return to their homes. At other places a majority of those disarmed prefer internment to being sent home.

The population generally has received our troops in a friendly manner, and in some instances Germans, Russians such as occurred at Fodgoritza ceased as soon as the first Austro-Hungarian detachment appeared.

Berlin Discredits Ruse Reports.

BERLIN, Jan. 24, (via London.)—Most of the Berlin newspapers discuss editorially this morning the report that the Montenegro peace move was merely a ruse to obtain time to improve the military position. These reports have been received here from Italian sources, and the newspapers, without exception, refuse to give credence to them.

It is pointed out that while undue importance should not be attached to the elimination of Montenegro from the list of opponents of the Teutonic Allies, still, as a matter of fact, official reports from Vienna affirm that not only the Montenegrin soldiers, but also the Serbian troops in the west are rapidly being disarmed and the Berlin newspapers regard the kingdom of Montenegro as having been conquered.

Scutari of Strategic Value.

Scutari, both on account of its natural defenses and its strategic position on the Albanian frontier, should be of great military value in the hands of Austria. It will cement the occupation of Montenegro and open a new path into Albania. Scutari was occupied by Montenegrin

Continued on Page 2.

PINEHURST, N. C. Centre of outdoor sports. Holly Inn, Berkshire, now open. —Advt.

GERMANY IN NEW LUSITANIA PROPOSAL VIRTUALLY CEASES TO DEFEND SINKING; AUSTRIA MAY ATTACK ARMED LINERS

Lansing Opposes "Trading with Enemy" Act in Strong Representations to England

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Great Britain's "Trading with the Enemy" act is vigorously opposed by the United States in representations prepared today for presentation to the British Foreign Office. They are expected to go forward immediately. The State Department considers that grave and unjustifiable injury to American commerce may follow should an attempt be made to enforce provisions affecting business in this country.

The "Trading with the Enemy" act prohibits persons resident in Great Britain from trading with any corporations or individuals which are engaged in supplying the Teutonic allies or have business dealings with them. The position of the United States is that, aside from a lack of legal authority for the proposed interference with trade, the relations of American and German capital and of German capital with American manufacturing industries are such that it would be quite impossible to successfully aim a blow at Germany without doing great damage to interests in this country. This last fact in itself is considered sufficient justification for objection to the application of the act to American trade.

The representations will not take the form of a protest, because the act is limited in its immediate operation to British subjects. At this time it is considered that there is no ground for a formal protest against the legislation, as such action, in the usual practice, can only be taken in case such an act is directed at a neutral nation whose interests are supposed to be affected.

In a broad sense, the United States considers that the product of the citizen or subject of a belligerent State living in a neutral State must be regarded as being neutral. In this instance the output of a German factory owner in the United States, or even a German-controlled corporation, is to be regarded as having the same status as the product of an American establishment. This is held to be an inalienable right under well-established principles of international law.

BELGIUM TO FIGHT TILL FOE IS BEATEN

Scorning Separate Peace, Cries Spokesman, She Will Battle On Against Prussianism.

SPIRIT IS UNCONQUERED

Defies the German Hosts and Won't Give Up Until Her Independence Is Regained.

Belgian War Minister Scouts a Separate Peace

By Cable to the Editor of The New York Times:

HAVRE, Jan. 24.—There is not a shadow of truth in the evil-minded rumors spread in regard to the conclusion of a separate peace between Belgium and Germany.

BROQUEVILLE,
Belgian Minister of War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—"Belgium enter a separate peace with Germany? Never," exclaimed Alfred Lemonnier, editor of Independance Belge, the mouthpiece of Belgians in London, today, in reply to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent's inquiry. M. Lemonnier insisted that as long as any Belgians were left they would fight for the independence of their country, which had been devastated by German hordes.

"It is true Belgium is not a party to the London agreement," M. Lemonnier continued. "Other nations, with Germany, guaranteed her neutrality. It is also true that Germany violated that neutrality, and now Belgium won't give up the struggle until she regains her absolute independence. Before the war she had no army, as there was no thought of invasion. Now she has an army, and when the war is over she will expand it and assert herself as a nation with rights equal to those of any other free country. She will want her own say about international treaties, not depending on other nations to act for her.

"The idea of Belgium negotiating a separate peace with Germany is enough to put any Belgian into a white rage. How could Belgium turn from England and her allies, who so gallantly came to her help in the hour of her darkest peril? How could she bow to cowardly Germany, which laid her beautiful fields waste, ravaged her cathedrals, razed her homes, and murdered women and children in cold blood? No! Germany, which has already levied toll of $120,000,000, and is now putting another similar tax upon Belgium, will not only have to give up this money, but will be obliged to pay Belgium an appreciable indemnity when the war is over.

"Germany has compelled Belgium, through the Société Générale, to give assurance that all of this $240,000,000 of tribute will be paid, and has taken home Belgium's wealthiest men as hostages. She will find that Belgium will exact full retribution for this when the day of reckoning is at hand.

"Thanks to the noble generosity of America, the Belgians left in the conquered territory are being fed. England's hospitality enabled 200,000 Belgian refugees to find homes and occupation here. Nearly every one of the Belgians in England is working either in munition factories at pay averaging $10 a week, or has work in households or relief work at substantial pay. Belgium has 160,000 men on the fighting line in the small strip of her country which has not been invaded. These men are going to hold the line, with the help of the Allies, until the day of peace, unless in the meantime they happily succeed in driving the enemy out.

"The outlook is not hopeless for Belgium. With unconquerable spirit she will stick to the battle, no matter what alluring offers may come from Germany. With other belligerents, Belgium believes in her heart that the war must not end until Germany is beaten down. Europe is unsafe until Prussianism is crushed, and Belgium is in the war to help to do it."

DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE
They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

SECOND ITALIAN SHIP HERE ARMED

Vienna Is Expected to State Such Craft Will Be Treated as War Vessels.

WILL ASK LANSING'S VIEWS

State Department Has Long Felt Present Rules Needed Revision for New Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—As the result of the arrival at New York today of the Italian steamship Verona with two guns mounted at her stern it was authoritatively stated tonight that the Austro-Hungarian Government would probably inform the United States that any armed ship encountered by an Austrian submarine would be regarded as a warship and be sunk without warning, regardless of who might happen to be aboard. It is believed that the Vienna Government will at once take up diplomatically with the United States all the questions involved in the arming of merchant ships for defensive purposes.

The Verona is the second Italian steamship to reach New York in the last few weeks, armed to resist submarine attacks. The Giuseppe Verdi arrived there on Jan. 6. Baron Zwiedinek at once directed attneiton to the Verdi's guns, informing Secretary Lansing that it was presumed that the United States would take proper action. The Verdi was allowed to sail on Jan. 13, however, after the Italian Government had given assurances that the guns would not be used for other than defensive purposes.

It is now stated that the action taken was unsatisfactory to Austria-Hungary, and it is thought in Vienna, apparently, that there is now justification for protesting against the clearance of armed ships from neutral American waters.

It was indicated tonight that Baron Erich Zwiedinek, Charge of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, would inform his Government promptly of the arrival of the Verona, and would call upon Secretary Lansing soon to determine the attitude of the United States in regard to permitting this liner to sail with the guns mounted.

The Vienna Government is represented as taking the position that guns on a merchant ship cannot, under the present circumstances, properly be used for defensive purposes. This contention is based primarily upon the ground that no Austrian warships except submarines are at sea, and that any submarine which might come close enough to an armed ship to order her to stop immediately would court destruction, a single shell from a gun such as those aboard the Verona being sufficient to sink the war vessel.

The question of changing the rules regarding the arming of merchant ships coming into American waters has been under consideration by officials here for some time.

The belief prevails in official circles that a communication from the Austro-Hungarian Government would result in the United States establishing definite rules which would be applicable to the changed conditions on the seas or result in the keeping of American citizens off ships that were armed.

The present attitude of the United States is that a merchant ship has a right to arm for defensive purposes, and that, after being warned, it may defend itself from capture by returning the fire and fleeing. During the flight, however, the merchant ship assumes the character of a warship, which she maintains until she capitulates and comes to a stop.

Once stopped, the commander of the submarine must observe all the rules of international law in regard to allowing time for the passengers and crew to reach a place of safety.

In Teutonic diplomatic circles tonight it was asserted that the rules in regard to the merchant ships, arming for defense, dated back to the days of piracy, and that in no sense could they be considered applicable to the warfare which now is being conducted by submarines. Word of some sort is expected from Vienna within the week.

VERONA ALSO HAS TWO GUNS.

Malone Investigates and Sends a Report to Washington.

The Italian liner Verona, sister ship of the Ancona, arrived here yesterday from Genoa with two canvas covered 76-millimeter guns mounted on her stern. She came in ballast, and did not carry passengers.

Hartfield, Solari & Co., agents of the line, at once notified the Collector that the Verona had guns, but this news already had reached the Customs House from the neutrality squad, which boarded the vessel at her pier at West Thirty-fourth Street. The matter was at once taken up by the Collector, and his report has gone to Washington. The Verona is to sail from New York on Saturday.

HOPES FOR A SETTLEMENT

No Reservation of Admission of Wrongdoing in German Note.

DROPS MENTION OF WARNING

This Government Objected to Reference to Embassy Advertisement in Previous Proposal.

FREEDOM OF SEAS URGED

America Again Asked to Take Matter Up—This Note Is Said to be Final.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Germany has submitted to the United States, through Ambassador von Bernstorff, another written proposal designed to bring about a settlement of the controversy over the sinking of the steamship Lusitania, with a loss of more than 100 American lives. There were indications tonight that the document might bring to a satisfactory termination negotiations which have been in progress for eight months.

Although the greatest secrecy surrounds the negotiations, it was stated tonight on excellent authority that Germany finally had agreed to eliminate from the text of the agreement any mention of the warning issued by the German Embassy the day the Lusitania sailed on her last trip from New York. Mention of this warning is understood to have been contained in the last previous proposal, which was rejected after President Wilson had considered it.

It is understood also that Germany has left out her proposed general reservation of admission of wrongdoing on the part of the submarine Commander, to which the United States objected.

Mention of the warning is believed to have been most objectionable to the Administration. In effect it was regarded as conveying the idea that no American lives would have been lost had the warning been heeded.

"Freedom of the Seas."

It is also stated authoritatively that in her latest communication Germany makes some reference to a desire to see the United States take action in regard to the questions involving the "freedom of the seas."

The German Ambassador and Secretary Lansing probably will confer regarding the proposal in the immediate future. Germany reiterates clearly, it is said, that the torpedoing of the Lusitania was an act of reprisal for the British blockade of the German coast. Extreme regret again is expressed that Americans lost their lives in the commission of the reprisal, and Germany freely offers reparation in the form of indemnity. The attention of the United States is called to the fact that such forms of reprisals have been discontinued as the result of negotiations with this Government, and to the fact that broad assurances for the future have been given. All discussions considered superfluous have been stricken from the proposal.

Consideration of public opinion in this country and in Germany is said to have played an important part in the drafting of the document. It has been pointed out that German public opinion would not look with approval upon a form of settlement which in any way admitted that, regardless of the Americans involved, the torpedoing of the Lusitania was an improper act and which might reflect upon the Commander of the submarine, who was acting under instructions which since have been modified. In view of this, it is understood, Germany may admit in the final settlement that it was wrong that Americans should have been lost, without conceding that it was wrong for the commander to fire a torpedo at the liner. In this connection attention was called tonight to the fact that Germany hardly would agree to pay an indemnity for killing American citizens should it be considered that the act was within the law.

This Proposal Deemed Final.

The German Government is understood to be most anxious to settle the matter in a manner mutually satisfactory. It is said, however, that the proposal now before the Administration is considered to be final. Germany is said to hold that to meet the views of the United States she has gone as far as she possibly can honorably.

The negotiations are treated as highly confidential in official and diplomatic circles. For that reason it has not been disclosed just how far the new proposal goes toward finally settling the controversy. An optimistic feeling seems to prevail, however.

Authorization of the new proposal is understood to have reached the German Embassy late last week. The proposal is understood to have been received by Secretary Lansing late yesterday or early today, and to have been submitted to the President. All information regarding the status of the negotiations was refused both at the State Department and at the German Embassy. The document is said to cover about a sheet and a half of ordinary letter-size paper.

That the negotiations have been near a satisfactory termination several times within the past month is known. The details of what has passed may not become public, however, as President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, and the German Ambassador are virtually the only ones in the secret of the exchanges.

Count von Bernstorff is understood to

have personally drafted the proposal now under consideration. He has been operating under wide latitude, which has been allowed him by his Government, submitting to Berlin from time to time the more important questions involved. After his last previous proposal was rejected he is understood to have asked his Government for permission to eliminate from the text of the document all matter objectionable to the United States. And the most objectionable part, at least, now is said to have been taken out.

With prospects for the settlement of the Lusitania dispute in the near future, the United States is prepared to take up in its forthcoming rejoinder to Austria-Hungary's last Ancona note, several phases on which officials are said to be unable to agree. While the Austrian note in a broad sense is regarded as being most satisfactory, certain officials of the State Department believe Austria's attempt to justify the torpedoing of the vessel before all the passengers were in a place of safety leaves much to be desired.

Officials appreciate the fact that the commander of the submarine was punished "for exceeding his instructions" in failing to take into consideration the panic aboard the vessel. They are unable, however, to agree that forty-five minutes was "more than sufficient time to afford the persons on board an opportunity for disembarkation." Neither is it considered that there was justification for the theory that the commander of the submarine torpedoed the vessel to "accelerate" disembarkation, or because a steamer, presumably an enemy cruiser, appeared on the horizon.

Assurances that such a procedure would not be followed in the future would be highly acceptable. The State Department also would welcome assurances which would cover Austria-Hungary's intentions regarding the general conduct of submarine warfare in the Mediterranean such as have been given by Germany.

TO ASK ABOUT THE PERSIA.

Ambassador Will Seek to Learn if Turkey Admits Sinking.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The State Department will request Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople to make inquiry of the Turkish Government regarding the operations of Turkish submarines in the Mediterranean, to ascertain if it was a Turkish vessel that sank the Persia. Germany has disclaimed the act, and press dispatches have brought word that Ambassador Penfield had been notified by the Austro-Hungarian Government that no U-boat flying the flag of that nation attacked the Persia. No message from Mr. Penfield on the subject had reached the State Department up to a late hour tonight. There have been prior delays in the forwarding of Mr. Penfield's messages.

The inquiry of the Turkish Government will be made after the Penfield message is received, unless, of course, Turkey should meanwhile assume responsibility for the attack. Such action would result in a firm protest by the United States with a demand for reparation and disavowal.

MUST OUTFOKKER FOKKERS.

Only Thus, Says The Daily Mail, Can England Be Mistress of the Air.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 25.—The preponderance of aeroplane fighting in the day's news attracts wide comment in the London morning papers, which are inclined to show some impatience that the British reply to the German Fokker has not been more immediate and effective. The Daily Mail's correspondent at British Headquarters looks upon the Fokker as marking a new era in air fighting.

"The events of the last few weeks," he says, "make it clear that we have reached a new stage in aerial warfare. A certain change has occurred with the new year; its herald is the Fokker. This machine is not, as many think, always under control, hovering aloft, to descend like a plummet on any encroacher. The trouble is, it can rise so fast as to be able to tower above an enemy after he is sighted.

"The perfecting of this fast fighting plane, which can manoeuvre easily and quickly for bow-end shooting, has not given the enemy the initiative, but it has unquestionably arrested our almost insolent command of the air. The enemy's defensive has improved; that is the position. The defense has been taken out of the hands of the gunner and put into those of the flier. The airman's chief danger is now in the air, not on the ground.

"At the beginning of the war no one dreamed of such a development. It has come with an automatically stable machine, which enables a single pilot to manage a gun as easily as if in a trench.

"Have we the answer to the Fokker? The question may not be answered for some time, but whatever we may have in store, it would be the greater mistake to underestimate the Fokker. We can keep the mastery of the air only by recognizing changes as they occur and making a reply quickly. We have to out-Fokker the Fokker."

SAW NO GIANT AVIATIK.

French Air Service Denies Stories of a New German Terror.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—An inquiry concerning the German air dreadnought which a French pilot is reported to have encountered, elicited from the central authority of the French Aviation Ministry this statement:

"We have received no information of the existence of such a machine."

To my question: "And supposing a French pilot had seen such a machine, surely the matter would have been reported to you?" the reply was: "Certainly; but no such report has been received. We attach no importance to the story."

The Secretary of the French Aero Club was equally skeptical and said:

"If any French pilot had had such an encounter it is almost a certainty that we should have been informed. If the Aviation Ministry has not received a report the story must be a canard."

The rumor that the Germans had a 400 horse power super-Aviatik with a crew of eight men has been current in aviation circles here for the last six months without an atom of genuine evidence.

SUMS UP AEROPLANE WORK.

British Lost 13 Machines in Last Four Weeks, Germans 9 or 10.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that in the last four weeks thirteen British aeroplanes were lost on the western front and nine or ten German machines brought to the ground.

In the same period, Mr. Tennant said, the British had employed 138 machines, while the Germans had used approximately twenty. The number of British aeroplanes which had crossed the German lines was 1,227, while 310 German machines had crossed the British lines.

Aerial battles, Mr. Tennant said, had occurred over and behind the German lines, and owing to the westerly winds German machines if hit planed down to their own lines, which the British were unable to do.

FRENCH KILLED TWO AT METZ.

Air Raiders' Bombs Injured Eight—Aviators Busy on Both Sides.

BERLIN, Jan. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following official statement of war operations in the west was issued today by German Army Headquarters:

There have been lively artillery and aeroplane actions. An enemy squadron bombarded Metz, where bombs fell on the Bishop's palace and on a house in the hospital court. Two civilians were killed and eight wounded. One aeroplane was shot down and its inmates made prisoners.

German aviators have bombarded railroad stations and military establishments behind the enemy's front. In several air engagements the Germans had the upper hand.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The French War Office this afternoon reported the following exploits of its airmen:

"Last night our aviators bombarded the Anizy-Laon line and the military establishment at Nogent l'Abbesse. This morning one of our squadrons, composed of seven machines, dropped a score of bombs on the enemy's commissary headquarters at Houthulst and Middelkerke, Belgium."

WIDEST BLOCKADE FAVORED BY FRENCH

Would Declare Atlantic Embargo on All Imports That Might Reach the Enemy.

SEEK AMERICAN SYMPATHY

Col. House's Visit Leads to Outburst of Friendly Sentiment in Press of Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 24. — The Paris press seems to have made Colonel E. M. House's visit to the French capital the occasion for an outburst of pro-American sentiment, despite the peevish remarks of one or two newspapers about "the interview a l'Americaine, in which the interviewer does the talking, and the interviewee maintains a sphynxlike silence." Most of the papers devote front-page columns to Colonel House's mission. The Temps prints a leading editorial, which is a virtual panegyric on America. The Echo of Paris incidentally prints an interview with Theodore Roosevelt, with the warmest comments.

It becomes more evident daily that there has been a great change in public opinion since six months ago, when Americans in the French provinces actually noticed a spirit of hostility toward them, and when even Paris was only lukewarm. Now that France has begun to realize the extent of American sympathy, one hears a widely expressed desire that the blockade question be put on a more satisfactory basis. With characteristic clearsightedness the French recognize anomalies in the British Orders in Council, and are extremely anxious to avoid any causes of friction with neutrals, especially America.

But the cardinal point of the French policy is absolute unity of action with Great Britain, and if there is any difference in the point of view the French are even more insistent than the British on the necessity of tightening the blockade. If the French viewpoint prevails in the Allied Council the result is likely to be that the Allies will go to the fullest extent, and issue a declaration of an Atlantic blockade, irrespective of imports, which necessarily would be limited from States bordering on Germany, and which the Allies could further limit by purchases as in the case of Rumanian wheat. French logic perceives what many believe to be the absurdity of adapting old-fashioned regulations to modern circumstances, while it is further agreed that her disrespect of treaties puts Germany outside international law. Neutral grievances as due to money losses might be settled by cash compensation after arbitration or by large-scale purchases, such as the Rumanian deal.

WILL ONLY RESTRICT TRADE.

England Not to Cut British Ships Off from Neutrals Entirely.

LONDON, Jan. 24. — Although the British Government took measures some time ago to reduce largely trading by British ships between neutral ports, there is no intention of cutting off this trade entirely.

Replying in the House of Commons today to a question on this subject by Sir Joseph Walton, Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, said the use of British vessels between neutral ports was being restricted as much as possible, but absolute prohibition would not be attempted, as it would not be to the interests of the nation.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 25.—According to The Standard the Government is preparing to make sweeping recommendations to the House of Commons for restriction of importations in order to relieve the strain on shipping. The first list of articles to be excluded will include automobiles, building materials, and fruit, all of which are bulky in proportion to their weight and therefore occupy much space in ships. If a sufficient number of ships is not released by Feb. 1 the list of prohibitions will be extended.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The United States has notified Great Britain, through the American Embassy in London, of its objection to the application of the trading-with-the-enemy act, in a manner affecting American trade.

WANTS FLEET UNSHACKLED.

Way Out of "Hopeless Blockade Muddle," Says Lord Beresford.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 25.—The demand of the press for a more stringent blockade is reinforced today by a letter from Admiral Lord Charles Beresford of Metemmeh and Curraghmore.

"The conviction is gaining ground," says Lord Beresford, "that, had the navy been allowed to act, the war would have been ended some months ago. The Government have not dared to govern. If an effective blockade had been declared in August, 1914, no objection would have been raised by International law, but there are difficulties now, owing to permissive and preferential agreements with neutrals.

"Owing to want of decision and prompt action, we are in a hopeless muddle and an inextricable tangle. Unshackle the navy, however, and the result will be apparent in a few weeks."

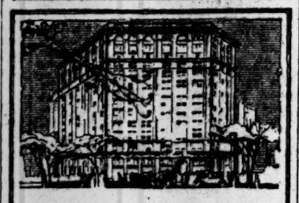
Lord Beresford, in illustrating what he terms the mistakes of the Government, says the report is current that the fleet was ordered this month not to interfere with German-Americans bearing American passports, and that the effect of this order will be to allow German reservists once more to proceed to Germany.

"Where is this foolery to stop?" asks Admiral Beresford. "Can anything be more heart-breaking to the men of the fleet?"

GREY TO DISCUSS BLOCKADE

He and Cecil Will Be the Chief Figures in Tomorrow's Debate.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Debate on the question of enforcing a stricter blockade of Germany by the British fleet, which is to open in the House of Commons Wednesday, is being awaited with keen interest in Government circles, where it is felt that there would be no great opposition to the supersession of the present Orders in Council by the declaration of an actual blockade if a majority of



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the members of the House of Commons were convinced that it would provide a better medium of strangling German trade than the present system.

Lincoln's famous blockade proclamations and American State correspondence on the question are favorite subjects of study at the Foreign Office, and the Admiralty, and by members of the House of Commons who intend to participate in the debate.

The Foreign Office will be well represented in the debate, as both Sir Edward Grey and Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, will speak.

NEUTRALS INCREASED COTTONSEED IMPORTS

Morning Post Correspondent Quotes Purely American Product to Show Blockade Futility.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Morning Post's Washington correspondent, replying to many adverse criticisms of his article printed by The Morning Post on Jan. 18, in which he declared that the amount of exports from the United States to Germany gave evidence that "the blockade of Germany has been nullified and the power of the British Navy destroyed by the failure of the Foreign Office to grasp the situation," says the figures he used were obtained solely from the official publications of the American Government.

As further proof of the accuracy of his contentions the correspondent cites a case which he says is so simple that it is impossible of misunderstanding, namely, cottonseed oil, of which the United States has virtually a monopoly in production. In the ten months from January to October, 1913, the correspondent says, Germany imported from the United States nearly 10,000,000 pounds, the Netherlands nearly 22,000,000 pounds, and Norway 6,000,000 pounds. For the corresponding period of 1915, he says, not a single pound was imported by Germany from the United States but the imports of the Netherlands increased to 93,000,000 pounds and those of Norway to 24,000,000 pounds.

Similarly, the correspondent adds, in 1913 Germany imported 264,000,000 pounds of cottonseed cake and meal, but none last year, while in 1913 Denmark imported 615,000,000 pounds of the same articles, and in 1915 875,000,000 pounds, the Danish excess being virtually equivalent to Germany's shortage.

The original Morning Post article was criticised on the ground that, whereas the correspondent assumed that the increased imports from America into Holland and Scandinavia since the war began represented the volume of re-exports to Germany, actually the increase in imports from America was due to the shutting off of a corresponding supply from Germany.

BRITISH RELEASE OUR SHIPS

Petrolite and Ausable Are Allowed to Sail from Kirkwall.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The American steamer Ausable, from Galveston Dec. 12 for Esbjerg, Denmark, which was taken into Kirkwall on Jan. 14, has been released.

The American tanker Petrolite and the Norwegian steamship Mons also have been released from Kirkwall.

A delayed dispatch from London, dated Jan. 20, told of the detention at Kirkwall of the Petrolite, from Philadelphia Jan. 3 for Copenhagen with a cargo of petroleum, and the Mons, from Baltimore Jan. 1 for Christiania with a cargo of wheat, rye, and barley.

It was announced from Washington on Jan. 17 that State Department officials were investigating an affidavit by Captain Thompson of the Petrolite that his vessel was fired on and stopped by an Austrian submarine off Alexandria, Egypt, on Dec. 5, and that supplies were removed. The affidavit was said to declare that fourteen shots were fired at the ship, one of which crashed into the engine room and injured a Danish seaman, and that the submarine commander took one of the Petrolite's crew aboard the submarine and held him as a hostage while he obtained provisions from the tank steamship.

DROVE HELLIG OLAV TO SEA.

Americans Complain of a British Patrol's Treatment Off Kirkwall.

From a Staff Correspondent.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 6.—Passengers who sailed from New York on the Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olav on Nov. 25 have complained loudly of the exceptionally rigorous treatment to which they were subjected by the British naval patrol off the north of Scotland. The final touch was the compelling of the Heilig Olav, which was seeking refuge in the sheltered channels among the Orkneys from an exceptionally heavy gale, to put out to sea in the teeth of the wind and keep going all night.

At 8 P. M. on Dec. 4 the Hellig Olav was held up several hundred miles off the Orkneys by a British auxiliary cruiser, which sent two officers and several marines on board. As usual, the steamer's wireless was sealed and the operating instruments put under guard and her papers examined, after which she proceeded toward Kirkwall for examination.

It was about 1 o'clock the next afternoon when she arrived off Cape Wrath, hoping to make Kirkwall before sunset, at which time the narrow channel between mine fields and submarine nets is closed by a spar boom until morning.

While the Hellig Olav was heating up toward Cape Wrath, according to the passengers, a British patrol boat stopped her with a shot across the bows and demanded, regardless of the presence of a British prize crew, that the liner "cruise around" until morning. Objections were useless, presumably owing to the presence of the British grand fleet in the Orkneys, and the liner was compelled to put to sea and steam in the face of the gale, making but little headway all night.

The next day the Heilig Olav was taken into Kirkwall and kept about thirty-six hours, being finally released after the removal of all parcel post packages for Sweden and of one passenger, said to be an Austrian subject. A protest against the action of the British authorities was prepared for transmission to the State Department by the American passengers, who, however, eventually decided not to send it, as most of those on board were Scandinavians, and it was feared that the signatures were too few to have much effect.

LIGHTS ON PERAMBULATOR.

Home Secretary Solves Knotty Problem for a Perplexed Londoner.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 25.—The scholastic problem of the Middle Ages as to how many angels could dance on the point of a needle had a modern counterpart in a question submitted to the Home Office as a consequence of the lighting regulations made in view of air raids on London.

The Home Secretary in a letter to his correspondent solves the problem as to lights necessary on a perambulator. He defines the rear end of the perambulator as the reverse end to that in the direction of which the perambulator is proceeding, and he adds that the order which requires a person to carry a light applies only to perambulators which are being propelled along the roadway.

34 ROOMS FOR FORD PARTY.

Reservations Made for Expedition Due in Stockholm Today.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 25.—Preparatory to the arrival here today of the Ford peace expedition, thirty-four rooms at the Grand Hotel have been reserved. The peace conference is expected to begin work within a fortnight.

According to Mayor Carl Lindhagen, five nations will be represented in the conference—Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and America. Switzerland, Spain, and Portugal have not replied to invitations to send delegates.

Mayor Lindhagen gave no intimation of the manner in which the conference would proceed. The newspapers here give very little space to the movements of the peace advocates.

RUSSIANS NEARING BRITISH AT KUT

Petrograd Hopes for a Junction of Invading Forces Before Spring.

FLOODS CHECK FIGHTING

Given in Parliament as the Cause of Aylmer's Halt, but London Is Apprehensive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Russian troops in Western Persia are now so near to the British force at Kut-el-Amara that if there were no difficulties in the way it might be possible in about ten days to cover the distance, but the way lies through a mountainous country, and it does not seem possible to hope that the Russians and English will meet soon for obviously there is a good deal of fighting still to be done.

The Germans with the Turks and their Persian sympathizers are doing their utmost to keep a wedge between the Russians and General Aylmer's forces. They have mustered energy for an attack at Kandelan Pass, which has been repelled. Now, in addition to the bands which fled westward from Hamadan to Kermanshah, they have secured the aid of the tribes of Luristan, a little province which lies just south of the Hamadan-Kermanshah Road. News has been received in Teheran that Nizam-e-Sultaneh, Governor of Luristan, who had formed at the instance of the Persian Government an armed force to put down brigandage among the Lurs, has gone over with his force to the enemy, but there is every reason to believe that his resistance will be overcome and that the British and the Russians will at last join forces in Mesopotamia before Spring and effectively bar the way of the Turks and Germans to Southern Persia.

The thorough collapse of the Third Turkish Army before Erzerum is another factor that greatly brightens the allied outlook in Asiatic Turkey. It will be a happy day when the British and Russian forces begin to fight side by side, and it ought to contribute to a better understanding of England in Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The statement made by the Secretary of State for India in Parliament today has not relieved apprehensions respecting the Mesopotamia expedition. It is clear that much besides "atrocious weather" is checking General Aylmer's advance to the relief of General Townshend in Kut-el-Amara. Between the lines of the official announcements it seems apparent an unsuccessful attempt was made to force the Turkish position at Es Sinn, seven miles from Kut, last Friday.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—General Sir Percy Lake, Commander in Chief of the British forces in Mesopotamia, has sent the following report of the situation there:

During the last forty-eight hours the Tigris River has risen 7 feet at Kut and 6 feet at Amara, preventing all troop movements by land.

An armistice was concluded for two hours on the 22d for the collection and burial of the dead.

General Townshend reports from Kut-el-Amara that he has sufficient supplies and that his troops have not been further engaged.

GUN DUELS ON CZAR'S LINES

Fighting in Russia Practically Confined to Artillery.

PETROGRAD, Tuesday, Jan. 25.—The Russian War Office has issued the following official communication concerning the operations on the Austro-German front:

Near Illoukst our artillery successfully shelled parties of Germans at work on intrenchments.

In the middle Stripa region at Buranow our artillery fire dispersed enemy detachments.

In the lower Stripa region there have been artillery duels. In fighting for the possession of craters of mines exploded northeast of Czernowitz the enemy used gas bombs.

BERLIN, Jan. 24, (via Sayville, N. Y.)—The German War Office today issued the following:

German artillery shelled and set on fire a Russian railroad train north of Dvinsk.

700 TURKS SURRENDER.

Russians Press the Siege of Erzerum —Defeat Kurdish Bands.

PETROGRAD, Tuesday, Jan. 25.—The Russian War Office this morning issued the following report of the operations in the Caucasus:

On the Caucasus front we captured 700 Askaris and a convoy of artillery. Our artillery is again bombarding the Erzerum forts. In the region of Melazkhert we defeated at various points Kurdish horsemen supported by infantry.

RUSSIA PLANS CREDIT HERE.

Loan on Home Railway Securities Now Being Worked Out.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 24, (via London.)—The question of Russian credits with American banks, secured by Russian railway obligations, is being worked out in the Ministry of Finance. According to information here, American financial circles are inclined to regard railroad obligations as sufficient security for proposed loans, except that the present form of Russian railway securities is not adapted for use in the American market, making necessary a special agreement with American financiers, which is being developed by two representatives of large New York financial institutions now in Petrograd.

In banking circles here the opinion is expressed that an agreement soon will be reached. Regarding the negotiations the Novoe Vremya says:

"The development of credit relations with the United States under the present circumstances is especially valuable and should facilitate the regulation of exchange. In this connection we would point out that the Ministry of Finance will again consider the proposal of Petrograd and Moscow banks to issue on the American markets a special railway loan. This project, at first considered untimely, is now looked upon favorably by the department."

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GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN BELGIUM FAILS

French Curtain of Fire Checks a Charge Following a Violent Bombardment.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A violent bombardment of the French lines near Nieuport, Belgium, evidently intended as the prelude of a German offensive movement, took place today, but the infantry charge which was to have followed it was smothered in the German trenches by the French curtain of fire. Another German attack north of Arras was rendered fruitless by French rifle fire. The British damaged German trenches opposite several of their positions in Artois.

Following is the text of the French night report:

In Belgium, near the mouth of the Yser, in the region of Nieuport, the enemy carried out an extremely violent bombardment, in the course of which he fired not less than 20,000 shells, according to our first reports.

The German infantry attempted in vain to attack, but was prevented by our curtain of fire and was not able to set out from his trenches, with the exception of a few groups which our fire immediately dispersed.

In the region of Boesinghe, Het Sas, and Steenstraete the artillery likewise has been very active on both sides. The enemy attempted to cross the canal at Het Sas, but was thrown back by our infantry fire and machine guns, supported by the artillery.

In Artois, on our front to the west of the road from Arras to Lens, the enemy, after having exploded a mine, launched a fresh attack, which was stopped short by grenades and rifle fire. A second attack, directed a little further to the south, met with no more success.

To the north of Soissons our batteries shattered enemy trenches at Hill 129. To the east of Godat Farm, in the region of Rheims, our artillery fire, regulated by aeroplanes, seriously damaged a German battery.

The following report was made by the French War Office this afternoon:

The artillery action over the whole front was feeble. In the Argonne district there was fighting on both sides with hand grenades and torpedoes before the defense works in the vicinity of Neuville. To the northeast of Roye and to the east of Soyecourt, south of the Somme, we cannonaded provision trains.

Ten projectiles were fired on Nancy between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning.

The text of the British official report reads as follows:

Last night we exploded a mine near St. Eloi, damaging the enemy's trenches considerably. A small patrol passed through the enemy's wire near Verlorenhoek and fired into a trench which was strongly held, retiring without casualties.

Today the artillery on both sides has been active about Loos. We carried out a successful bombardment on the enemy's trenches northeast of Armentières, doing considerable damage.

There has been a bombardment about Hooge, St. Jean, and Pilkem, (in the vicinity of Ypres.) Near the latter place we silenced the enemy's trench mortars with our artillery fire.

PRESS ALLIED TRADE PLANS.

French Chambers of Commerce Hope to Capture German Markets.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—A commercial understanding among the allied countries and plans to conquer the foreign markets were among the important economic questions discussed today at a meeting of the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce of France. More than 120 chambers were represented.

The promoters of the alliance of business interests, which has been proposed by Great Britain and France, intend to devise ways and means of effectively opposing Austrian and German industry and commerce while the war continues and after peace has been arranged.

A. David-Mennet, President of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, presided over the meeting, and gave an account of the progress made by the chambers, which have united under their patronage all the commercial, industrial, and agricultural organizations of France with the purpose of gaining foreign markets.

M. David-Mennet, recalling that the Government had thanked the Chambers of Commerce for their efforts toward victory, said that the chambers were willing to continue their patriotic endeavors, but he asked that the Government refrain from discouraging initiative and disturbing those seeking a resumption of commercial and industrial activity, so profitable to the interests of the entire country.

The meeting decided to bring to the attention of the Government the views expressed by M. David-Mennet.

"Between the fifth and seventeenth months of the war exportations have increased in France 25,000,000 francs per month, or 9 per cent., while imports have increased 466,000,000 francs, or 114 per cent. These facts are shown by the complete official figures. The differences between 1914 and 1915 were: Importations 1,672,000,000 francs more, and exportations 1,846,000,000 francs less.

The Temps says an enormous tribute has been paid to foreigners in consequence of the war, and that no efforts must be spared to change this situation and increase French sales abroad, reduce purchases, and develop French industry and commerce.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA TRADE.

British Appoint Two Attaches to Develop Export Commerce.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Official announcement has been made by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that the British Government has decided to give further assistance toward promotion of British trade in South America.

To that end the Foreign Office has appointed H. O. Chalkley, British Consul at Colon, to be Commercial Attaché to the Legation at Buenos Aires and Montevideo, and E. Hambloch, formerly British Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, to be Commercial Attaché to the Minister at that capital.

BRITAIN NEED SHIPS.

War Requirements Inspire Proposal for Imports Embargo.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, has been holding conferences for the last few days with representatives of various business interests which would be affected by the proposed embargo, the purpose of the conferences being to evolve means of a practical character, while at the same time minimizing, as far as possible, all demage to legitimate trade.

It is stated that there is need of much extra shipping to supplies the Allies at Salonikl and in other fields, and that this necessitates the immediate rearrangement of British shipping in other parts of the world.

The establishment of an embargo on imports, it is pointed out, would be inspired not so much by purposes of thrift as by genuine military needs.

The Largest and Strongest Surety Company in the World

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY

115 Broadway, New York

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WILLIAM B. JOYCE President

COMMENCED BUSINESS JUNE, 1897

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DECEMBER 31, 1915.

ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
INVESTED ASSETS;			CAPITAL STOCK,		$3,000,000.00
Stocks, Bonds (at Market Values) Collateral Loans, Mortgage Loans and Real Estate,		$7,181,466.77	SURPLUS,		3,289,510.91
CURRENT ASSETS;			CURRENT LIABILITIES;		
Cash on Hand,	$1,705,698.26		Accounts Payable (not due)	116,972.28	
Accounts Receivable,	390,805.41		Dividend Payable Jan. 3, 1916,	60,000.00	176,972.28
Outstanding Premiums Not over 90 Days Past Due (Actual),	596,557.99		DEFERRED LIABILITIES;		
(Past Due Items not included amount to $131,912.32)		2,693,061.66	Accrued Commissions not due,	136,194.19	
DEFERRED ASSETS;			Expenses Incurred,	2,797.06	138,991.25
Accrued Interest,		76,366.52	RESERVES;		
			Premium Tax Reserve,	60,303.95	
			Reserve for Contingent Claims,	1,192,426.81	
			Reserve (pro rata) for Unearned Premiums,	2,092,689.75	3,345,420.51
TOTAL ASSETS,		$9,950,894.95	TOTAL LIABILITIES,		$9,950,894.95

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Real Estate, Deposits in Suspended Banks, and Other Valuable Assets, Estimated to be Worth Over $200,000. Special Deposits Not Deducted.

"IN ALL THE WORLD, NO SURETY ORGANIZATION LIKE THIS."

SEES A NEW BRITAIN ENRICHED BY WAR

Lloyd George Predicts a Better Disciplined and More United Nation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 25.—All the London newspapers print this morning by Ivor Nicholson, a young Welshman, in which the Minister of Munitions states a few generalities which are common knowledge. Perhaps his most interesting observation contained the following:

"'A new Britain is being developed—a new industrial Britain. Under the great pressure of the war we are increasing and improving and quickening our industrial resources to an extent which would have been impossible but for the demands of this conflict. Let me give one example, for which we have marked the Munitions Minister. 'In the first place, we have introduced scores of millions worth of automatic machinery which will have an enormous effect upon our industries when the war is over. In addition to that we are adding to our already great industrial army of skilled workers, and we shall need them all in the future to repair the ravages of war. This country, therefore, so far from being impoverished, will be richer in everything that constitutes real and true wealth. We shall be a better organized, better equipped, better trained, and, what is more important, perhaps, a better disciplined nation. In fact, we shall indeed be a nation and not a congeries of conflicting interests.'"

ITALIAN GUNS ACTIVE.

Drive Austrians from Moos and Smother Foe's Fire on San Michele.

ROME, Jan. 24.—The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued today:

In Lagaria Valley Saturday some small successful attacks were made by our infantry on the slopes north of Mount Zugna on the left bank of the Adige the enemy opened a fierce machine gun fire against our positions on the northern slopes of Zugna Torta, but made no attack and did no damage.

In Sexten valley yesterday our artillery bombarded Moos, driving off the enemy's troops occupying it. The activity of our infantry detachments in the Plezzo basin, in the Tolmino sector, keeps the enemy in a continual state of alarm and has compelled him to abandon his work of consolidation. We have also taken some prisoners.

The enemy batteries on the northern slopes of Monte San Michele suddenly opened a violent fire yesterday afternoon against our positions on Montforton, northeast of Gradisca. Our artillery concentrated a rapid and violent fire in reply from the neighboring sectors, silencing the hostile batteries in less than a quarter of an hour.

BERLIN, Jan. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Austrian report received here today contained the following reference to the operations yesterday on the Italian front:

Italian advances in the district of Lavarone and on the Rombon slope were repulsed.

PLEDGES ITALY'S FEALTY.

Government Minister Urges Greater Solidarity of Entente Allies.

MILAN, Italy, Jan. 24, (via Paris.)—At the dedication today of a hospital presented by French cities to the Italian Red Cross Signor Barzilai, Minister without portfolio, said that he did not come to exchange greetings, but to confirm in the name of the Italian Government promises of common action and of intelligent and forceful concord, and to proclaim a more intense solidarity and closer unity in councils and decisions.

The Minister said that he desired once more to emphasize the necessity of feeling that one duty alone was imposed upon the Entente Powers—to fight and exhaust the enemy, and at the same time to profit as much as possible from an incontestable supremacy in financial, economic, and human resources.

Louis Barthow, formerly Premier, and Stephen Pichon, formerly Foreign Minister, were present as the representatives of France.

BURN A SENUSSI CAMP.

British in Egypt Attack and Disperse Hostile Tribesmen.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—An official communication issued tonight regarding the situation in Northwest Egypt says:

"General Wallace's column in Egypt attacked the camp of the Senussi tribesmen Sunday, dispersing the enemy and burning the camp."

Better Be Sure Than Sorry

Insist on getting the non-refillable bottle

Sanderson's

MOUNTAIN DEW

SCOTCH

"The Spirit of the Mountains"

SCUTARI TAKEN BY AUSTRIANS

Continued from Page 1.

troops in June, 1915, rather for political than for far-sighted military reasons, for, during the first Balkan war, Montenegro, after a siege of seven months, had captured the place on April 23, 1913, but had been forced to retire by the powers when they established the integrity of Albania at the Congress of London.

It was said at the time that the fall of Scutari was due to an arrangement made between King Nicholas of Montenegro and Essad Pasha, who then commanded the Turkish and Albanian defenders of the city, and later that the powers had offered Nicholas compensation for his subsequent withdrawal, which he had indignantly refused.

Scutari, rising high above the southeastern shore of the lake bearing the same name, most of whose waters are in Montenegro, is for that very reason the most important trading town in Albania, with a population of 20,000. Many of its buildings date only from 1905, when a large part of the town was destroyed by an earthquake.

DENIES AMERICANS' CHARGE.

Consul Says Thousands of Montenegrins Have Died in Battle.

Captain A. Vladimir Spirov Seferovich, the Montenegrin Consul in New York, was indignant yesterday over the charges that have been made from Rome by G. W. Bakeman and R. J. Strong of the American Sanitary Commission and George L. Lorillard, who has been in Serbia for the United States Government, regarding Montenegro's part in the struggle. He took exception especially to the report that Montenegrin battles have been mythical and only forty men have been wounded there in six months.

"In the name of my Government," said he, "I declare to all those interested in Montenegro that the views expressed by these gentlemen are wrong. I am in a position to prove with documents that the battles against the Austrians during the last six months have not been myths. They have been battles in which the bravery of the Montenegrin in fighting once against ten has been greater than the bravery of the old-time Montenegrin.

"To whoever likes to come to my office I can prove that the death roll of the little army during the last six months has been of several thousand. In this number I will not put those who have died for lack of food and exposure to the cold, nor of those who have been killed by the Austrian aeroplanes in the little undefended villages.

In regard to the assertion that there has been an understanding between the Montenegrin Government and the Austrians since October which has made it unsafe to attempt to bring corn into Montenegro from Italy or elsewhere, I declare that for the sake of the population, of which the King is not only the ruler but is considered as a father, such an understanding could not have existed. I also am requested by our Premier to deny categorically that there can be anything but everlasting friendship between Montenegro and Russia and the rest of the Allies."

Regarding San Giovanni de Medua, where, it was asserted, the Allies had piled up hundreds of tons of stores for the Montenegrins, the Consul said there was no harbor there. It was just a little bay about a mile around, too shallow to permit of vessels exceeding 100 tons to enter. Vessels of larger tonnage were compelled to anchor a mile or more off shore, where they would fall easy victims to submarines and aeroplanes.

TERMS AUSTRIA IMPOSED.

Montenegrins, for One Thing, Were to Fight on Italian Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 24.—Montenegro refugees since the Central Empires announced its capitulation speak freely about the situation of their country. The loss of Mount Lovoen, the occupation of Cettinje, famine, lack of arms and ammunition, and the desperate condition of the soldiers, barefooted, almost naked and starving, induced King Nicholas to try to spare further disasters by negotiations for an armistice to give time to the remainder of his force to retire into Albania together with the remnants of the Serbian army which had crossed into Montenegro.

Austria imposed humiliating conditions that could not be accepted. They were: First, complete disarmament, both military and civil; second, all men from 16 to 50 to be incorporated in the Austrian army and sent to the Italian front to fight against the Italian Alpine foces; third, to deliver to Austria all the Serbian soldiers who had taken refuge in Montenegro.

The Montenegrins tried first to reach Italy by sailing from San Giovanni de Medua, but the little harbor was closely watched by Austrian aeroplanes and submarines, and the sunken steamers protruding above the shallow water in this cemetery of ships presented such an ominous spectacle that it was decided to set out from Durazzo. They crossed the Adriatic on several Italian transports, one of which carried 52,000,000 francs in gold, all that was left of the Serbian treasury.

Although the transports were flanked by Italian, English, and French warships, they were frequently attacked by Austrian aeroplanes—the bombs of which fortunately fell into the sea—and by submarines which ventured to approach the convoy even when near the Italian coast, but were always driven off by the Allies' ships. The anxiety aboard was indescribable, especially when the captains of the transports ordered life preservers put on but the whole convoy arrived without mishap.

NICHOLAS GREETED IN ITALY.

Special Train Provided to Take Montenegrin Monarch to Rome.

ROME, Jan. 23. — King Nicholas of Montenegro, accompanied by his son, Prince Peter, and by three officers of his suite, arrived in Rome today from Brindisi, in the royal train, which had been put at his disposal to emphasize the purpose of the Italian Government in wishing to do him honor. King Nicholas, who was in the national costume, with black cap, white jacket and red sash, looked very worn as a result of his hurried trip on horseback from Podgoritza to the sea, and the subsequent passage and the trip from Brindisi.

King Victor Emmanuel met the King of Montenegro at the Ternini terminal station, where an immense crowd had gathered to applaud him. They proceeded in automobiles to the Villa Savoia, where Queen Helena, daughter of

GERMANY ON A BLIND ERRAND

How It Baffles Analysis in Terms of Efficiency, Kultur, and Intellectualism.

PRUSSIAN TYPE OF MIND

It Is Dogged, Industrious, Painstaking, and Orderly, with Certain Limitations.

THREE STRATA OF THOUGHT

Princes and People Like-Minded and Hitherto Equally Distrustful of the Intellectuals.

By GARET GARRETT.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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BERLIN, Jan. 2.—What is this fancied errand on which the Germans go so tragically? What message do they bring? What do they put in place of that which disappears before them? What did they take to Warsaw, to Courland, and to Serbia? What is new in Belgium? What lesson will they teach the Turk? Efficiency? Perhaps.

The Germans are efficient. They are not a boastful people. Least of all they boast of this, which, to begin with, marks it for distinction. Besides, it has comparable and tangible results. The world has come to think of German efficiency with a kind of superstition, as something temperamental, a trait inherent, a gift, a quality of mind, a superhuman combination of prescience and will. The instances are marvelous, not separately, not as specific examples of forethought, but in their interacting relationships. There is perhaps no one item of German efficiency that might not be matched in quality by the English or the French; but the certainty that the Germans will have thought of everything beforehand, in order and sequence, is what makes them so incomparably efficient and gives the word itself a German meaning.

If a French army, invading Serbia, had found a copper mine out of which to increase a diminishing supply of that precious war metal, it is possible that the Government at Paris would have been prepared to begin working it at once. That would have been an instance of forethought for the French Army to remember with pride. But when the commander of the German Army in Serbia telegraphed to Berlin, "Have found a copper mine at ——; please send timber and engineers," he was not in the least surprised to receive within two hours the answer: "Timber and engineers already on the way." They had been waiting on the Austrian frontier for several weeks. The Government knew the army would find the copper mine, and the materials and the men to work it with had been sent three-quarters of the way to save time. All of which was taken as a matter of course. That is efficiency. For the Government not to have been ready beforehand—that would have been surprising.

If the English ran out of walnut lumber for gunstocks somebody might know where a large supply could be obtained at once; somebody might have anticipated the problem, and that would be forethought, deserving to be complimented. But when the German supply ran low it could be taken for granted that it had been somebody's business to provide the solution, and that the answer awaited the question, "Where shall we find walnut?" In the files, under "W-Wa-Walnut" is the information. Long before time military commanders had been requested to look for walnut trees in the territory they occupied and to report their position, size and number. It is now a simple matter to telegraph to a commander in Northern France to cut down so many walnut trees and ship the logs, as per detailed instructions. And nobody is to be complimented.

Aspects of Efficiency.

Efficiency produces a state of preparedness. It bores with a very long auger. Before the fall of Warsaw preparations began to be made for the Balkan campaign. Military engineers were on the ground working out every problem that could be imagined. It was one man's sole business to get the German Army across a river at a certain place, on paper; another man's business to put it across at another point; another man's business to work out the gun ranges, from certain positions commanding the citadels of the enemy. He had not only to work them out on paper but to memorize them, backward and forward; so that months later it was amazing to the military attachés, observing the offensive against Serbia, to find a German officer directing the artillery fire out of his head, as if he were playing several games of chess blindfolded. When a German campaign is launched the parts all fit. They have been measured, cut, drilled, and numbered, like the structural steel shapes of a New York skyscraper's frame.

Efficiency has a passion for cleanliness, tidiness, hygiene, geometrical order, and the propagation of practical knowledge. It swabs and scrubs and then polishes its conquered territory. In Poland more streets have been paved in a few months of German occupation than in perhaps a generation before. In one town, where the condition of the market place was disgraceful, the army set immediately to work removing the surface mud, in order to get a bottom on which to lay a pavement, and was astonished and disgusted to find a very good pavement already there. Efficiency, as a matter of course, saves its army from disease and discomfort, as well from the scourge of typhus in Serbia as from the scourge of lice in Russia, and at the same time it automatically protects both the army and the civil population of Germany from the most ghastly of human plagues hitherto springing from war like a devil's second harvest. Nobody thinks about these things in Germany except those whose business it is; all the rest take it for granted, and have therefore more time to think of other things.

Division of Thought.

This division of thought is a part of efficiency, and is remarkable in Germany, a phenomenon resembling the division of physical labor. Ideas are in request. They go into a great hopper, find their right channels, and, if available, are acted upon. It occurs to somebody that the convalescents are wasting a lot of their time and are unhappy from having nothing to do. Suggestions follow. Next one knows the convalescent soldiers are taken regularly to see the processes of industry, one day through a great printing plant, another day through an automobile factory, a third day to a museum, and so on, the conductor being one capable of explaining what is brought to view. If the men went about alone they would waste a lot of time, see a great deal, and understand very little. The convalescent officers are taught languages, especially Turkish. The cripples are taught new ways in which to be self-supporting, and as fast as they are ready they will be placed in wage-earning positions. They will not have to find them. It has occurred to somebody to suggest that the Government shall first determine a ratio and then require every industry, every employer, to take so many cripples—one or two or three per hundred of other employes. That will be done.

Efficiency is all of these things. There are other things it is not. For one thing, it is not infallible. If you had seen, shortly after the beginning of the war, a swine conference in Berlin, at which statisticians, physicists, chemists, agriculturists, commercialists, and one Government official sat down to determine just how many hogs would have to be killed at once to effect a permanent equilibrium between vegetable and animal food for men, with the certainty that their conclusion would be accepted as scientific and acted upon accordingly, you would have said, "That is German efficiency." And so it was. But they killed too many hogs, and were sorry, because new problems arose on that account, notably the problem of fat.

Some Limitations.

For another thing, efficiency is not miraculous. It is the natural consequence of interest, patience, intelligence, industry, discipline, and perhaps also an inductive way of thinking. These are very common virtues and qualities, peculiar to no civilized people, and only perhaps somewhat more effectively combined and applicably developed among the Germans than among others. Interest is probably the item that deserves to stand first. If you are sufficiently interested in a thing you think about it so much that you end by having thought of its most hidden aspects; if you are less interested you miss and forget. If you are sufficiently interested you will take pains. If you are interested enough no trouble or sacrifice will be too great.

Thirdly, efficiency is not an end. It cannot be that. It is rather the means to an end. Efficiency mainly consists in doing the same things better and better, and if this be regarded as an end in itself, then at last people will become so preoccupied with the effort to do things better that they will never have the time or the mind to ask if those things are worth doing at all. Indeed, that is the disability of efficiency, that it may be pursued for its own sake, as an end. Critical curiosity about tendencies is diminished, processes tend to crystallize around the tendencies that are, and life becomes increasingly inflexible. For instance, Germany, having borrowed ideas of trade, industrialism, and colonial expansion from other countries, largely from England, became so engrossed in the undertaking by efficiency to excel her rivals that it never once occurred to her to ask whether the empire business was worth while at all, and whether her economic necessities were necessities indeed, or mere ideas. England, on the other hand, being less efficient, has asked herself over and over if the empire game was worth its cost, and has actually thought of chucking it.

Efficiency is a jewel, but to possess it you have to pay a high price, so, alas! people will no doubt go on being only as efficient as they need to be to overcome the difficulties of their immediate environments and situations, and, as it cannot be an end in itself, but a means to some end, efficiency is not a people's errand.

What of Kultur?

So, what do the Germans bear to the world? Could it be "Kultur" spelled with a K? This is a very delicate ground of interrogation. It is almost impossible today for a German to say the word without showing pains of embarrassment, it has been so flung at his head with howls of derision since the war began. He brings it out with a tone of challenge and then resolves courageously to show you his hurt. A German in this aspect is to weep with. Kultur is not his wonderful side, and yet you have moments of wondering if he would not for this one thing, a bauble, give all those other things wherein he is wonderful indeed. He tells you wistfully of some very fine things.

There was the opening of the University of Warsaw in December. Its restoration to the Poles for the sake of Polish culture was an event into which he put all the pride and dignity of his yearning spirit; and you can feel how chagrined he was that the neutral correspondents made so little of it. The Government had asked them to go and had provided a special train, but very few went. It happened to coincide with a time when news was "breaking" rapidly.

At dinner you hear a little man telling, as a matter of casual interest, that he was obliged that morning to occupy a pulpit. Everybody laughs, and he explains. So many people had come to hear his lecture that the lecture room could not hold them, so they all went into the chapel and he delivered his lecture from the pulpit. "What was the subject?" you ask. "A Mohammedan Sect of the Ninth Century," he answers simply.

Hardly had the German army of Balkan invasion swept beyond Belgrade when a competent librarian took charge of King Peter's remarkable but very untidy library and proceeded to make its first catalogue.

There is no end of such things; but all of them put together have nothing to oblige culture. They only promote knowledge. Culture is a different thing. It is a way with life. To insist upon it is to deny it. To be conscious of it is either never to have had it or to have lost it. Other things it may or may not be, but certainly, almost certainly, it is not the errand of the German people.

Intellectualism.

Perhaps the German message is one purely of the intellect. What could there be in that? The German mind is a vast and perplexing study. One of its first qualities is orderliness. Its knowledge does not lie scattered about in heaps or in miscellaneous shelf associations, like the books in King Peter's library. It is card indexed. That saves, of course, a lot of time. Its second most interesting characteristic is the preference for the inductive habit. It must begin with premises. It is doggedly industrious, patient, and thorough in superlative degrees. It has a passion for practicality. It has made knowledge one of the cheapest commodities in Germany. Any one may command it. It is knowledge without vanity and intensely practical rather than theoretical.

But all of these considerations lie toward efficiency. Intellectualism is something very different. It differs from mere brain efficiency as culture differs from learning. There is a fine intellectualism in Germany, but it is distrusted in Germany, looked at askance, and treated as a foreign cult. The people and the Princes have equally distrusted it. People and Princes are more like-minded than they know. There appeared in Germany a literature which the people could not understand, a kind of thought they could not think, a philosophy they knew not the first terms of, and an art they could not look at. They therefore resented it as something alien to Germany. The Princes did likewise, possibly for lack of understanding, possibly by instinct, knowing wherein their strength lay. When the war came intellectualism was for a time almost without the pale of toleration. It had no standing with patriotism. It was foreign. Its votaries, though Germans by accident, were foreigners at heart.

People and Princes.

There was all the more enthusiasm for the princes, the war nobles, who had remained the same, purely German, romantically barbaric, untouched by this new thing. Where were the intellectuals now? The princes and the people together had the saving of Germany. The adoration of General Hindenburg is partly based upon this feeling. He is not noble; he comes from the only other source the people can understand—themselves. He is one of them. He will not have his portrait painted. He loves only the old things. He is, like a prince, utterly unspoiled. And that such as these should be the heroes of war is a great delight to the people.

No, intellectualism is not what the Germans bear to the world, for that has yet to win its own way in Germany. Yet, are they empty handed? Seventy million people in so great a feud with life, so strong in the mastery of means, so yearning in spirit, so anxious to torment themselves—have they not an errand? That it perhaps cannot be defined is no proof of its non-existence. Always, the goal is inside the man. It creates itself in the pangs of exertion. Therefore, effort can never be quite wasted. It is very often blind. To wreck the faith one fights to save—even that might be an errand.

CENSORS UNCOVER GERMAN MAIL TRADE

British Seize Rubber and Cotton Consigned to the Fatherland via Holland.

GREAT VARIETY OF EXPORTS

Affords Evidence of Germany's Effort to Retain Foreign Customers During the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—How Germany is using the mails carried by Dutch steamers to smuggle contraband into the empire and surreptitiously to carry on trade with the United States, South America, and other neutrals is revealed by the formidable display made by the British mail censors of huge stacks of matter recently confiscated by Great Britain. All the conglomerated mass of stuff has been taken from the parcel and letter mail bags of Holland-America liners.

For six weeks the British authorities have been asserting the privilege of taking these mail bags from steamers touching at British ports in order to facilitate inspection as to contraband. Their activities prove what has long been suspected, namely, that Germany is using the mails for smuggling purposes and is trying to maintain her trade relations with neutrals during the war.

In the stacks of matter shown today were 100 parcels of rubber in packages of a pound each, mailed from Para, Brazil, to Hamburg. The postage on each package averaged 30 cents, while the market value of rubber is $1; in other words, the cost of postage is nearly 33 per cent. of the value of the shipment. This is taken as a commentary on the scarcity of rubber in Germany.

Not alone rubber from Brazil, but cotton thread, steel needles, files, and other articles used in war, done up in bundles from America, were consigned to Hamburg, Pforzheim, and other German cities. Most of the goods were consigned in the name of "Vogtmann, agent, Germany." How much contraband got through before the British authorities began dipping into the mail bags is not known, but it is believed that it was an appreciable quantity. However, not much will get past now if the authorities can help it.

Secret trade by Germany with America and other neutrals has evidently been projected on an even larger scale, if one may judge from the character of the packages seized. Patent medicines, articles of gold, silver, and plantinum—including fountain pens, rings, watches, chains, cigarette cases, and cigar lighters—and also violin strings, addressed to Franz Bruchner, 105 East Twenty-ninth Street, New York, were sent to the address written on the outside of the parcels by a person of the same name in Holland, but the British officials say the invoice showed that they came from Germany. Miniature toys, gaudy picture cards, some of them valentines, besides innumerable other things, were found by the censors. All these were manufactured in Germany, although some had fictitious labels, as though made in America, Paris, or elsewhere. The plush box containing a gold cigarette case was labeled to make it appear that it had been manufactured in Mexico. This was mailed to South America. Among the packages were 281 gold rings set with imitation diamonds and sapphires intended to dazzle the eyes of the maidens of Seville. These were tucked away, as were other articles, in small packages by themselves, so as not to invite suspicion if the mail bags were seized.

The authorities also bagged some 100,000 pounds of German propaganda literature from a Berlin press, printed in five languages. Among these was a yellow-covered pamphlet entitled "British Rule in India Condemned by the British Themselves,' ostensibly published in London, but never heard of here. This, with other propaganda, was consigned in large quantities, in hundreds of parcels, to New York, South America, Spain, and elsewhere. Portraits of the Kaiser, Admiral von Tirpitz, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and other German celebrities were found in other parcels addressed to America.

Some of the consignees to whom this propaganda matter was addressed were Dr. F. W. Edler, 2,817 Twenty-seventh Street, Washington; R. Sachse, 1,435 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, and W. Gramm, 1,913 Fourteenth Street, Washington. All these packages had copies of the "British Rule in India" pamphlets. Shoved between the pages of this pamphlet was a smaller one with the title, "William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, U. S. A., on British Rule in India." The pamphlet does not give the date or place of the speech, which is a criticism of the British government of India.

OFFER NEW PLAN FOR MAILS.

Railroads Would Leave Pay Dispute to Commerce Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A substitute proposal that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall determine what the Government shall pay to the railroads for the transportation of the mails was made before the House Committee on Post Offices today by railroad officials appearing in opposition to the Post Office Department plan to change the existing system of payment.

The Post Office Department is advocating legislation that would require the railroads to handle the mails on a "space basis," rather than by weight. This recommendation, generally opposed by railroad interests, was met today with the countersuggestion that the matter of pay be left to the Interstate Commerce Commission, with proviso that the pay shall be continued on the weight basis and the mails shall be weighed yearly instead of quadrennially.

Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad Company, reminded the House Committee today that the railroads were related to the problem of national defense. Mr. Peters and Vice President W. B. Worthington of the Southern Pacific system today presented the side of the railroads in the mail pay controversy.

GERMANS STORE UP COTTON

Harriss Heard While There They Had 500,000 Bales Stored Away.

Robert M. Harriss of the cotton firm of Harriss, Irby & Vose, who went to Germany after the seizure by the Germans of a cargo of cotton and got pay for it, returned yesterday on the Kristianiafjord.

"The Germans," he said, "assert that they have 500,000 bales of cotton stored away and that, as they are cut off from American cotton, they are laying plans to obtain cotton from Asia Minor and, if necessary, to increase the cotton acreage there."

Green Stripe

SCOTCH

In Non-refillable Bottles.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

VON PAPEN CARRIED LETTERS FROM MANY

George von Skal Sent One to Harden, Criticising Dr. Dernburg's Work Here.

PRAISE FOR VON BERNSTORFF

"Has Done Splendid Work Here"—Walter Ives Also Sent Letters by von Papen.

More of the letters seized by the British Government in the baggage of Captain Franz von Papen, the dismissed German Military Attaché, at Falmouth, are reaching this country from various sources. The New York Herald printed yesterday one of these letters, written by George von Skal, at one time Commissioner of Accounts of New York, to Maximilian Harden, the German editor, in which he criticised Dr. Bernhard Dernburg and praised Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

The letter is as follows:

My Dear Mr. Harden: As I chance to have a unique and absolutely safe opportunity, I must tell you something which I have had on my mind for a long while, but which I could not intrust to the post, as many of my letters have been taken en route.

About a year ago I told you that you should not hold too high an opinion of Count B.

I must now tell you that he has done splendid work here. In the most difficult situation he has shown tact, skill, and energy beyond anything that we expected from him. Any one who knows the type of people who are in power here cannot fail unreservedly to admit and admire his activities. He well deserves a kind word once in a way, particularly as there are still influences at work over there, on your side, who wish to decry his services. One of the foremost of these is Widow Speck von Sternberg. The fact that for a time B. could accomplish little here was largely due to the presence of your friend (?) B. D., who, I may remark in parenthesis, is very fond of speaking of "that Punchinello Harden." This man was regarded by the American—and even by many Germans—as the real Ambassador. His immense vanity, his desire to come to the front, his tactlessness, and the qualities which he himself with a certain pride described as "truthfulness and openness" did a very great deal of harm. At the same time he was accessible to every toady and flatterer, and no one with self-respect could possibly work with him. Accordingly he surrounded himself with a crowd of favorites, who for the most part were quite incapable and unreliable and have spoiled many chances. He not only came into collision with and disturbed the Count's patient labors, but more than once destroyed their results. It was a most unhappy thought to send him here and the consequences were highly disastrous.

The people in Berlin seem still to believe that any one who has once been in America, and even in this country and the people and understands English, knows them properly. Many mistakes would have been avoided if they had taken the advice of those who have long experience on this side. But any one who has once been in Government service, even only as Consular interpreter or Secretary, is always given the preference. At present one naturally does not wish to stir up the dust, but later on I will tell you more about this—when I next visit Berlin, I hope.

Whether the Count has qualifications for the post for which you once described him as destined is, however, a question which I would prefer not to answer yet. I still think that a man like Falkenhayn should be employed in the peace negotiations. He is extraordinarily capable and possesses genius, a thing which up to now I have been unable to discover in any of our diplomats. Undoubtedly he has shown a certain amount of recklessness in regard to his private affairs, but that does no harm in the long run. Men who unite genius and a strict manner of living, like Bismarck, appear only once in a hundred years.

With kindest regards, I remain yours,

SKAL.

P. S.—The last Golbeck article was good up to the end, where he speaks of the organization of the German-Americans. He has no idea of the difficulties in this matter.

"My letter to Harden was written," said Mr. von Skal yesterday, "as a private person and not in any sense as the representative of any group of people in this country. It was inclosed in a letter to my sister, which I had requested Captain von Papen to carry for me.

"I have written via Christiania and The Hague, and even directly, but the mail is so uncertain that I have heard of few or my letters. I wanted to send by sister a hundred marks for a Christmas present, and the trip of Captain von Papen seemed to me to be the chance. In her letter I inclosed one to be forwarded to Harden which, I see by the papers, has been part of the booty which the British officers seized among the personal effects of von Papen.

"I am not sure about the translation of the letter, for of course I cannot tell what the original was, and perhaps there have been several minor mistakes which may have crept in. At any rate, the letter was written in a hurry and I was not intent on the exact way I might have expressed myself.

"In what I said about von Bernstorff, let me tell you that I haven't seen the German Ambassador for over a year, the last time being an occasion when I brought him $5,000 which I had collected for German war orphans and widows. As for my comments on Dernberg, I think that many agree with me, at any rate, among some of the New York papers.

"But remember that I said everything only in the capacity of a humble private citizen writing personally of my own private views. I did not expect to influence anybody as, naturally, I did not expect my letter would be made public."

WALTER IVES SENT LETTERS.

Two from Prussian Lieutenant, Marooned Here, Found in von Papen's Baggage.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 24.—The Providence Journal will print tomorrow translations of two letters from Walter E. Ives, a former Lieutenant of the Royal Prussian Thirteenth Dragoons, now living in New York City, sent to persons residing in Germany by Captain Franz von Papen, the German Military Attaché, who was recalled by his Government at the request of the Washington Administration. The letters were seized by the British authorities with other papers carried by von Papen when his steamer reached Falmouth. The first letter reads:

The German Club, New York,
Dec. 21, 1915.

To Herr Regierungsrat, (Lord Lieutenant's Councilor,) Freiherr Robert von Fichard, Bauer von Eyseneck, Metz, Germany:

Dear Bob: Through the kindness of Herr von Papen it is possible for me to send you my Christmas greetings. I inclose a small Christmas present for little Sigrid. I have been thinking of you all a lot, and have an idea that you sent the children away from the fortress continually threatened by aeroplanes. Is Bertie at the front? I have had so little news from Germany. The mails are absolutely unreliable. I write a good deal in THE TIMES here for the German cause, otherwise I can, unfortunately, do nothing; and yet, like all the other Germans here, I would so gladly take part in the war!

Mamma is still in Rome, protected by her American passport, (as the wife of an American;) nevertheless she is arrested every few days on account of her accent and then released again—a sort of cat and mouse game. She would like to go to Switzerland, but can't leave Blanche, as her husband is Rittmeister at the front and Blanche is on the verge of a breakdown. A fine business, having a relative in such a miserable army! Blanche is, I think, more Italian than German in her sympathies, but is very cautious in her letters to me. I have wondered how your people in Belgirote are making out, (sic.) Have they been able to remain there unmolested? I am so anxious to get some of your news, but probably you won't be able to reach me; but you can try just the same.

I have heard that my dear old regiment has been completely wiped out at Lodz a year ago; it is awful! You have now probably got your hands full, where so many men are at the front. How is your health? Is the gout better?

Froitzheim and Kreuzer were here with me last year on a visit, when they were to play in the Davis Cup. I begged them not to attempt to get through, but they did, nevertheless, and they have both been prisoners in England for one and a half years.

Froitzheim writes that they are very poorly looked after, (sleep on straw on the floor,) and that he had already become thoroughly rheumatic.

Well, "Gott strafe England." I must close, as I want to give Papen some more letters.

WALTER.

480 Park Avenue, New York.

The second letter reads:

New York, Dec. 22, 1915.

Dear Baron: Thanks to the kindness of our Military Attache, von Papen, who is returning to Germany, it is possible for me to send you my New Year's greetings. Herr von Papen sails tomorrow with a safe conduct. Otherwise correspondence with Germany is absolutely unreliable.

We German-Americans have a hard struggle here. I write here very little in

A New Industrial City
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If you find yourself "left out" because of a poor skin, and want a clear, fresh complexion, use

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at least once a day. Wash thoroughly with a warm, creamy lather of it then rinse the face with plenty of cold water.

It does not often take many days of such regular care with Resinol Soap to show an improvement, because the Resinol medication *soothes* and *refreshes* the skin, while the perfectly pure soap is *cleansing* it.

In severe or stubborn cases, Resinol Soap should be aided by a little Resinol Ointment. All druggists sell them. For samples free, write to Dept. 22-P, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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Such as rashes, pimples, dandruff, sore hands and most baby skin troubles.

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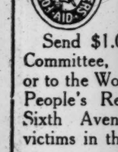

This Pin Is a Symbol of Blood and Tears.

Send $1.00 to People's Relief Committee, 171 East Broadway, or to the Women's Auxiliary of the People's Relief Committee, 709 Sixth Avenue—for the Jewish victims in the War Zone.

The President has proclaimed the 27th of January National Jewish Relief Day.

Buy a pin—miniature of the statue of Exile—presented to Mayor Mitchel.

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Capacity
Fifty Lathes a Month.
To settle an estate.
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GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

PUNISH AMERICANS, MEXICO DEMANDS

Shooting of Civilian by United States Soldier Is Charged by General Gavira.

CATTLE RAIDS ALLEGED, TOO

Villa Reported Seizing Live Stock at Hearst Ranch in Preparation for a New Foray.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 24.—General Gabriel Gavira, commandant of the Carranza garrison at Juarez, presented to the military authorities here today a request that a United States soldier named Harrison be punished for having wounded a Mexican civilian last Saturday afternoon. At the same time representations were made to Z. L. Cobb, United States Customs Collector here, that American cattle thieves were stealing cattle from Mexicans south of the border. A demand was made that they be apprehended and punished.

The Mexican authorities referred to the prompt punishment they meted out to the Duran brothers, Mexican cattle thieves, who were executed yesterday for the murder of Bert Akers, an American killed last Friday while seeking to recover stolen cows just below the boundary.

According to the Mexicans, Alejandro Soto was shot when helping a Carranza soldier water horses in the Rio Grande River. A preliminary investigation by United States Army officers is said to have shown that Soto was on American territory and armed, and that he defied the soldier and threatened to use his own rifle when Harrison opened fire, shooting twelve times. A doubt was expressed also that Soto had been wounded.

General Gavira said that Soto's wound was superficial. Harrison is held in confinement.

Collector Cobb reported to Washington today that the Carranza authorities were doing everything possible to aid Americans. He was advised this afternoon, he said, that Chihuahua State officials were shipping to the border $25,000 worth of silver bars belonging to an American concern.

Arrivals from Madero, Chihuahua, today reported General Francisco Villa was at Santa Ana, on the Babricora ranch, the Hearst property, making preparations for an extensive campaign. It was said he had gathered 1,000 men, had taken 500 colts from the ranch for mounts, and was killing 250 head of cattle daily and drying the flesh for provisions.

Manuel Medinavitea, who once was Villa's Chief of Staff at Juarez, is to appear before immigration officials here with a request to be allowed to return to the United States. He is to be questioned concerning reports that he was connected with the disappearance of Peter Keane, an employe of the Babricora ranch.

Medinavitea admits that he pointed out Keane at Madera as an official of the Babricora ranch management when a Villa Captain asked for the ranch manager, but he declares he had nothing to do with the subsequent disappearance of Keane.

MEXICO CITY IN DISFAVOR.

Carranza May Move Capital to Punish the Residents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Determination to house his official family and Congress where they will be free from the influence of professional politicians and capitalists, both native and foreign, is the unofficial reason given here for General Carranza's unwillingness to set up the capital of his de facto Government immediately at Mexico City.

It is believed he will maintain the seat of government in a comparatively obscure town until after Senators and Deputies have been elected and have held their first session. The Presidential election will not take place until after selection of a new Congress.

Carranza has made no secret of his antipathy toward Mexico City, having declared publicly that the residents of the city should be punished for failure to support the revolution more earnestly. No confirmation of his reported intention to move the capital to Dolores Hidalgo has been received here.

Dispatches to the Mexican Embassy today tell of the establishment of an agrarian commission to effect restoration of communal lands to municipalities and formulate a taxation system compelling owners of large estates to cultivate their lands or sell them.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 24.—The Mexican Consulate here was notified today that General Carranza had promulgated a decree which would require all persons entering Mexico to carry at least $50.

PRIZE PUZZLE IN PEDIGREES.

Chicago Man Contends Great Persons Are Born of Old Parents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—One thousand dollars is offered for information that may show how evolution takes place, in an announcement today by the American Genetic Association. There is no longer any room for doubt that evolution does take place, according to this body of scientists, but there is still debate on the question of just how it works.

The information sought is believed by C. L. Redfield, a Chicago member, to be in the hands of genealogists, live-stock breeders, college students, and naturalists, and in order to enlist the co-operation of these people he has offered, through the Journal of Heredity, organ of the American Genetic Association, five rewards of $200 each.

Mr. Redfield will pay $200 for evidence that any one of the 2,000 or 3,000 intellectually great men or women of history was the product of an ancestry which represented, on the average, four generations to a century. He will pay another $200 for evidence that any one of the 200 or 300 extraordinarily great men or women was the product of an ancestry which represented, on the average, three generations to a century.

The prize donor holds that intellectual greatness cannot occur in conjunction with a series of early reproductions, and these offers are intended to draw out information on that point.

Members of the American Genetic Association have been investigating this question, and have found that most great men come of old parents. They have been able to discover but two cases of eminent men where the ancestry represented, on the average, as little as thirty-three years to a generation. These are William the Conqueror and Frederick the Great. If there are any other great men in the history of the world who were the products of several generations of early reproduction, Mr. Redfield wants to find out the circumstances.

In his view of evolution, every animal inherits some of the results of work done by its parents, and this leads to the belief that the parents which are worked hardest and longest produce the best offspring. If the parents are never developed by work, he thinks their offspring will have no chance of being superior. He accordingly offers $200 for evidence from livestock breeding which will show that where the parents' acquirements were distinctly below the standard, in respect to work performed, the offspring surpassed the parents.

Mr. Redfield believes, indeed, that the offspring will fall below the standard of the breed in any case where the acquirements of the parents were distinctly below the standard. Accordingly, he will pay $200 for evidence that offspring ever failed to fall below the standard in such a case.

Finally, he will pay $200 if it can be shown for any group of animals that the amount of improvement or decline in animal powers was not, as nearly as can be determined by the actual records, exactly proportional to the amount of acquirement by ancestors above or below the normal or standard.

The last three cases can be investigated to good advantage in the records of race horses and dairy cows, since in each case it is easy to determine just what the performance of the parent was, and also just what the performance of the offspring was.

SEEK HARMONY, NOT T. R.

Republican Leaders Will Accept Any Other Compromise Candidate.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Preliminary plans for the Republican National Convention, to be held here June 7, were approved today by members of the sub-Committee on Arrangements of the National Committee after a series of conferences with Fred W. Upham, Chairman of the local committee.

The sub-committee adjourned without discussing the selection of a Temporary Chairman for the convention, although four names were mentioned as possible candidates. They were Elihu Root of New York, Senator Borah of Idaho, Governor McCall of Massachusetts, and ex-Governor Chase Osborne of Michigan. It is believed that the selection of the Temporary Chairman may be deferred as a matter of political expediency until April or May, although the sub-committee adjourned to meet again in Chicago March 15, when the subject may be taken up.

Republican national leaders who attended the meeting expressed the opinion that the convention would be open-minded and deliberative in the matter of naming a candidate for President. They indicated that they would favor any available compromise candidate excepting Colonel Roosevelt, and said they believed the delegates would be able to select a leader who would be satisfactory to every element of the party.

Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the committee, expressed the sentiment of the party leaders when he said nobody knew who would be nominated, but that the candidate would be "born in the convention."

At noon the committee was entertained by the Hamilton Club at a luncheon at which Chairman Hilles delivered an address in which he criticised the Administration of President Wilson, outlined the issues of the Republican national campaign, and predicted victory for the party next November.

The members of the Sub-Committee on Arrangements who attended the meeting today were Charles D. Hilles of New York, Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, F. W. Estabrook of New Hampshire, John T. Adams of Iowa, James P. Goodrich of Indiana, George R. Sheldon of New York, F. S. Stanley of Kansas, Charles B. Warren of Michigan, E. C. Duncan of North Carolina, and James B. Reynolds of Washington, D. C.

The sub-committee organized by electing Charles D. Hilles Chairman, James B. Reynolds, Secretary, and George R. Sheldon, Treasurer.

Under the seating plan prepared seats for 11,595 persons will be provided in the convention hall. Seven hundred more seats than were available four years ago will be secured by the erection of a mezzanine floor around two walls of the building. In other respects the general platform and seating arrangements of the last convention will be followed.

COUSINS TO AID ROOSEVELT.

Two Coming from Paris to Engage in Presidential Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Oliver W. Roosevelt, a cousin of Theodore Roosevelt, who for the last year has been manager for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in Paris, is sailing from Liverpool with the intention of taking part in the Colonel's Presidential campaign.

His brother Nicholas, attached to the American Embassy here, originally proposed to precede him, to become secretary to Governor Hiram W. Johnson of California, and is now likely soon to follow Oliver to enlist under the Colonel's banner with the watchword, "Blood is thicker than water when cousin Theodore goes to war."

WARNS OF ROOSEVELT PLOT.

Letter Writer Tells Cubans of an Assassination Conspiracy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—The Cuban Government is making an investigation of an anonymous letter telling about an alleged plot to assassinate Colonel Roosevelt during his visit to Cuba. The authorities believe the author is a practical joker, but precautions will be taken if Colonel Roosevelt comes.

BRYAN WON'T TRAIL WILSON.

Says He Will Make Speeches Only on His Way to Lincoln.

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 24.—William J. Bryan today issued a statement saying that he had no intention of following in the wake of President Wilson on his trip through the Middle West, making a series of speeches in answer to those of the President on preparedness. He said he would remain in Miami until he started for Lincoln, Neb., on Feb. 29, to attend a birthday dinner.

Mr. Bryan said he would make a few speeches on his way to Lincoln, but the trip would have no connection with that of the President, and his references to preparedness would be along the line of the addresses he delivered last Fall. The dates for his speeches, Mr. Bryan said, were arranged before it was announced that Mr. Wilson would make his speaking tour.

Friends of Mr. Bryan in Congress recently announced that they were considering asking the former Secretary to follow the President.

EDISON'S MAN IN TILT WITH E-2 INQUIRERS

Lieut. Fisher Accuses Hutchison of Making an Untruthful Statement.

QUARRELED OVER A WORD

Navy Officer Maintained Battery Cells Were Defective—Remarks Stricken Out.

Lieutenant Joseph O. Fisher, U. S. N., Recorder of the Naval Board of Inquiry, appointed by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to investigate the explosion on the submarine E-2, characterized as untruthful a statement made in the course of the inquiry yesterday by Miller Reese Hutchison, the personal representative of Thomas A. Edison, who was assigned by the Edison Storage Battery Company to install the Edison batteries on the E-2. The remark of Lieutenant Fisher indicates the tension that now marks the sessions of the board, which held its sixth session at the Navy Yard yesterday.

The 200 cells of the two Edison batteries that were installed on the E-2 have been removed from the submarine and placed in one of the navy yard storage buildings, where they were closely scrutinized by the members of the board yesterday. Along with them was exhibited a new Edison cell which has never been used and which is believed to be in perfect condition.

The tilt between Lieutenant Fisher and Mr. Hutchison came in the course of an argument between Commander McGrann, U. S. N., retired, who is counsel for the Edison Storage Battery Company, and Lieutenant Fisher as to the use of the word "defective," which was used by Lieutenant Fisher in a question the purpose of which was to bring into the court record the condition of the cells prior to the explosion.

Calls Statement Untrue.

Lieutenant Fisher contended that the cells were not effective and that therefore they must be defective. Commander McGrann insisted that the word as used reflected on the condition of the cells at the time of installation. Finally Lieutenant Fisher went to a desk in the room to consult a dictionary as to the real meaning of the word in dispute. At this point Mr. Hutchison interjected a remark to the effect that the cells were not only not defective, but added that they could be put into operation as they were at that moment. Lieutenant Fisher turned quickly and faced the court.

"That statement," he said, "is untrue, and I object to the statement being made to this court by an interested party to these proceedings."

"What I meant—" said Mr. Hutchison, but he did not finish, Commander McGrann telling him to be silent.

"I object," said Commander McGrann calmly, "to the bearing of the Judge Advocate of this board, and also to his language, and ask that the language be withdrawn and an apology tendered."

"I apologize for my bearing, but my language stands," Lieutenant Fisher replied.

Captain Bullard, President of the board, then ruled that everything that had been said subsequent to the asking of the disputed question be stricken from the record.

Lieutenant W. S. Anderson, U. S. N., was the first witness called yesterday. He had superintended the removal of the cells from the batteries in the E-2, and his testimony concerned the condition of the cells as he found them when he dismantled the batteries. Lieutenant Anderson testified that draining plugs were missing from several of the cells; that on others the filling caps were charred, and that on others the vent trap cap was gone. Lieutenant Fisher thereupon put the question in which the word "defective" was used, and the tilt between Mr. Hutchison and Fisher followed.

At the afternoon session the members of the board returned to the room where the cells were on view, and spent more than an hour in examining them. Then they returned to the court-martial room and resumed the taking of testimony.

Hutchison Corrects Record.

Commander McGrann asked that Lamar Lyndon, a consulting chemist of 30 Church Street, be called as an expert witness to testify on matters pertaining to hydrogen gas and its action under various conditions. When Mr. Lyndon admitted he had not seen an Edison battery in several years Captain Bullard excused him.

Mr. Hutchison was then given an opportunity to read and correct the stenographic report of the testimony he gave last week. He asked that the references to him in the testimony as "personal representative" of Mr. Edison and as "chief engineer" of the Edison Storage Battery Company be stricken out, whereupon Lieutenant Fisher asked him if he had not used those titles in a communication he had addressed to the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department at Washington. He admitted that he had, but insisted the correct description of his present status would be "naval representative of the Edison Storage Battery Company."

Last week, in an interview given to a newspaper reporter, Mr. Hutchison, referring to the ventilation of the E-2, said that he did not make any suggestions to Lieutenant Cooke, for the reason that he did not feel called upon to tell an officer how to conduct affairs on his own boat. He said it would have been just as sensible for him to tell an engineer to keep water in his boilers while the fires were going.

"What was the analogy you intended to convey by that remark?" asked Lieutenant Fisher, reading from the newspaper report of the interview.

"The improper handling of a boiler," replied the witness.

The analogy, added the witness, was that as an engineer should always know the condition of his boilers, so should a submarine commander know the situation in his boat as regards ventilation.

"Do you consider yourself as an expert in matters pertaining to submarines?" asked Captain Bullard.

"I do not," replied Mr. Hutchison.

The inquiry will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

NAVY TABLE FIRST-CLASS.

Paymaster General So Testifies—Ration Costs 36 Cents a Day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—"If we serve eggs aboardship, the men want to see the shells; if we serve potatoes, they want to see the skins, and they're entitled to," said Rear Admiral McGowan, Paymaster General of the Navy, in telling the House Naval Committee today that American bluejackets were the best-fed body of men in the world.

"When any of our men has eaten what's on the mess table," he added, "he's had a mighty good meal, and he's satisfied."

While the naval ration costs 36 cents a day per man, as compared with the army ration at 26 or 27 cents, the Admiral declared he never would recommend, under any circumstances, any less quality or quantity of food for the sailor.

Representative Kelley of Michigan asked whether the United States successfully could send 200,000 soldiers to the Philippines and properly care for their provisioning.

"Such a task would present gigantic proportions as compared with the much smaller number of men we have to feed in the fleet," the Admiral replied, "but the feeding of 200,000 men is no greater problem than feeding 2,000 if we have the same sources of supply and refrigeration. The distance is no problem."

Admiral McGowan said that it cost from $18,000 to $25,000 to educate each midshipman at Annapolis and that the results were worth it. Of $130,000 appropriated last year for the new Naval Reserve, only $10,000 had been spent, he explained, as only 176 men had responded in the first six months of this fiscal year.

The Admiral concurred in a recommendation made by Secretary Daniels in a letter read by Chairman Padgett that navy uniforms be made in a Government factory. The letter said the so-called clothing factory at the Brooklyn Navy Yard did no more than cut materials. Mr. Daniels asked for the appropriation of $50,000 to alter the plant at Brooklyn and equip it for the complete manufacture of clothing. He said the Charleston, S. C., factory had demonstrated that the cost of production could be lowered.

SMILE AT CODE STORY.

Officials Say They Can Keep Secret All Messages They Wish.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. — Broad smiles were in evidence when State Department officials were asked today concerning a dispatch from Berlin stating that "the supposedly secret diplomatic codes of the United States Government are known to practically every belligerent in Europe," and that "it is now impossible for any diplomatic agent of the United States in Europe to cable a message to Washington with the certainty that it will be transmitted without its contents being known in Europe."

Officials stated that several of the codes might be known to foreign Governments, but, nevertheless, secret messages could be sent without their contents being learned by other nations.

The State Department uses three codes, for the most part, the green, the red, and the blue, two of which are described as non-secret codes, which are used to save expense, and incidentally afford some protection to messages. Even these can be protected by pre-arrangement to shift the numerals used in a way understood by all code experts. The text of notes, like that in the Ancona case, are sent in non-secret codes, because it is known that they will be made public.

MOHR JUDGE BARS DIVORCE EVIDENCE

Only Allows Jury to Hear That Countersuits Were Pending at Time of Murder.

STATE LOSES A POINT

Attempted to Show That Widow Had Object in Hastening Her Husband's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 24.—With the opening today of the third week of the trial of Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr, who is accused of plotting the death of her husband, Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, and the two negroes, Victor Brown and Henry Spellman, who are charged with the actual murder, the prosecution attempted to introduce a mass of evidence relating to the Mohr counterdivorce suits pending at the time of the crime. It was the Attorney General's intention to show that the trial of the suits was imminent and that Mrs. Mohr feared they would result in her losing her legal claim to her husband's name and property. In this fear, according to the theory of the State, Mrs. Mohr hastened to have her husband put to death while her interests as his wife were unimpaired.

The Attorney General was able to get upon record only the fact that cross suits for divorce and countercomplaints of contempt of court, had been entered by Dr. and Mrs. Mohr.

After the principal papers in Mrs. Mohr's suit had been read, Attorney General Rice sought to introduce the papers in Dr. Mohr's countersuit for absolute divorce, but John J. Fitzgerald, of counsel for Mrs. Mohr, objected on the ground that the trial was one for murder and that the divorce cases could not be tried out in it. Mr. Rice insisted that he wanted to show the "state of mind" of Mrs. Mohr just prior to the doctor's death, but Mr. Fitzgerald said that if it was the Attorney General's attempt to show that Mrs. Mohr was afraid of either suit, he would demand the right to introduce evidence to prove that she had nothing to fear.

The court ruled that nothing should go or remain on the record concerning the divorce suits except the evidence that the suits had been filed and were pending at the time of Dr. Mohr's death. The result was that the jury heard the complaint of Mrs. Mohr against her husband, but did not hear his complaint against her.

Assistant Attorney General Phillips announced today that the prosecution would call about five more witnesses. It is expected that the State will rest its case tomorrow or Wednesday and that counsel for Mrs. Mohr will at once open their case. The trial will be resumed at 9:45 tomorrow morning.

The Quality of Dale Fixtures

For the Colonial Library

is guaranteed by the excellence of the material used and the vastly superior workmanship of Dale craftsmen.

In selecting appropriate fixtures for your home you may call on our lighting engineers for expert advice. This service is rendered without cost to you.

When dealing with us you are buying at factory prices—which means a clear saving of 20 to 35 per cent.

Write for Booklet,
"Lighting the Home"
or, better still, call at our showrooms.
Also a full line of Portable Desk, Table, and Floor Lamps.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.,
111 West 13th Street.
NEW YORK.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH and 47TH STS.

a final regrouping of Winter Stocks

EMBRACING GARMENTS OF MOST EXQUISITE QUALITY—REDUCED TO ABSURDLY LOW PRICES—

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL

Suits { Fur-trimmed Formerly $65 to $125..... $35
$45 to $65 Suits at $25. $95 to $185 Suits at $65

Dresses { For Day-time and Dance wear—Formerly $65 to $125..... $35, $45

Gowns { Afternoon, Reception and Dinner Formerly $125 to $200..... $75, $95

Wraps { Handsome Fur-trimmed styles Formerly $175 to $295..... $95, $145

Coats { Of superb materials, richly fur-trimmed Formerly $95 to $145..... $65

Furs { $295 to $425 Fur Coats at..... $175, $245, $325
Hudson Seal, Mole and Caracul
$85 to $325 Matched Fur Sets at..... $45, $75, $150
Blue, White, Cross and Taupe Foxes; Mink, Mole and Skunk.

Natural Silver and Blue Foxes—at About Half Price.

FINAL CLEARANCE OF WINTER—
Millinery at $5
For Traveling, motor wear and general utility between seasons.

CHARGE PATRONS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES, HAVING PURCHASES MADE BETWEEN NOW AND FEB. 1ST BILLED MARCH 1ST.

Exceptional Values
selected from our
Fur Sale

Present prices represent reductions of from 33⅓% to 50%, as shown by the following items:

Fox Sets
Black Fox Sets, were $90.00..... now $50.00
Black Lynx Sets, were $125.00..... now $75.00

Ladies' Auto Coats
In various furs, including Natural Muskrat, Civet Cat and Raccoon.
Coats, formerly $175.00..... now $95.00
Coats, formerly $275.00..... now $150.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Formerly $185.00..... now $95.00
Formerly $200.00..... now $125.00

Men's Department
Entire Stock—similarly large reductions

Revillon Frères
Established 1723
New Address
Fifth Avenue at Fifty-third Street, New York

16 HACKETT TROPHIES THE LOOT OF THIEVES

Police of All Nearby Cities Asked to Search for Silver Prizes Taken From Tennis Champion.

Sixteen silver tennis trophies were stolen from Harold H. Hackett, who lives in the Hotel Netherland, almost a month ago, and no trace of them has been found since. The theft became known last night when the police here sent out a secret alarm to the police of all near-by cities giving a list of the trophies which mark the prowess of Mr. Hackett with the racquet through ten years of championship playing.

Julian S. Myrick, President of the West Side Tennis Club, said he had known of Mr. Hackett's loss and that he understood the robbery had occurred about the first of the year. Mr. Hackett could not be reached last evening.

The stolen articles were all doubles prizes, given in events where Hackett had competed with Frederick B. Alexander, Lyle E. Mahan, Raymond D. Little, F. G. Inman, and C. P. Gardner.

Among them were the bowl given in the New York challenge tournament and won outright, after three victories with Alexander in 1908, 1909, and 1911; the Newport National All-Comers Tournament Cup, won with Alexander in 1909 and 1910; the Palm Beach Cup, won with Inman in 1913; the Westchester Country Club Bowl, won with Little in 1911; a pitcher from the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, won with Alexander in 1905, 1910, and 1911; another cup from the same club, won with Mahan in 1912; a cup of the Westchester Country Club, won with Alexander in 1910; the Englewood Field Club Cup of the same year, also won with Alexander, and the same club's cup for 1912, won with Little; the Davis Cup for 1913, won with Maurice E. McLoughlin; a dish trophy from the Orange Club, won with Alexander in 1910; the Ardsley Cup, won with the same partner in the same year; the Englewood Cup of the following year, won with Gardner; the Seabright Cup, won in 1912 with Mahan; a cigarette box, won with Alexander at Manhasset in 1909, and a platter of the New York State championship, won with Alexander in 1911.

Many of the trophies were expensive pieces of plate, aside from their sentimental value to Mr. Hackett.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

GREENHUT'S

Greenhut's Purchased All the Merchandise Formerly Owned by the Matthews Co. in Brooklyn

Together With the Sole Right to the Use of the Name of Matthews in Connection With the Sale of Said Merchandise.

The use of the Matthews name cut in the advertising of any other store has a tendency to mislead.

We make this explanation because our attention has been directed to a recently published advertisement of another store in New York announcing the sale of a part of Matthews' stocks.

That store goes so far as to use the Matthews name cut—notwithstanding the fact that our purchase of the merchandise gave us the exclusive privilege of using the Matthews name in connection with such merchandise.

To avoid any unfair or misleading inference as to this store, we publish this advertisement, and we want the entire shopping public to know that all the merchandise formerly owned by the Matthews Co., aggregating nearly half a million dollars, was purchased by us.

Not a dollar's worth of the goods formerly owned by the Matthews Co. went to any other store.

We trust this explanation is clear.

50 (Fifty) S. H. Green Trading Stamps Free Today
With Purchases of $1 or More
Present Coupon

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
IT IS GOOD TODAY ONLY

This coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) S. H. Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more, Today, January 25.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
GREENHUT'S.
N. Y. T., 1-25-16. 123

GREENHUT'S

Don't Miss This Sale Today of

"Duofold" Underwear
At Less Than Half Regular Prices

Amazing Economies for Men, Women and Children

This is our annual clean-up of "Duofold" underwear, classed by the makers as "seconds," but the imperfections are so slight that it would take an expert to detect any real flaws.

These and Other Bargains for Today

MEN'S "DUOFOLD" SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—regularly $1.25 to $2; at..... 98c
MEN'S "DUOFOLD" UNION SUITS—regularly $2.50, $3 and $4; today at..... $1.95
CHILDREN'S "DUOFOLD" VESTS AND PANTS—regularly 65c to $1; today at..... 49c
CHILDREN'S "DUOFOLD" COMBINATION SUITS—regularly up to $2.20; today at..... 79c
WOMEN'S "DUOFOLD" COMBINATION SUITS—regularly $2 to $3.50; today at..... $1.25

In addition to the above wonderful sale we also offer for today the entire stock of

"BISMARCK" UNDERWEAR

AND ANOTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKE, purchased from the American agent.

This is All Imported German Underwear for MEN ONLY

The agent not being able to import any more of these garments, decided to sell all he had on hand at a sacrifice.

The sizes are badly broken—but the assortments of drawers are fairly complete.

The values are so big that it will repay every shopper to attend this sale early.

FINEST WORSTED, WOOL AND HEAVY RIBBED COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

Priced in Our Own Stocks Regularly for Years at $1.75, $2.25, $2.45 & $2.95

BECAUSE ASSORTMENTS ARE "BROKEN" YOU MAY CHOOSE TODAY, at..... 98c

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

INCOME TAX UPHELD IN BROAD DECISION

Supreme Court Unanimously Against All Contentions of Unconstitutionality.

WHITE POINTS OUT ERRORS

Congress Leaders, Pleased by Decision, Will Now Amend the Law to Obtain Revenue for Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—With a broad interpretation of the taxing power of the Federal Government the Supreme Court unanimously today sustained the constitutionality of the income tax provisions of the Underwood tariff act. Justice McReynolds, because of his connection with the case as Attorney General, took no part in it.

The case before the court was that of Frank R. Brushaber, appellant, against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, on appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Mr. Brushaber as a stockholder of the Union Pacific sought an injunction to forbid the company from paying the income tax on the ground that the tax authorized by the Sixteenth Amendment was unconstitutional. The case raised substantially every point involved in all five income tax cases before the court, with the exception of the effect of the provision allowing mining corporations to make a 5 per cent. deduction annually from gross income for depletion of mines.

The basic error of those who attacked the constitutionality of the tax Chief Justice White holds, in the opinion handed down, was in regarding the Sixteenth Amendment as empowering the United States to levy a direct tax without apportionment among the States according to population. In substance, the court holds that the Sixteenth Amendment did not empower the Federal Government to levy a new tax, but that "the whole purpose of the amendment was to relieve all income taxes from a consideration of the source whence the income was derived."

The court meets all charges of discrimination in the tax by the statement that the uniformity, prescribed by the Constitution for Federal taxes, is simply a geographical uniformity which might permit all sorts of distinctions as to persons and subjects of taxation if only the distinctions were uniform throughout the country.

At the same time the court stated that the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution impliedly sustained the court's ruling in the famous Pollock case, that the term "direct tax" meant something broader than a mere tax on realty, that it included taxes on personal property, and that such personal taxes must be apportioned according to population.

An Erroneous Assumption.

"The various propositions (alleging the unconstitutionality of the tax) are so intermingled as to cause it to be difficult to classify them," said the Chief Justice. "We are of opinion, however, that the confusion is not inherent, but rather arises from the conclusion that the Sixteenth Amendment provides for a hitherto unknown power of taxation; that is, a power to levy an income tax which, although direct, should not be subject to the regulation of apportionment applicable to all other direct taxes. And the far-reaching effect of this erroneous assumption will be made clear by generalizing the many contentions, advanced in argument to support it, as follows:

"(A) The amendment authorizes only a particular character of direct tax without apportionment, and therefore if a tax is levied under its assumed authority, which does not partake of the characteristics exacted by the amendment, it is outside of the amendment and is void as a direct tax in the general constitutional sense, because not apportioned.

"(B) As the amendment authorizes a tax only upon incomes 'from whatever source derived,' the exclusion from taxation of some income of designated persons and classes is not authorized and hence the constitutionality of the law must be tested by the general provisions of the Constitution as to taxation, and thus again the tax is void for want of apportionment.

"(C) As the right to tax 'incomes from whatever source derived' for which the amendment provides must be considered as exacting intrinsic uniformity, therefore no tax comes under the authority of the amendment not conforming to such standard, and hence all the provisions of the assailed statute must once more be tested solely under the general and pre-existing provisions of the Constitution, causing the statute again to be void in the absence of apportionment.

"(D) As the power, conferred by the amendment, is new and prospective, the attempt in the statute to make its provisions retroactively apply is void, because so far as the retroactive period is concerned, it is governed by the pre-existing constitutional requirement as to apportionment.

"But it clearly results that the proposition and the contention under it, if acceded to, would cause one provision of the Constitution to destroy another; that is, they would result in bringing the provisions of the amendment, exempting a direct tax from apportionment, into irreconcilable conflict with the general requirement that all direct taxes be apportioned. Moreover, the tax authorized by the amendment, being direct, would not come under the rule of uniformity applicable under the Constitution to other than direct taxes, and thus it would come to pass that the result of the amendment would be to authorize a particular direct tax, not subject either to apportionment or to the rule of geographical uniformity, thus giving power to impose a different tax in one State or States than was levied in another State or States."

The Chief Justice said that the power of the Federal Government to levy taxes of all sorts was undisputed. The limitation imposed as to geographical uniformity and apportionment simply restricted the manner of collection, he said. The distinction, he said, was that a direct tax was a tax on real estate and other property because of its ownership, while the indirect taxes, or imposts, or excises were levies upon the use of property.

Why Old Law Was Void.

The income tax law of 1894, said the Chief Justice, was declared unconstitutional because, having no provision for apportionment, it levied upon the incomes from real and personal property, and the court took the position that a tax upon the incomes from such property imposed the very burden which the constitutional inhibition was intended to prevent. The court's opinion in that case admitted the needlessness of apportionment as to incomes from employment, but nullified that section of the act on the ground that one kind of tax without the other resulted in a manifest unfairness.

The Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution under which the income tax was imposed reads as follows:

> The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes upon incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States and without regard to any census or enumeration.

"In the light of the history which we have given and of the decision in the Pollock case," the Chief Justice went on, "there is no escape from the conclusion that the amendment was drawn for the purpose of doing away with the principle upon which the Pollock case was decided, that is, of determining whether a tax on income was direct not by a consideration of the burden placed upon the taxed income upon which it directly operated, but by taking into view the burden which resulted upon the property from which the income was derived. It is to be observed that although from the date of the Hylton case, because of statements made in the opinions of that case, it had come to be accepted that direct taxes in the constitutional sense were confined to taxes levied directly on real estate because of its ownership, the amendment contains nothing repudiating or challenging the ruling in the Pollock case that the word 'direct' had a broader significance, since it embraced also taxes levied directly or personal property because of its ownership, and therefore the amendment, at least impliedly, makes such wider significance a part of the Constitution."

After summarizing seven allegations of discrimination in the rate of taxation, various exemptions and other inequalities, the Chief Justice disposed of them all in this sentence:

"So far as these numerous and minute, not to say in many respects hypercritical, contentions are based upon an assumed violation of the uniformity clause, their want of legal merit is at once apparent, since it is settled that that clause exacts only a geographical uniformity and there is not a semblance of ground for assuming that a violation of such uniformity is complained of."

As to Differing Tax Rates.

In conclusion the Chief Justice says:

"Comprehensively surveying all the contentions relied upon, aside from the erroneous construction of the amendment, which we have previously disposed of, we cannot escape the conclusion that they all rest upon the mistaken theory that although there be differences between the subjects taxed, to differently tax them transcends the limit of taxation and amounts to want of due process, and that where a tax levied is believed by one who resists its enforcement to be wanting in wisdom and to operate injustice, from that fact, in the nature of things, there arises a want of due process of law and a resulting authority in the judiciary to exceed its powers and correct what is assumed to be mistaken or unwise exertions by the legislative authority of its lawful powers, even although there be no semblance of warrant in the Constitution for so doing."

Relief to Congress Leaders.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The sweeping decision of the Supreme Court in the income tax has, in the opinion of Congressional leaders, opened the way for increasing the tax rate on great fortunes to help pay for national defense.

Proposals are pending in Congress to tax incomes of more than $1,000,000 as high as 50 per cent. Leaders on all sides agree that out of the impetus which the decision today will give such proposals is likely to come a definite movement to levy on the revenues from great private fortunes for some of the millions the Government must raise to carry out the army and navy increases.

"The Supreme Court's decision has unfettered the income tax as a source of revenue," said Representative Hull of Tennessee, author of the law. "All doubt is removed and Congress is left much freer to act. I believe that Congress will take advantage of the opportunity to amend the law materially. Without any unusual or unjust charges it can be made to yield $185,000,000 to $195,000,000 a year, as against $85,000,000 or $90,000,000 at present."

Representative Hull is preparing amendments to carry the tax to incomes below $3,000 and make graded increases in the surtaxes on incomes exceeding $20,000 a year.

According to last year's returns, there were 357,518 incomes subject to the Federal income tax. They were divided as follows:

Over $1,000,000, 60; $500,000 to $1,000,000, 114; $400,000 to $500,000, 69; $300,000 to $400,000, 147; $250,000 to $300,000, 130; $200,000 to $250,000, 233; $150,000 to $200,000, 406; $100,000 to $150,000, 1,189; $75,000 to $100,000, 1,501; $50,000 to $75,000, 3,660; $40,000 to $50,000, 3,185; $30,000 to $40,000, 6,008; $25,000 to $30,000, 5,483; $20,000 to $25,000, 8,672; $15,000 to $20,000, 15,790; $10,000 to $15,000, 34,141; $5,000 to $10,000, 127,448; $4,000 to $5,000, 66,525; $3,000 to $4,000, 82,754.

KITCHIN WILL HELP TARIFF BOARD PLAN

Ways and Means Chairman Announces Committee Support of the Project.

TO BE A NON-PARTISAN BODY

A "Reasonable Anti-Dumping Law" to Protect Our Trade Also to be Favored.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The creation of a Tariff Commission and the inclusion of an anti-dumping clause in the forthcoming Democratic revenue bill became practically assured today with the admission by Chairman Claude Kitchin of the Ways and Means Committee that he would support such legislation and a majority of the Democratic members of the committee appeared willing to line up for it.

Mr. Kitchin said that the committee probably would indorse "a reasonable anti-dumping law" such as was contained in the Underwood Tariff bill in its original form. This "dumping" legislation was stricken out in the Senate and the House made no spirited fight in its behalf.

Mr. Kitchin said that the tariff commission, if authorized, probably would be a non-partisan board to report to either branch of Congress, but not to the President.

Reports reached the Capitol today that the Administration had become committed to the Tariff Commission idea. Inquiry among Administration leaders in Congress lent color to these reports, although it was said that the exact views of the White House had not been ascertained by the legislative leaders. It is the intention of Mr. Kitchin to confer with the President before Mr. Wilson leaves on his national defense speaking tour.

Secretary Redfield's advocacy of "anti-dumping" legislation has been regarded as reflecting the Administration's views in this respect, although it did not become known until today that the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee looked favorably upon the proposal.

"Anti-dumping legislation," said Chairman Kitchin, "will be in the nature of extreme precaution. I do not believe that there is any great danger that cheaply-made foreign goods will be dumped on our shores for several years after the end of the European war.

Mr. Kitchin said that he had ascertained as late as today that a majority of the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee would vote for a Tariff Commission bill. When it was suggested that a Tariff Commission was "a Republican idea" the Democratic leader said that a Tariff Commission bill could be devised that would accord with Democratic doctrines and theories. Two Democrats, Richard Olney, 2d, of Massachusetts and Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois, introduced Tariff Commission bills early in the session.

The tentative plan of the Democratic leaders is that the Tariff Commission shall be an advisory body, reporting its findings to the legislative branch of the Government. It is to be a nonpartisan affair, thus advancing the theory that the tariff should be taken out of politics or politics out of the tariff. Party leaders have not decided whether the Tariff Commission shall be a new and independent body or whether the proposed legislation shall recommend the transfer to the Federal Trade Commission of the existing Bureau on Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which could receive additional powers of investigation and be called a Tariff Commission.

Chairman Kitchin said that no agreement had been reached as to the time for beginning consideration of the new revenue bill. He suggested that revenue legislation might be held in abeyance, pending the report of the Army and Navy Appropriation bills and the disclosure of how much additional money would be required for national defense and other purposes.

That an amended income tax is to produce most of the additional revenue needed by the Administration is regarded as a certainty, following the Supreme Court decision upholding the constitutionality of the law in all its phases.

BILL TO TAX WAR MUNITIONS

Senator Robinson Urges Levy on Manufactures for Export.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator Robinson of Arkansas today introduced a bill proposing a tax of 2 cents a pound on all high explosives manufactured in the United States and a tax of 10 per cent. ad valorem on all implements of war, ranging from bayonets to battleships. It would not apply to materials for the United States.

Senator Robinson contended such a measure would provide sufficient revenue for national defense, and warrant repeal of the emergency stamp tax.

A bill to prevent private contractors, in the manufacture of war munitions for any foreign power, from using plans or specifications furnished by the Navy Department in connection with the making of munitions for the United States has been drafted by the department and agreed upon in tentative form by Secretary Daniels and Congressional leaders.

WOULD ABOLISH ELECTORS.

Senator Norris Makes Move for Direct Presidential Voting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. — Senator Norris of Nebraska, a radical Republican, today introduced a joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment that would abolish the College of Electors and provide for the direct election of the President and Vice President.

"Under our present system," said Mr. Norris, "one cannot vote for a candidate for President in one party and a candidate for Vice President in another party. The electors for whom he votes are pledged to a certain man for President and a certain man for Vice President and he has no way of expressing his choice."

DOCTORS FAVOR DEFENSE.

County Medical Society Indorses Army and Navy Increases.

Physicians last night pledged themselves to the cause of national preparedness at a meeting of the New York County Medical Society held at the Academy of Medicine, which was addressed by eminent military surgeons. To give atmosphere to the demonstration advocates of preparedness brought to the meeting the entire hospital corps of the Seventh Regiment, fifteen officers and men, all in uniform, and the equipment of a field hospital, with litters, medicine chests, and tents. There was even a full-sized model of a pack horse laden with panniers and boxes filled with bandages and first aid to the injured appliances.

The medical end of the United States Army is far from being equipped for its work in the event of war, according to the speakers. Many surgeons would be needed. In view of present conditions, the society unanimously adopted resolutions proposed by Dr. Nathan S. Jarvis indorsing "all reasonable means for the increase of our military and naval establishments now urged by the War College, the Naval General Board, and the War Department.

SENATE FOR FREEING PHILIPPINES EARLY

Likely to Adopt Clarke Amendment for Independence in Two or Four Years.

CONTAINS A RESERVATION

President Could Postpone Action in Case of Disorders—Borah Supports Amendment in Notable Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Sentiment in the Senate today on the Philippine bill seemed to foretell the adoption of an amendment ordering the independence of the islands in from two to four years according to conditions there. The amendment is that of Mr. Clarke of Arkansas. President pro tempore of the Senate, and it directs the President to bring about the evacuation of the islands within this period, though, if on the expiration of the fourth year there are signs of disturbance, the President is permitted to wait for one more session of Congress so that the law may be amended.

The President further would work for the neutralization of the islands; failing in this, the United States alone would guarantee the independence of the islands for five years. In that case the United States would reserve such control in the interval as would prevent foreign complications and enable the American army to make good the American guarantee.

President Wilson has no objection to the Clarke amendment as redrafted. He did not like the rigid provisions of the amendment's earlier forms. Knowledge of the President's sanction is expected greatly to strengthen the amendment in the Senate, and, if it prevails there, as now seems likely, it will probably stand the test of conference.

The feature of today's debate in the Senate was a notable speech by Mr. Borah of Idaho, a Progressive Republican, often mentioned for the Presidential nomination, who declared himself in favor of the Clarke amendment. He said the decision lay between early independence for the islands or the omission from the bill of all reference to independence. From the point of view of the United States he thought immediate independence was best. From the point of view of the islands, he said it would take at least half a century before they would be ready for self-government. But to talk of their independence, when it was obviously so remote, would only make for trouble in the islands.

"There are two policies as to the Philippines. The first is to get out as soon as practicable, and this no doubt would be to the best interests of the United States from a material standpoint. The second is to remain until we have done something to instruct the Filipinos in self-government as we understand it.

"Thus if we stay it must be for the benefit of the Filipinos themselves and not for any material benefit of the United States. The practical question arises how long it would take to accomplish anything of permanent value to the Filipino people. I believe that three or four years would benefit them as much as fifteen or twenty, so far as permanent value is concerned, because no people ever acquired the capacity for self-government in less than half a century, perhaps a full century.

Taking up ideas which the Filipinos themselves hold on self-government, Mr. Borah cited the case of a member of the Constitutional Convention who did not know what habeas corpus meant. Native political leaders, he said, had argued that the islands were ready for self-government because there were already more educated people than there were offices to be filled.

"The similarity between Mexico and the Philippine Islands is striking. Both were conquered by the same nation, and in both the ruling class has been composed of the remnants of those conquerors. For the last hundred years the war in Mexico has been between the mass of the people and this same class who, Senators say, should be permitted to govern in the Philippines. Conditions would be the same in the Philippines until these people were not only reconstructed, but rehabilitated in their entire conception of government.

"To tell a people, as the preamble to this bill does, that they are practically prepared for independence, and at the same time to withhold it from them, is to insure trouble. If we do not within a very short time give them this independence, if we stay for but a few years, we may surely expect discontent and disturbance."

CHOATE'S 84TH BIRTHDAY.

Messages of Felicitation Pour In On Former Ambassador.

Joseph H. Choate celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday yesterday, and a number of his intimate friends were his guests at a dinner at his home, 8 East Sixty-third Street. Mr. Choate was engaged most of the day reading telegrams and other messages of felicitations that poured in upon him. When a TIMES reporter called at his home two messenger boys arrived there with a dozen messages.

Mr. Choate was in high spirits throughout the day, notwithstanding his advanced years. He was born in Salem, Mass., Jan. 24, 1832. He received his A. B. degree from Harvard in 1852, and was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts in 1855 and New York in 1856. From 1899 to 1905 he was Ambassador to England.

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Established 1868.

B. Altman & Co.
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offering Coats, Muffs and Neckpieces, in exceptionally good styles and qualities,
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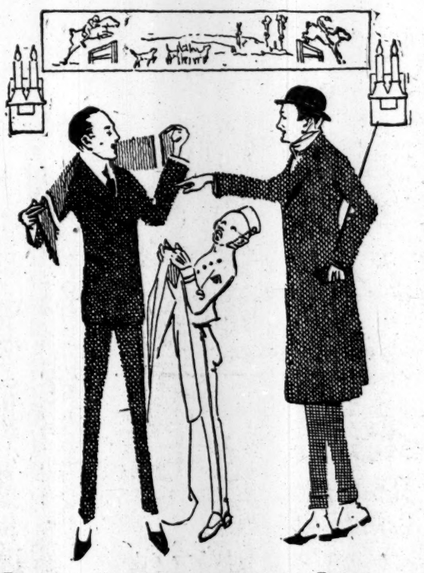
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street
Charge Purchases Made During the Balance of the Month Will Appear on Bills Rendered March 1st.

FINAL *Clearance Sale* FOR MEN
Has Started



Every Suit and Overcoat Going Out at
$17.50
All Hand Tailored

The Suits
The balance of our Autumn and Winter Suits. Smartly tailored, of the better sort of materials, with that degree of perfection which is characteristic of all Lord & Taylor clothing for Men. Not a Suit in the assortment but what will "mate up" perfectly with the higher priced ones you bought earlier in the season.

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Are the final and conclusive words in style materials and finishing. Chesterfield models, and many of the fine Knit Coats of medium and heavy weights. Drizzle proof, loose Swagger Coats, with shawl collars and convertible storm safe collars. As finely tailored as master tailors could finish them.

The Suits and Overcoats Men Need Now
No Alteration Charges
Fourth Floor

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue
for a limited period will accept orders for
Tailored Suits
Afternoon & Evening Gowns
(*In their Dressmaking Dept.*)
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
Women's Tailored Suits, copies of foreign models, priced according to the materials selected, at $59.50, 67.50, 78.50 and 87.50
Women's Evening Gowns, in plain and elaborate models of taffeta and net, - at $90.00
Smart Afternoon Gowns of black chiffon and satin over white satin; velvet trimmed, $95.00

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Do a "hand stand" on a loaded Shaw-Walker Steel File drawer if you want to. You can't harm it. A "Factor of Safety" we introduce into every file.
WHY is this file so *strong?* Because "built like a skyscraper." Real channel steel construction.
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FIGHT BUILDING IN MORNINGSIDE PARK

"Temporary" Structure for Water System Called Blot on Landscape.

NEAR-BY RESIDENTS OBJECT

Ward Denies There Is Permit for Permanent Building, but Construction Is Substantial.

The erection of a high steel structure in Morningside Park, to be used in connection with the Catskill aqueduct system, is bringing forth a storm of protests from park lovers, who say that the building will be an unsightly blot on the park landscape. Apparently the structure is intended to be permanent, although Commissioner Cabot Ward, President of the Park Board, said that permission had been granted for a temporary structure only, and that if the new building were intended to be permanent it might have to come down.

The building, which is of steel with a concrete base, is still under construction. It is about 100 feet from Morningside Drive, between 121st and 122d Streets. It has already risen to a height several feet above the railing which tops the wall on the west side of Morningside Park. The finished structure will be at least several feet higher, as the dimensions are those of a good-sized building.

Residents of Morningside Drive complain that the structure spoils their outlook into the park. They assert that the view from Morningside Avenue and from the park itself is much worse.

Arthur E. Sproul Sends Protest.

The matter was called to the attention of THE NEW YORK TIMES by Arthur E. Sproul of Morningside Drive in the following letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dear Sir: THE TIMES has done so much excellent work in behalf of the preservation of our parks from encroachment that I am going to ask you to help by publicity in stopping—or, at least, in modifying—the building of a steel frame skyscraper in Morningside Park.

I am informed that the structure is intended as a protection for an entrance to the new pipe of the Catskill water supply, but this pipe is far down below the surface of the park, and a building to cover it could surely be erected on the lower portion of the park and in such a way as to be inconspicuous. Particularly should this be so when it is realized that the structure is for rare use only and in case of special need. But instead of being arranged so as to show itself but little, one sees steel columns mounting high in air and with the apparent purpose of going still higher.

The building is entirely out of proportion upon the park. Possibly it is needed, but surely not on the present highly conspicuous lines. Not only is Morningside Park one of the city's most beautiful breathing spots, but it is in a highly attractive residential section. Morningside Drive, on the crest of the park, is lined with expensive apartment houses and also contains the residences of President Butler of Columbia University, St. Luke's Hospital, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, &c.

Not a moment should be lost in taking down the steel work thus far erected and in wholly recasting the location, shape, and size of the building.

ARTHUR ELLIOT SPROUL.

New York, Jan. 22.

Commissioner Ward's Views.

When the matter was called to his attention yesterday, Commissioner Ward said:

"A permit was given to the Board of Water Supply by my predecessor for the construction of a temporary building. Only a permit for a temporary structure has been granted, and before any permanent structure is placed there the plans will have to come to me for approval and after my approval or disapproval, and after my approval or disscape architect. I regret the necessity for any structure at this point, and before one is placed there to remain I shall study the plans carefully and see to it that no larger building than is absolutely necessary is placed there."

Commissioner Ward said that he would make an investigation as soon as possible with a view to determining whether the building was intended to be permanent, and if so he would warn the Board of Water Supply not to continue until he had approved the plans.

Correspondence on file at the Park Department shows that on May 15, 1911, the Secretary of the Board of Water Supply wrote to Charles B. Stover, who was then Park Commissioner, referring to a previous request to do work in Morningside Park below ground and a promise to restore everything above ground, and asserting that later developments made it imperative to build a pumping station at that point. Commissioner Stover granted permission to do temporary work there. Plans for any permanent work were first to be submitted to the Park Board for approval.

Engineers of the Board of Water Supply who are familiar with the work in Morningside Park could not be reached yesterday.

The Wrong Speaker Quoted.

At the seventh annual conference of the New York State Association of Magistrates held at the Hotel Astor on Saturday, Justice Robert J. Wilkin was one of the speakers. In the published reports of the conference he was quoted as saying: "It is the boy with the red blood in his veins who steals the apple in the big orchard. We were all boys once. Let us look at the thing in a common sense. Laws were not made for boys." These remarks were made by Joseph H. Beall, City Judge of Yonkers, and not by Judge Wilkin, who is connected with the Children's Courts.

Arthur G. Johnson's Will Filed.

The will of Arthur G. Johnson, part owner and General Manager of the Johnson Foundry at Spuyten Duyvil, was filed in the Surrogate's office of the Bronx yesterday. The will appoints his wife, Mary M. Johnson, executrix, and his brother, Gilbert H. Johnson, executor. The entire estate is left to Mrs. Johnson. The citation gives the estate as being more than $10,000. Besides his wife, Mr. Johnson left two sons, Isaac Stewart and Arthur Gale Johnson, and a daughter, Jennie A. Johnson. Mr. Johnson died of pneumonia on Jan. 6.

RESUME CHARITIES INQUIRY.

President Stewart Favors Sterilizing the Incompetents.

The commission appointed by Governor Whitman under the Moreland act to investigate the State Board of Charities and other bodies having supervision of charities which receive public funds held a session yesterday in the Bar Association Building, on West Forty-fourth Street, and examined a number of witnesses, including William L. Stewart, Dr. Stephen Smith, and Thomas Mulry of the State Board.

Some lively sessions are expected here in view of the fact that it was largely the conditions in local institutions that caused the Governor to order the investigation. The Governor took this action upon receiving from Acting Mayor McAneny a copy of Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury's report stating that his own investigations in local institutions which had been given "certificates of compliance" by the State Board of Charities, had revealed conditions that were a "public scandal and disgrace."

One of the questions which Commissioner Charles H. Strong put to Dr. Smith of the State Board yesterday was:

"Do you think that the board has been kept free from politics because the members are not paid salaries and must have independent means?"

Dr. Smith replied in the affirmative.

President William R. Stewart of the State Board testified that he was in favor of sterilizing the hopelessly incompetent. He later suggested that he thought the State Board "might have more power," but said that if it had been a weak body it would not have held together. He recommended a State Hospital Board with powers of inspection. Mr. Mulry recommended the segregation of children in institutions so that they would be thrown with other children of their own religious faiths.

He told the commission the part he and Cardinal Farley had taken in settling the City Controller's controversy with Catholic charitable institutions regarding public inspection of accounting. Mr. Mulry said he stopped financial support from the city to a Catholic institution that failed to obey the rules, and in this Cardinal Farley upheld him.

FIVE KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Gas Blast and Fire Wreck a Factory in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Five persons were killed and a dozen were injured in an explosion that wrecked the plant of the Kelker Blower Company, manufacturers of plating mill exhausts and ventilators, in Harrison Street, near Seneca Street, this afternoon.

The known dead were: Miss Mabel Chandler, 17 years old, a stenographer; Charles Pabst, 18, a teamster; Mrs. Helen Kelker, 45 years old, wife of Charles Kelker, head of the firm, and two unidentified men.

The building was a long, two-story frame structure, the first floor and basement of which were used for the machine shop and the second floor as a storeroom and living apartments. The explosion demolished all the walls and tore out large pieces of the concrete foundation, letting the roof down on the débris, which caught fire. Pieces of the foundation were thrown hundreds of feet and the concussion smashed practically every window glass within the radius of two blocks. Four houses were destroyed by the fire.

UNITE TO PROTECT STYLES.

J. M. Gidding Heads Local Organization of Importers.

Fifteen of the leading importers and ladies costumers met yesterday at lunch at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, and effected a tentative organization to be known as the Fashion Importers' Association. The association has been formed for the purpose of "protecting the foreign model in evolution," as it was announced after the meeting and will send representatives abroad in April or May to hold a conference with the leading couturiers of Paris.

All representative firms of this city and the whole country will be asked to join the association, which is expected to co-operate with the French designers against "style piracy."

At the meeting yesterday, the following officers were elected, temporarily: J. M. Gidding, Chairman; E. Goodman, Treasurer, and R. J. Hickson, Secretary.

RIFTS IN MARS'S SNOW CAP.

Indicates Pushing Up of Vegetation, Flagstaff Astronomers Say.

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., Jan. 24.—Five canaliform rifts in the north polar cap of Mars have been discovered by astronomers at Lowell Observatory.

The observed position, it was said today, indicated that the most conspicuous of these lay along the course of the known canal, Cadmus. The rifts show the effect of vegetation coming through the snow.

Grand National at Gatwick.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The National Hunt Stewards have decided that the Great National Steeplechase will be run off on the Gatwick race course on March 24, the original Liverpool date. This famous race has been run each year since 1839. Efforts were made by Irishmen to have the race transferred to the Emerald Isle, and the executive of Leopardstown offered their course for a two days' meeting. The cause of the transfer is that munition works on an extensive scale are under construction close to the Aintree course, and the Stands, buildings, and stables attached will shortly be occupied by troops.

Employer Arrested in Girl's Suit.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 24.—Morris Schrage, proprietor of a button factory at Fairview, near here, whose home is in New York, was arrested today on a capias as defendant in a civil action brought by Julia Laffman of 750 Hudson Avenue, West New York, who seeks $25,000 for an alleged attack made upon her by Schrage, who was her employer, on April 15, 1915. Schrage was to have been tried on a criminal charge made by Miss Laffman before Judge Seufert and a jury in the Hackensack court today, but he reached court late and was severly rebuked by Judge Seufert.

CLASS B BILLIARDS START IN BROOKLYN

Charles E. White Defeats Frederick C. Burnham of Hartford, 300 to 230.

GAME IS LONG DRAWN OUT

Both Players Show Nervousness in Opening Match of Amateur 18.2 Balkline Championship.

There was little interest in the opening game of the Class B 18.2 national amateur billiard tournament, which was played last night at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy. Charles E. White of Brooklyn was the winner, defeating Frederick C. Burnham of Hartford by a score of 300 to 230, but the match was drawn out to sixty-five innings, and neither of the contestants made an average that was creditable. In fact, it was in each instance below the standard of Class B competition, White, a former champion, making only 4 36-68, while his opponent averaged 3 32-66.

Considering that it was the first match of the championship, the result was disappointing, but White is equal to making three or four times the average he established, and Burnham, though beaten, gave indication that he was suffering from stage fright more than any inability to play the game. This is the first tournament in which the Hartford billiardist has ever taken part, and he was quite nervous, with the result that his stroke was affected accordingly.

As far as billiard technique was concerned, Burnham gave promise of being one of the real players of the tournament. He played with an excellent stroke, but there was too great care taken. He was trying for perfection in position, and his execution did not measure up to his evident knowledge of the game. Also against White he was playing a hard opponent. The Brooklyn contestant has had a wide experience in tournament competition, so that he was not thrown completely out of the competition by his failure to count in fairly large figures. On the other hand, Burnham's game went from bad to worse, no matter what care he exercised. At least it weakened until toward the close of the match, when the Hartford player took heart through the inability of White to run out the last twenty-five points of his string. With returning confidence in his ability he cut down White's lead of more than 100 points at one stage of the contest until it was only a margin of 60 that the Brooklynite had to his advantage a few innings before the close.

When Burnham started the game he at once gave evidence of his billiard ability by making several pretty clusters. Just then it seemed that he had all of the confidence in the world. White, on the other hand, was plainly out of stroke and at times was fighting the ivories. His chief difficulty was inability to make draw shots, whether direct or from the cushion. In his failure there was not only the element of being unable to bring the cue ball back, but there was also a lack of accuracy. Both players had difficulty in drawing the ivories and complained that they were heavy. White said: "I know that is the heaviest set of balls in New York." As both men voiced the same opinion it was probably founded on fact.

Burnham led his Brooklyn opponent for eight innings by a slight margin when White went to the front. Thereafter there was no change in the position of the men, White gradually increasing his advantage by plodding methods until the latter part of the contest, when Burnham drew up slightly. The score:

Burnham—14 1 10 3 6 1 0 1 2 0 3 1 2 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 14 3 0 0 0 0 11 7 8 9 0 0 15 0 3 1 6 16 2 0 0 2 3 4 0 0 1 18 0 0 2 0 2 13 0 0 3 0 1 12 8 0 16 3 1 0. Total—230. Average—3 32-66. High runs—18, 16, and 15.

White—8 5 0 9 10 0 0 2 21 1 0 7 0 0 3 0 0 1 8 3 0 3 18 17 1 3 1 8 10 2 3 0 19 3 0 8 1 2 2 9 10 1 8 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 6 0 2 5 1 0 0 9 8 2. Total—300 Average—4 36-66. High runs—29, 21, and 19.

Today's Games—Afternoon, F. S. Appleby and George T. Moore, Jr.; evening, Edgar Appleby and Fred Lagwenthal.

Cassignol Wins, Then Loses.

In two exhibition matches at 18.2 balkline billiards, played at Maurice Daly's last night, Firmin Cassignol, the French expert, tasted of both victory and defeat. In his first contest, with Daly as his opponent, Cassignol was in excellent form, running out his string of 250, while Daly was collecting an even century. The Frenchman's high run was 117, and his average 50, while Daly's best effort was 48, and his average 29. Later Cassignol met Welker Cochran, whom he had defeated by a wide margin last week, allowing the latter 50 points in a string of 300. It was a closely contested match, but a nicely contrived run of 126 returned Cochran the victor. Cassignol lacked 27 of his needed 300 when the younger player ran out. Cochran averaged 19 3-13 and Cassignol 22 9-12.

ZBYSZKO QUITS IN BOUT.

Crowd Jeers Polish Wrestler and Aberg Is Declared the Winner.

Before a large crowd which thronged the Manhattan Opera House last night Alexander Aberg, international champion wrestler, Graeco-Roman style, was officially declared the winner over Wladek Zbyszko in 25:52, when the giant Pole rolled over against the press bench and decided that he was through with wrestling for the night. The spectators howled their disapproval, refused to listen to any announcement, and kept up a continual shouting, whistling, and cat-calling until pandemonius reigned.

In the third period of the bout, which was scheduled to go to a finish, Zbyszko had a chancery hold on Aberg's head, and the champion, standing three feet in on the mat, pushed the Pole violently toward the back of the stage. Zbyszko struck the floor, rolled over against the press bench, and lay still. When it was seen that the Pole had no intentions of proceeding with the match the spectators cried "fake," "quitter" and many other such epithets, while the orchestra struck up a lively air in a vain attempt to still the tumult. Zbyszko was dragged limply off the stage and was examined by Dr. John E. O'Connell. In the opinion of the physician, Zbyszko might possibly have been stunned temporarily by his fall, but he was physically fit to continue the bout.

Zbyszko did not agree with the doctor's verdict and hobbled out with a speech to the effect that if the spectators desired him to go on with the match he would do so. The crowd made it plain that such was its pleasure, whereupon Zbyszko walked off the stage and refused to grapple with Aberg again. Renewed hoots from the crowd brought out Dr. Roller, who announced that the Pole had listened to his entreaties and that he would finish his match with the champion for the good name of the wrestling game, even if he only lasted ten seconds. The crowd cheered this announcement, but Joe Humphries, hitherto official announcer, resigned his position because of the interference with his duties, especially since in spite of the promises of Dr. Roller, Zbyszko still remained invisible.

Referee George Bothner gave Zbyszko fifty minutes' respite and then declared Aberg the winner by default. He said that in his opinion the Pole could easily have continued the bout. Bothner remarked that he had seen hundreds of wrestling bouts, as a contestant and as an official, and he never saw a wrestler disabled by such a fall as Zbyszko took last night. In the opinion of many of the wrestling experts on the stage, the giant Pole was "stalling."

In the meanwhile another bout had been put on, but the spectators booed and shouted until the wrestlers stopped in amazement. Another announcer was recruited, but he was unable to make himself heard. In desperation a third bout was staged, but this, too, was halted when it seemed as if there would be a riot by the crowd. Many people left the house when it was seen that Aberg and Zbyszko would not continue. A bout between Aberg and Lurich was then staged in the hope of appeasing the spectators.

TO BUILD ATHLETIC TEAM.

North Jersey League Hopes to Develop 30 Stars for Title Meet.

The North Jersey Athletic League, with headquarters in Newark, has just started a campaign to develop a team of home-breds for the national track and field championships which will be held next Summer at Weequahic Park in connection with the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Newark. The plans include the enrollment of about 1,500 athletes, who will be put through a series of elimination tests, which will start some time next month.

The league is desirous of obtaining a team of about 30 representative athletes, and believes this can be done with 1,500 performers to draw from. Under the plan the league will practically become a big club, and its members will compete in both open and closed competitions.

As soon as the weather permits outdoor meets will be held twice a month until next July. The survivors of the series will then be especially trained for the championships. It is the intention of the league to engage some well-known professional coach to take the men in hand, and prepare them for the junior and senior title competitions.

An indoor meet has been planned to help defray part of the expenses to be incurred in this undertaking.

Smith Richmond Club Manager.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 24.—The owners of the Richmond International Baseball Club announced today that they had arranged to retain all reserved players except Pick, Fewster, and Schaufele, and in addition would take over the players on the Jersey City reserve list.

William Smith, former manager of the Atlanta Southern Association Club, has been engaged to manage the Richmond Club.

CAPABLANCA WINS TWO CHESS GAMES

Victories Over Kupchik and Fox Keep Cuban in Lead of Tourney.

CLEAN SLATE IN MATCHES

Bernstein Still Closely Presses Leader with Five Games Won and One Lost—Chajes Third.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Capablanca	5	0	Hodges	2½	3½
Bernstein	5	1	Schroeder	2½	3½
Chajes	4	2	Fox	2	3
Kostic	3½	2½	Black	1½	4½
Rosenthal	3½	2½	Perkins	1½	4½
Janowski	3	1	Tenenwurzel	1	4
Kupchik	3	2	Banks	1	5

José R. Capablanca of Havana yesterday defeated A. Kupchik, the New York State title holder, in the sixth round of the Rice Memorial chess masters' tournament, contested at the Manhattan Chess Club. The Cuban champion also added the game with Fox from the previous round to his total, and the two additional points enabled him to keep ahead of J. Bernstein, who, continuing to play at top form, defeated his clubmate, Tenenwurzel, in twenty-six moves, thereby keeping ahead of Chajes and Janowski. Both Capablanca and Bernstein have scored five points, but Bernstein has lost a game, whereas the Cuban remains undefeated.

Kupchik declined to accept the queen's gambit offered by Capablanca, who won a pawn after twenty-two moves in consequence of the fact that his queen dominated the queen's side of the board. Subsequently Kupchik could not avoid the loss of the exchange, and resigned after thirty-three moves. Capablanca's victory over Fox had been foreshadowed, as the Washington player had too many pawns against him to hope to survive. This game lasted fifty-three moves.

In his game with Bernstein Tenenwurzel ventured upon a combination which proved faulty, costing him a clear piece, and Bernstein had no difficulty in winning after twenty-six moves.

A. B. Hodges, former United States champion, played deep chess against Perkins and lured his opponent into a line of play which cost the latter the exchange and the game after thirty moves. Oscar Chajes was again in fine fettle and maintained the pace he has set for himself by defeating Banks in a Ruy Lopez which went to forty-eight moves. The game had not gone far when Banks missed a pawn, which he later found in Chajes's possession. The latter worked up a winning position, which yielded him a piece and the game after forty-eight moves. Vigorous attacking tactics gave Kostic a win over Rosenthal in a queen's gambit declined after thirty-nine moves.

The seventh round will start at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the rooms of the Empire City Chess Club, 3,783 Broadway, when the pairings will be the following: Fox vs. Banks, Kupchik vs. Janowski, Bernstein vs. Capablanca, Hodges vs. Tenenwurzel, Rosenthal vs. Perkins, Schroeder vs. Kostic, and Chajes vs. Black.

SHAFER AN AMATEUR.

Former Giant Reinstated by United States Golf Association.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 24.—E. B. Tufts, President of the Southern California Golf Association, has issued a statement with regard to the rumors in the Eastern States that Arthur Shafer, former third baseman of the New York Giants, would be barred from playing amateur golf because of his connection with a professional baseball team.

Shafer applied for reinstatement as an amateur last August through Mr. Tufts, who presented the matter to the United States Golf Association at its annual meeting last August in Detroit. Shafer gave an affidavit to the effect that he had not played professional ball since October, 1912, and had no intention of taking it up again. His application was favorably acted upon, and he was reinstated as an amateur by the Executive Committee of the U. S. G. A. He is handicapped at 6 in the Southern California Golf Association and has won several tournaments this Fall.

Rivers and Mitchell Draw.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 24.—Joe Rivers of Los Angeles and Ritchie Mitchell of Milwaukee fought ten fast rounds to a draw here tonight.

JUNIOR ENTRIES OPENED.

Committee to Pass on List of Athletes for Championship Games.

Entries for the junior national indoor championships of the Amateur Athletic Union scheduled for Saturday night in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, were opened yesterday and will be presented today for the approval of the special local committee which has the games in charge.

The large entry from out-of-town clubs was gratifying to Chairman Rubien of the Championship Committee. All the local clubs have nominated their usual number of men, the New York A. C. topping the list with more than twenty.

Among those from out of town who will compete are Fred Stormer of the Cincinnati Y. M. C. A., who finished second to Frank Sloman, the Californian, when the latter ran a quarter mile in 47 seconds; C. W. Loomis of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, New England sprint champion; A. T. Crane of the Meadow Brook Club, Philadelphia, a high jumper; R. T. Warren, University of Pennsylvania, hurdler; Carrow Thibault, University of Pennsylvania, running high jumper; Freeburger, Baltimore, middle distance runner, Hartung of Baltimore, a sprinter, and J. Foley, Philadelphia, distance runner.

The two-mile run has attracted the best entry of the meet, with the nomination of Pat Flynn and Frank Zuna, Irish-American A. C.; Hugh Honohan, New York A. C.; Russell Springsteen, Yonkers Y. M. C. A.; Charles Pores, Millrose A. A.; Abe Lemberg, unattached, and Foley of Philadelphia.

Late additional entries for the sprint races are S. Johnson of the Knights of St. Anthony, who finished second in last year's junior metropolitan 100-yard championship, and R. W. McDonald of Loughlin Lyceum, 1914 Military Athletic League title holder in the dash.

WOULD CONTROL CYCLING.

New Organization Hopes to Supplant Present Governing Bodies.

An organization, to be known as the Federation of American Cyclists, and having as its avowed purpose the wresting of control over both amateur and professional bicycle racing from the hands of the present authorities, was formed last night at a meeting held in the office of Dr. George Muth in the Aeolian Building.

The following officers were elected: President, Harold Dibblee of New York; Vice President, John Matthews of Newark; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. George Muth of New York. These three, with William Coburn, Hugh R. Brown, Samuel Barnet, and Dr. Birs, will form the Board of Control.

The new organization is said to have an understanding with the professional riders who recently seceded from the supervision of the National Cycling Association, and it hopes, also, to establish such relations with the A. A. U. as will enable it to assume jurisdiction over amateur races.

CYCLE RIDERS GOING WEST.

Twenty to Leave Newark Today for Chicago Six-Day Race.

Twenty of the professional bicycle riders who will compete in the Chicago six-day race, which will start Feb. 2, will leave Newark this morning. The race will be run under the sanction of the new governing body, which was organized at the instigation of riders dissatisfied with conditions under the National Cycling Association.

The riders who will go to Chicago today are Harry Kaiser, George Cameron, Peter Drobach, Frank Corry, Martin Ryan, Lloyd Thomas, Percy O. Lawrence, Jake Magin, Ernest Ohrt, Norman Anderson, Gus Wohlrab, Joseph Kopsky, Thomas Smith, Willie Coburn, Frank Cavanagh, Thomas Grimm, Eddie Madden, Willie Hanley, Rudolph Ruddi-Russe, and Vincenzo Madonna. Ivor Lawson, Ned Young, Francisco Verri, and other cyclists who will make up the field in Chicago, are already in the West.

Reggie McNamara, Bob Spears, Alfred Goullet, and Dave Mackay will join the other riders on Sunday.

Sweeney to Coach Boston Collegians

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—William Sweeney, formerly of the Boston National and Chicago National League teams, was named as coach of the Boston College baseball team today.

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FEW POINTS FOR BOYS' HIGH

Stuyvesant Team Wins Almost a Hollow Victory In Swimming.

Stuyvesant High School swimmers defeated Boys' High School in a P. S. A. L. championship dual meet in the East Fifty-fourth Street Baths yesterday. The downtown scholastic stars made practically a clean sweep of the entire series of six events, triumphing by a score of 46 to 7 points. The Brooklyn watermen did not win a first place, and obtained only one second place.

Garrigus, the crack Stuyvesant sprinter, was again a leading point scorer for his school, winning both the 45-yard dash and the 220-yard swim. In the short distance event Garrigus was keenly opposed by Schoenberg, who alone of the Boys' High team showed in better than third position. In winning the furlong swim, Garrigus had to beat his teammate, Sinclair, who was distanced by less than two feet. Schoenberg took third honors. The summary:

50-Feet Relay Race.—Won by Stuyvesant, (Kuehn, Stickel, Oakes, and Cagney); Boys' High, (Crivelenti, Weir, Barr, and Schoenberg,) second. Time—1:30.

45-Yard Swim.—Won by Garrigus, Stuyvesant; Schoenberg, Boys' High, second; Cagney, Stuyvesant, third. Time—0:23 1-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Stickel, Stuyvesant, with 54 feet; Bischoff, Stuyvesant, second, with 53 feet 11 inches; Crivelenti, Boys' High, third, with 50 feet.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Garrigus, Stuyvesant; Sinclair, Stuyvesant, second; Schoenberg, Boys' High, third. Time—3:36.

Dive for Form.—Won by Cagney, Stuyvesant, with 29 points; Kuehn, Stuyvesant, second, with 27 points; Ostergren, Boys' High, third with 26 points.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by De Brul, Stuyvesant; Sinclair, Stuyvesant, second; Crivelenti, Boys' High, third. Time—1:02.

LEAGUES TO CONSOLIDATE.

March May See Final Step in Union of Waterways Bodies.

The consolidation of the Waterway League of New Jersey with the Waterway League of New York City and Long Island, which has been under consideration for some time, may be consummated in March, when the New Jersey organization, at its annual meeting, is expected to ratify the proposed merger. If the merger is completed, the consolidation name will be the Waterway League of America.

More than 5,000 members are at present enrolled in the New Jersey and New York leagues, with which 371 clubs are affiliated. The Waterway League of New Jersey has 579 members and affiliations with 142 clubs, while the New York body has about 4,500 members in the 229 clubs on its roster.

The Board of Governors of the New York League has already voted in favor of the merger, as did its members at the recent annual election, and the New Jersey yachtsmen have also approved the scheme.

Provided there is no hitch in the present plans, the services of the combined leagues will be offered to the United States naval authorities for the proposed mosquito fleet, which is one feature of the plans for preparedness.

LONG SET AT PINEHURST.

Gross Wins a 20—18 Encounter in a Tennis Match with Whitehead.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 24.—Pinehurst's annual midwinter tennis tournament began today with the men's singles. Only two sets were needed to decide most of the matches, but there were two exceptions, one of them notable. In the first set of the three-set match between E. T. Gross of Providence and Hugh Whitehead of Norfolk, won by the former, the games ran to the unusual number of thirty-eight. Norman Johnson of New York beat W. D. Brownell of Providence in the other three-set match. J. D. E. Jones of Providence and Harold Throckmorton of New York won two matches each, and had easy times of it. The summary:

Preliminary Round.—Harold Throckmorton, Elizabethtown, N. J., beat H. M. Griest, New Haven, 6—1, 6—1; C. E. Edwards, New York, beat F. A. Otis, Providence, 6—1, 6—1; F. M. Haines, Ardsley, beat B. B. Lunn, New Haven, 6—2, 6—1; J. D. E. Jones, Providence, beat D. P. Cummings, Boston, 6—3, 6—2.

First Round.—R. C. Seaver, Boston, beat Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau, 6—3, 6—1; E. S. Glassco, Toronto, beat A. H. Chapin, Springfield, 6—2, 6—1; E. T. Gross, Providence, beat Hugh Whitehead, 20—18, 4—6, 6—3; R. B. Weeden, Providence, beat Harold Wilcox, Providence, 6—3, 6—4; Norman Johnson, New York, beat W. D. Brownell, Providence, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; Harold Throckmonton beat C. E. Edwards, 6—1, 6—3; J. D. E. Jones beat F. M. Haines, 6—2, 6—3; H. A. McKinney, Providence, beat M. H. Sweet, Providence, 6—1, 6—1.

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Business Comptroller,
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The WEBER SMALL GRAND PIANO

EBBETS'S $74,000 CLAIM MAY KEEP NEWARK OUT OF INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

NEWARK MAY NOT HAVE BASEBALL CLUB

Chas. H. Ebbets's Claim Against Old Franchise Complicates Matters.

WANTS $74,000 HE LOANED

Providence Club Sold by J. J. Lannin to William N. Draper—Players Seek Managerial Positions.

A tentative reorganization of the International Baseball League circuit was accomplished at a meeting of the league at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday, but Newark was left out in the cold for the present. Newark may get a place in the circuit later, but the old Newark franchise, which was transferred last season to Harrisburg, has been shifted to Richmond, Va., and if Newark is represented next season the Jersey City Club will be transferred to that city.

The Richmond Club has been sent back to Baltimore and will be managed again by Jack Dunn. During the session, which lasted all day, the Federal League situation in Baltimore and Buffalo was not discussed.

The Providence Club was sold by Joseph J. Lannin, who also owns the Boston Red Sox, to William H. Draper, a Providence business man who owned the club several years ago. The franchise was sold for $30,000. Mr. Lannin, it was announced, has bought all the minority stock in the Buffalo Club. Last season Mr. Lannin indorsed a number of notes for the Bisons and was of much assistance to them financially, when they were hard pressed by the Federal League invasion.

The International League season will open on April 26 and a schedule of 140 games will be played. The club owners anticipate a good season, with the Federal League eliminated and conditions in Baltimore and Buffalo improved.

President Barrow was authorized to transfer the Jersey City Club to Newark. E. W. Wicks is now at the head of the Jersey City Club, but if present plans are consummated a number of Newark business men will buy the franchise and establish the club in Newark.

In relation to the claim of Charles H. Ebbets, Sr., owner of the Brooklyn Club, to the National Commission against the league for $74,000 for money loaned to the old Newark Club, President Barrow read a letter which he had sent as an answer to the commission's notification of the claim. President Barrow pointed out that there was no Newark franchise, as it had been declared forfeited after the stockholders had failed to live up to their obligations.

As there will be some managerial jobs to fill in the International League during the coming season, many former major league players were at the meeting yesterday. Matty McIntyre, the former Detroit player, who last year managed the Lincoln, Neb., Club, is mentionel as a possible manager at Providence.

Tommy Leach, John Hummel, Harry McCormick, and Larry Schafly conferred with the International League club owners. Joe Birmingham, former manager of the Cleveland Americans, is also looking for a job as manager in the International League. Arlie Latham was also present. He wants to be an umpire.

President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club may not send the Dodgers to Daytona, Fla., to train next month because last season the baseball park at the Southern resort was in very poor condition. The diamond and outfield were sandy and hard in spots, and several of the players complained of the possibility of being injured sliding on such ground. President Ebbets has requested the owners of the park to cover the field with a new dirt surface. Manager Robinson will go to Daytona early in February, and if the park is in no better shape than last season it is likely that the Dodgers will go to Augusta, Ga., to train.

It was announced at the office of the Yankees yesterday that a telegram had been received from Infielder Joe Gedeon, recently purchased from Harry F. Sinclair, stating that he would be pleased to play in New York. The acquisition of Gedeon by the Yankees was in regular form, according to the peace agreement between the two baseball factions. This means that the claims of the Washington and Philadelphia Clubs for Gedeon are void.

Several baseball men held a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria last night and discussed the possibility of rejuvenating baseball in the territory formerly occupied by the Tri-State and Atlantic Leagues. The plan is to form a circuit with the following cities: Harrisburg, Altoona, York, Lancaster, Trenton, Wilmington, Jersey City, and Paterson.

HONOLULU INVITES PENN.

Baseball Team May Take Trip to Hawaiian Islands in 1917.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 24.—The University of Pennsylvania baseball team may take a trip to Honolulu in the Summer of 1917. An invitation from Alfred L. Castle, Captain of the Roselawn baseball team of Honolulu, was received today by Robert Dechert, manager of the Pennsylvania baseball team, and is looked upon with much favor by the officials. In the letter to Manager Dechert, Castle writes that he would like to entertain the Pennsylvania baseball team for one month at Honolulu, and would pay the team's traveling expenses from San Francisco and return, and its expenses during the month's stay.

According to Castle, the Roselawn team is composed entirely of American college men, former baseball players for the most part, who are in business in Honolulu. Dr. John Pedin, who played on the Pennsylvania football and baseball team a few years ago, is the first baseman on the Roselawn team.

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The Whiskey of Quality.

TO ADOPT ENGLISH RULES.

Professional Golfers to Model Organization After British Body.

The committee of golf professionals which was appointed to form an association, decided yesterday at the Taplow Club to model the proposed association along the lines of the Professional Golfers' Association of Great Britain. The Chairman of the committee is James Hepburn of the National links, who was Secretary of the British association for twelve years. He has sent to England for a copy of the constitution and the by-laws of the Professional Golfers' Association, and these will be adopted by the American association without changes, except where local conditions make them necessary.

Herbert Strong of the Inwood Country Club was elected Secretary of the Organizing Committee, and he is receiving applications from professionals in all parts of the country who are desirous of joining the organization. One of the first applications to come by mail was from Robert Peebles, formerly employed at the Fairview Country Club, who is now located at Waco, Texas. Robert White, professional at the North Shore Country Club at Glen Head, L. I., set forth the purposes and difficulties of the embryo association. There was some discussion as to the advisability of permitting assistant professionals and clubmakers to join the organization, but no definite action was taken on this point.

Several well-known amateurs have agreed to aid in the organization of the association of professionals, and undertake the clerical work of the committee until a Secretary is appointed, and the offer was accepted. The committee is now engaged in enrolling the professionals from all parts of the country, and as there are over 1,500 listed golf courses, it is expected that the association will get at least 400 or 500 members. The next meeting will be held at the Hotel Martinique at a date to be chosen.

FAVOR TEN-CLUB LEAGUE.

Two New England Organizations May Be Formed Into One Body.

The Merger Committee appointed by the National Association of Minor Leagues to settle the baseball situation in New England held a long session at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, and at midnight, when the meeting adjourned, it was announced that the committee would make its report to the National Association.

The committee was appointed to consider the advisability of merging the leading cities of the New England League and the Eastern Association into a ten-club circuit. The Eastern Association's counter proposition presented by its President, James H. O'Rourke of Bridgeport, was that the league could operate with a six-club circuit, including New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Pittsfield, and Springfield.

It was stated by baseball men about the hotel that the committee favored a ten-club league which would include New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, New London, Springfield, Worcester, Portland, Lynn, Lawrence, and Lowell.

JERSEY GOLFERS TO MEET.

To Elect President and Choose Course for State Tournament.

The New Jersey State Golf Association will meet this afternoon at the office of Frederick H. Thomas, 72 Broadway, to elect a President and to choose the course for the annual State championship. There are thirty-seven clubs in the New Jersey association, a gain of ten clubs in a year.

The amateur championship of the State was won by Maxwell R. Marston last year at Essex County, and although the event is popular, the Englewood Country Club is the only formal bidder for the tournament. Formal bids are unnecessary, however, and other clubs will probably enter bids this afternoon at the meeting. Deal and Hollywood were both disappointed in their Metropolitan Association tournament aspirations, and it is expected that these clubs will apply for the event.

Cincinnati Golfer Medalist.

BELLEARIRE, Fla., Jan. 24.—Ira S. Holden of the Cincinnati Golf Club won the gold medal in the qualifying round of the January tournament at the Belleaire C. C. today. Among the strongest players who will compete, according to the experts, are Henry J. Topping of Youngstown, C. H. Worcester, Detroit; Rich, New York; C. H. Gardner, Providence; C. H. Goodman, Chicago; W. A. Lawhead, Minneapolis; Hamilton K. Kerr, New York, and Dr. L. B. Dickerson.

Metropolitan Golfers Lose.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Philadelphia, represented by Dave Cuthbert, the Huntingdon Valley professional, and Charles Hoffner of Woodbury, gained a victory over New York, represented by Gil Nicholls of Great Neck and Joe Mitchell of Upper Montclair, in a 36-hole match on an indoor course today by a margin of 1 up.

WILLARD GETS OFFER TO BOX JIM COFFEY

Billy Gibson Would Guarantee $25,000 for a Bout in the Garden.

Any time Jess Willard, heavyweight champion, wants to pick up $25,000 he can do it by boxing ten rounds in Madison Square Garden with Jim Coffey, the Irish heavyweight who has twice been knocked out by Frank Moran. Billy Gibson, manager of Coffey, yesterday wired Willard this offer, and if the heavyweight title holder accepts tomorrow his guarantee will be posted by Gibson.

Willard can name the date, Gibson said, and he can make it either before or after his prospective match with Moran. Coffey is ready to tackle the champion on a week's notice, and he believes he can make a better showing against Willard than he did against Moran.

The only restriction Gibson places on his offer to the title holder is that the match shall take place in Madison Square Garden.

"Willard apparently is looking for easy money and here is his chance to get it," said Gibson last night.

SQUABBLE TIRES RICKARD.

Promoter Says He's Through Dickering with Willard's Managers.

Tex Rickard, the promoter, who has made an offer of $49,500 for the proposed bout between Jess Willard and Frank Moran here, has tired of the wrangling which has been going on about the match, and stated last night that he would make no further effort to come to terms with Jack Curley and Tom Jones. Rickard said that he had sent half a dozen telegrams to Jones, but that Willard's manager had not answered any of them.

Rickard insisted that the proposition of Jack Curley, one of Willard's managers, to put on the fight would not meet with popular approval. As he has offered both Willard and Moran more money than Curley guarantees, Rickard sees no reason why he should not get it.

"I will not go in with Curley as a partner on the bout," he said last evening. "If I could run the bout my own way, however, I am willing to take a chance with it and pay the money I promised to, $49,500.

"If I should get the bout I would not consent to hold it in a baseball park on the date wanted by Curley. I would hold the bout under a circus tent, where arrangement could be made to protect against bad weather as big a crowd as wished to see the bout."

Rickard had a long conference with Jimmy Johnson, manager of Madison Square Garden, at the Waldorf last night. Rickard says that Johnson wouldn't give up the Garden to any one to hold the show, so an indoor arena is out of the question. Johnson had nothing more to say about his offer, and Rickard does not think that Johnson was in earnest when he made it. "If Johnson wanted to outbid me," said Rickard, "he could have boosted it to $50,000. There was no reason for raising it to $55,000 as far as I can see."

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 24.—Tom Jones, manager of Jess Willard, left this evening for New Orleans to look over the boxing situation and get his bearings on the proposed Willard-Fulton or Willard-Moran match. Jones said he would not permit Moran to dictate terms or anything else regarding the match, and that he thought he was bluffing in trying to get a large sum of money for the bout. The Cream City Club here has renewed its offer of $25,000 for the Willard-Fulton match.

Dillon-Cowler Bout Postponed.

Jack Dillon telegraphed the officials of the Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn, yesterday from Indianapolis, asking for a week's postponement of his bout with Tom Cowler, which was scheduled for tonight. Dillon is suffering from grip. The club officials have granted the request, and they will not put on any bouts tonight. The Dillon-Cowler match will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 1.

No Offer from Yale to Kilpatrick.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24.—Denial was made by Yale athletic officials tonight that John Kilpatrick had been asked to become either head football coach or head of a proposed department of athletics. The officials said that, although they would esteem themselves fortunate to secure the services of Kilpatrick in either capacity, neither to him nor to any one else had yet been offered the position of football coach or athletic supervisor. It is considered here unlikely that Kilpatrick would consider such a proposition because he now holds an important position with a firm of New York contractors.

NO SPRING FOOTBALL.

Coach Folwell of Pennsylvania Opposed to Such Training.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 24.—Contrary to report, Coach Bob Folwell of the University of Pennsylvania football team will not hold Spring practice. This announcement will come as a surprise to those who had heard that the new Penn gridiron tutor believed in routine work in the Spring.

"I do not believe in regular Spring football training," said Folwell today when he visited this city to talk over football affairs with members of the committee prior to the meeting to be held at Weightman Hall tomorrow. "I will look over the fellows who think they would like to play in the Fall. But I will not hold any practice.

"Of course, I will not overlook the youngster who looks promising. The men who can punt will be instructed to do a little work during the Summer months.

"Howard Berry, who was barred last season by the Football Advisory Board, will get an opportunity to play on the 1916 team. I think Berry is a good football man. I see no reason why he should not make good, and will certainly give him every opportunity to represent the Red and Blue."

PENNSYLVANIA CREW CALL.

More Than Fifty Men Come Out for 'Varsity Rowing.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Although the midyear examinations are going on at the University of Pennsylvania, a squad of more than fifty candidates answered the call for 'Varsity rowing material this afternoon.

The new Penn rowing tutor, Joseph Wright, wants to see a record turnout, and said this afternoon that more men would respond after the examinations were concluded.

Coach Wright had each candidate's height, age, and weight taken as he registered. Measurements will be taken at the end of the season, so that the effect of the rowing experience may be ascertained.

The new coach intends to have interclass and inter-department races, and will match the 'Varsity eight or four, the junior boats, or the freshmen against the crews along Boathouse Row on the Schuylkill whenever possible.

OF INTEREST TO MOTORISTS.

A bill to regulate automobile traffic, which includes several original features, will be introduced in the Legislature at the suggestion of A. W. Seaman, Chairman of the Legal Department of the Long Island Automobile Club. This measure provides that all owner operators shall pass an examination as to physical fitness to drive a car, and shall also demonstrate to an official observer, accompanying each applicant for a short run, that they know how to operate an automobile. Certificates once issued shall be good until revoked by the Secretary of State. No fees shall be charged for the examination or the certificate.

According to information received by the A. A. A. yesterday, a piece of bad road in Pennsylvania, of unpleasant memory to many New York motorists, is to be put in good condition and kept that way. The place referred to is a stretch on a main line route between Allentown and Reading. On this same route the connection between Easton and Bethlehem has been completed, so that it will no longer be necessary to make the triangle course via Nazareth.

Motor truck men are also making some predictions as to the future output. One of them forecasts that there will be 250,000 motor trucks in use in the United States by 1920. The number of motor trucks now in service in the United States is less than 100,000.

The popular belief relative to the increasing price of gasoline that there has been a great increase in the export of gasoline from the United States is not borne out by the last report issued by the Department of Commerce. This covers the ten months ended October, 1915. According to these figures more gasoline was sent abroad in the ten months period in 1913 than in 1915. Exports in gallons are given as follows: 1915, 98,471,000; 1914, 140,275,000; 1913, 100,353,000.

Estimates so far made indicate that $270,000,000 will be spent in road building in the United States in 1916.

Tentative plans for the Automobile Reserve Corps of the New York National Guard make a company consist of twenty-seven vehicles.

Terse News of Sports in Town and Out

First call for candidates for the Columbia University class relay teams was issued yesterday. Coach Bernie J. Wefers will receive new men until tomorrow, after which a rigid program of practice will be started in preparation for the inter-class relay event at the New York A. C. games Feb. 8 at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. Each class will enter a five-man team and one substitute for these games and each runner will do 200 yards. No member of the 'Varsity track squad is eligible for this competition.

Scores for the three meets in which the new Columbia rifle team has participated were announced yesterday. Against Harvard the Blue and White marksmen made 953. The men from Cambridge won by the narrow margin of four points. Columbia made 935 against Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute two weeks ago and showed marked improvement last week against Connecticut Aggies, netting 964 points.

Cream City Athletic Club of Milwaukee has offered Packey McFarland $10,000 to box Ted Lewis in a ten-round match during April, providing Lewis defeats Willie Ritchie in New York this week. Lewis says he will box McFarland at 147 pounds, the same weight that Mike Gibbons made.

The Cutler School basket ball five defeated the team representing Irving School yesterday afternoon by a score of 24 to 10. The game, which was played in a hall at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, was one-sided almost throughout.

J. G. Loomis of the Chicago Athletic Association is expected in town tonight. Word was received from Chicago yesterday that the national champion is in good condition for the Millrose games in Madison Square Garden tomorrow evening. With Howard P. Drew of Los Angeles, who is already in town, and Frank L. Stephenson both in good condition, some of the prophets expect to see a new record for seventy yards indoors put on the A. A. U. books.

President Weeghman of the Chicago Cubs has promised Roger Bresnahan, manager last year, that he would look into the possibility of helping Bresnahan take over the Cleveland franchise of the American Association and transfer it to Toledo.

Reb Russell, pitcher, has signed a contract for another season with the Chicago Americans.

Thomas F. Ryan has acquired five English brood mares for his Oak Ridge stud in Virginia. The mares are Red Ruff, by Collar—Red Virgin, in foal to Duke Michael; Amphoraria, by Amphion—Spinning Jeanny, in foal to Shogun; Auspicious, by Gallinule—Astrology, in foal to Coriander; Mintless, by Minting—Goresberry, and Court Holiday, by Queen's Birthday—Risby, in foal to Bonarosa. Among the stallions at Oak Ridge is the noted Sea King, by Persimmon—Sea Air, which was recommended to him by Richard Croker.

George H. Goulding of Toronto, Canada, while in the city last Thursday enlisted in the ranks of the Walkers' Club of America, of which all the athletes selected as the ten best walkers in America by Herman Obertubessing, the official handicapper of the Amateur Athletic Union, are also members. Goulding will compete tomorrow evening in a special two-mile walk at the Millrose games in Madison Square Garden.

Captain Walton of the Penn State College basket ball team, although a guard, is setting a fast pace in scoring for his teammates. He caged six field goals in the game against Juniata on Saturday. Penn State has not lost this season

After the easy manner in which the Princeton water polo team disposed of Penn last week, it appears as if the Tigers will win the intercollegiate title in that sport without much trouble. Penn had previously beaten City College of New York and Columbia.

Joe Stecher gave a private demonstration yesterday afternoon in George Bothner's Forty-second Street Gymnasium of why Nebraska acclaims him the athletic marvel of the age. Joe went to the mat with his older brother Anton, who is the only trainer and wrestling partner he has ever had. Stecher brought with him a solid gold diamond-tudded championship belt, presented to him by Governor Morehead of Nebraska, at a public reception in his home town, Dodge. One preliminary to the Stecher-Zbyszko match at Madison Square Garden Thursday night will be between Yusiff Hussane and Wilhelm Berner, both of whom have reason to know of Stecher's prowess, as each has succumbed to his great strength and skill.

The Trustees of the Bloomfield Lawn Tennis Club plan to erect a clubhouse early this Spring on the property in State Street, near Broad, in Bloomfield, and to have several new courts constructed, to be in readiness for the season, which will begin early in April. More than $1,000 was pledged toward the purchase of additional land and the erection of a clubhouse at a meeting of the organization held Saturday night. In the Winter season it is planned to flood the courts for skating, and also to have an indoor squash court. Trustees for the year were chosen Saturday, as follows: Frank V. Oakes, George E. Jamison, Fred M. Davis, C. J. Oliphant, Le Roy T. Reeder, John Ingle, W. S. Speir, F. S. Bush, and E. M. Hinkle.

Seven handicap events and a number of "specials" will make up the program for the annual games of Fordham University, which will be contested in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Feb. 11. The handicap events will be 100-yard dash, 300-yard run, half-mile run, mile relay, two-mile run, two-mile walk, and 12-pound shot put. Pat McDonald, Olympic champion, was the first to enter the weight exhibition. The directors of the sport will announce soon the special events which will be arranged. Efforts will be made to get Jo Loomis and Joie Ray, the Chicago stars, and probably Howard Drew, to compete.

Three more cyclists joined the Cycle Racing Men's Union of America at the meeting which was held in Newark Saturday. Alfred Halstead and Frank Blatz fell in line with the rest of the professionals. Ned Young also sent his dues from Chicago. About the only class professionals in Newark who have not joined the union are Frank L. Kramer, Fred Hill, and Gordon Walker.

Owing to Willie Ritchie having broken one of his ribs during a boxing exhibition, while training for Ted Lewis, whom he was to meet at Madison Square Garden on Friday, the bout has been postponed until some time in March, as the former lightweight champion will be unable to work for some weeks to come. Jimmy Johnston has decided to run a show at the Garden on Friday, however, and has selected, he announces, five heavyweight championship contenders. Four of these Lochinvars come out of the West, eager to elope with the title. Failing this, they may be satisfied with a little easy money.

The training table for the Harvard relay teams was started at the 'Varsity Club yesterday, and the following men reported: A. Biddle, '16,; W. J. Bingham, '16; R. D. Campbell, '17; J. Coggeshall, '18; F. T. Donahue, '18; J. O. Johnstone, '16; H. W. Minot, '17; T. R. Pennypacker, '16; E. A. Teschner, '17, and W. Willcox, Jr., '17. Time trials were held Friday for the short distance team, each man running separately. Captain Bingham ran two laps in good time and later went twelve laps with the long distance men.

The Denver club of the Western League is endeavoring to procure the services of George Moriarty, the old New York and Detroit player, as manager. He was recently released by Detroit to the Chicago Americans.

Cornell University has thirty-eight point scorers from last year's intercollegiate track and field championships available for this season's meets.

Lieutenant C. C. Gill will be head coach of baseball at Annapolis Naval Academy. He will be assisted by Walter Brodie, a former Baltimore Oriole player.

Leiberman, Penn's cross-country runner, has taken up boxing. He won his bout in the exhibition last week.

Lafayette has several crack veteran athletes, including Captain Maxwell in the hurdles, Pete Maxwell in the weights, Paulson, a high jumper; Bechtel, a distance runner, and Lerch in the sprints. Of this list Maxwell and Lerch are football players.

Pittsburgh and Maine are the latest universities to take up hockey.

Chicago may play Vanderbilt eleven of Nashville at Chicago Nov. 4.

Michigan plans to start indoor baseball practice Feb. 14, under direction of Coach Carl Lundgren.

De Pauw University of Greencastle, Ind., intends to open its new $120,000 gymnasium on Washington's Birthday.

POLO TEAM DEFAULTS.

Lavenders Fail to Appear for Indoor Game with Bedford Larks.

The Indoor Polo League game, between the Bedford Larks and the Lavender team, from the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Academy, which was scheduled to be played last night, at the Bedford Riding School, Brooklyn, was postponed. The Lavender trio failed to appear.

This is the first occasion since the inception of the league that a team has not appeared for its scheduled game, and the matter will be brought before the officials at their next meeting, and it is not unlikely that some rule will be made placing a penalty upon teams which default.

In order not to disappoint those who expected to see the polo game, the two Bedford teams lined up against each other and played under existing handicaps. This match was won by the Eagles, 12 to 9 goals, who conceded five goals to the Larks, which is a zero team. The line-up follows:

Eagles, C. Lang, 2; E. Vogh, 2; A. Voght, 1. Total—5.

Larks, F. Trocnow, J. C. Lowd, Dr. von Webern.

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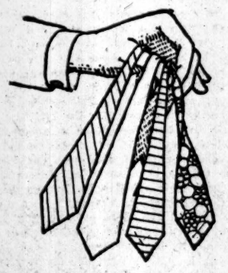

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....1 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....243 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,900 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 25, 1916.

COMMERCIAL WAR AND COMMERCIAL PREPAREDNESS.

MR. SCHIFF'S declaration that this is an economic war is ominous if taken in connection with the statement that the present hostilities between the respective allies will be followed by commercial war between hostile customs unions, and with the United States outside the breastworks of both camps. The strength of the prophecy lies in the prospect that the combatants will have protection forced upon them as a means of meeting war taxes, irrespective of trade considerations. The corollary would be that the United States would have freer trade forced upon it to meet the diversion of trade by considerations not exclusively economic, although with economic motives and effects. The argument beneath that position is that commerce cannot be conquered by arms, but always can be conquered by economic considerations. The military conquest of commerce is a German idea, with inevitable penalties. Germany administered its colonies in the manner which England abandoned upon persuasion by the American rebellion, and the result is that Germany has lost its colonies to its military enemies. Now we are confronted by the possibility that the commercial world outside the United States will be divided into hostile commercial camps agreed in support of the principle of protection against each other, and unitedly against the United States.

The idea that the United States will fight for its trade in the German manner is unacceptable for several reasons. First, we have neither the German disposition nor the German faith in gunpowder, although we have been protectionist above all other protectionists. Secondly, the end of protectionism for the sake of protection has come for the United States independently of this war. As Mr. SCHIFF said, the farmers have seen that protectionism is a fraud upon them, and the wage-earners rely more upon their unions than upon any tariff, although using each party in turn as impartially as ever did JAY GOULD. The people will have no more of the "high and higher protection" theory, because they have been exploited under it, and because they see that it is playing into the hands of the commercial combinations forming against them.

The prospect is less affrighting practically than theoretically because that sort of protection which protects nations individually is inconsistent with the sort of protection which seeks to bind together antagonistic interests. The formula hardly can be found, and if found can hardly be worked. Some modicum of success may attend a proposal altogether impracticable but for the war, and doomed to early dissolution even before the war's influence wanes. Not even during the war is it possible to prevent trading with the enemy. It will be less possible after the war's end, and impossible if the United States is forced into defense of its trade by economic methods. It is not possible to enter into a competition of building Chinese walls against trade, each nation's customs rising a step above every other nation's without end. That method arouses antagonisms in other countries, and in Mr. SCHIFF'S words, "Wars will never cease so long as custom houses exist." And the conditions within the protectionist countries become increasingly unendurable as the customs force up the cost of living. The only defense is to offer inducements to trade. The best retort to prohibitions of trade is the offerings of profit by trade. There is no protectionist who will not take a profit. Nor will any protectionist do business at a loss, at least if he knows it, and not for long if he does it unwittingly.

It may be that the commercial combinations forming against the United States will undertake to "flood" this market with cheap goods. No protectionist regards himself as ruined individually by bargains in cheap goods. Every consumer of goods would rejoice to see the dumping defeated by cheaper domestic goods. In short the United States faces the contingency of being forced into the primacy of trade which rewarded England for its loyalty to sound economic doctrine. That there should be a commercial combination against the United States, either with or without England, is so far beyond the range of probability as to be no cause for present worriment.

CHECKING MEXICAN OUTLAWRY.

The disposition manifested by CARRANZA and his followers to administer the Mexican variety of criminal law without delay, as the murderous northern bandits fall into their hands, shows the folly of the cry for armed intervention which sounded throughout this country immediately after the slaughter of seventeen American mining men in the State of Chihuahua. That the continuance of the ancient Mexican practice of putting accused men to death without trial does not promise well for the establishment of law and order according to our understanding of those terms is not to be denied. But in the execution of the two cattle thieves who shot AKERS the Carranzistas observed the custom that prevailed throughout their country in the prosperous and seemingly peaceful era of DIAZ, and we could not hope to change the Mexicans' small regard for human life by invading their country and adding to their death toll. The scene that was acted in the Juarez cemetery, at daybreak Sunday, has long been familiar in Mexico. The captured bandits made no protest, they admitted their guilt, and they faced death bravely. This kind of law has no civilizing effect, it has not served to lessen the murderous spirit, and until CARRANZA can re-establish the courts and make both the civil and the criminal law respected, as they never have been, he cannot regenerate Mexico. He is believed to be a humane man who desires to develop his country socially and morally as well as industrially and politically. But, at present, the problem that must be solved relates to the outlawry in the north and the assaults upon Americans, and naturally he is trying to solve it in the approved methods of his fathers.

The outlaws cannot long withstand organized and determined opposition. CARRANZA has shown his willingness to suppress them and has begun the work effectively. He could have done no more under the menace of American artillery. The recurring demands for armed intervention, inspired generally by persons anxious to gain profit for themselves with American aid, are wholly unreasonable. Mexico has a huge debt to pay to the people of the United States and other countries. CARRANZA has signified his intention to satisfy all just claims, and he should have a chance to do so. He may fail. We may in the future be compelled to act more severely toward our Southern neighbor, but whatever we do must be done without regard to hysterical public clamor or political craft.

THE RIGHT TO PROTECTION.

To four of the five "fundamental principles" set forth by the American Institute of International Law in its declaration of the rights of nations there will be unquestioning assent. Every nation has the right to exist and the right to protect itself, but not by unlawful acts against unoffending neighbors; every nation has the right to independence and to work out its destiny in its own way; every nation is before the law the equal of other States composing the society of nations; every nation has the right to exclusive jurisdiction over its own territory and all persons found therein. The question of authority and legal sanction is raised only when the Institute propounds the doctrine of its fifth declaration:

> Every nation entitled to a right by the law of nations is entitled to have that right respected and protected by all other nations, for right and duty are correlative, and the right of one is the duty of all to observe.

The right to use and enjoy and to have that right respected is one thing, the right to be protected in use and enjoyment by all other nations, because rights and duties are correlative, is disputable, so much a matter of question that we may suppose the Institute used these words with a conscious and intended limit to their meaning.

The doctrine of the duty to protect and the right to protection has been repeatedly and vigorously insisted on by those who would have had the United States interfere to protect Belgium against the violation of her neutrality and her sovereignty by Germany. The fifth convention signed at The Hague in 1907, declaring that "the territory of neutral Powers is inviolable," has often been cited as the warrant for our interference, although this convention was by its terms inapplicable to the case because not ratified by all the belligerents. Nevertheless, the conventions agreed upon at The Hague are in theory but a formulation of accepted principles of international law. If the interference of the United States was not only warranted but demanded we might have acted upon the general principles of law without regard to any declaration made at The Hague.

Quite independent of the technical insufficiency of The Hague agreement, because not ratified by all the belligerents, there are grounds for non-interference of such validity that in practice they control the habitual policy of nations. The custom is not to interfere, even though an independent and co-equal sovereignty may be imperiled or actually deprived of its recognized rights. In the first place, as such matters go, the help of armed force, even if given with the utmost promptness, would generally come too late to protect rights under threat; and, secondly, as nations do not usually act rashly upon impulse, a rather careful inquiry into the facts of the case, into purposes and provocations, would necessarily precede action. Nations are little inclined to hold court upon the doings of their neighbors, save when their own interests are rather directly involved.

No nation dreamed of interfering when we "took" the Canal Zone, although our action is said to have been described by a high officer of the Government at the time as one "not tainted with legality." Possibly a case might have been made out against us—nobody tried to make one out. By a strict application of the principle that protection is a duty owed we might demand of the Allies at the present moment to be informed of their intentions in Greece. There, too, there would be need for an inquiry, it would be protracted, tedious, very likely unsatisfactory. We should get so much evidence on each side that we might not care to take the responsibility of striking a balance, certainly not of trying to "protect" Greece because of our finding that she was wrongfully treated.

The natural meaning of this fifth declaration is probably not its intended meaning. If nations imperiled through no fault of their own have a right to protection, it must be a duty to extend that protection. Nations have a fixed habit of neglecting this duty, if the duty exists, and the habitual or uniform behavior of nations is a surer basis for conclusions about international law than the statements of text writers. But the writers of this text, the members of the Institute, append to Declaration V. a citation from a judgment rendered by Chief Justice WAITE of the United States Supreme Court, reciting that it was the duty of the United States as a member of the society of nations to protect the money of a foreign Government from forgery, and it is declared that the right set forth in Article V. "is to be understood in the sense" in which it was upheld in that decision. That evidently would limit the duty of each nation to its own territory. It would be obligated to see to it that the sovereign rights and acts of other nations were duly respected within its own jurisdiction. That seems to be the necessary interpretation of this broad declaration of right and duty, since the other interpretation runs contrary to international practice.

FELLOWSHIPS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME.

In the announcement by the American Academy in Rome of its competitions for the "Prizes of Rome," four Fellowships of the Academy, (School of Fine Arts,) worth $1,000 a year for three years, this condition, this obligation, is set down among others: "Fellows must report at the Academy "in Rome on the 1st day of October following their appointment."

Must report in Rome! A dream of thousands of Americans, a dream of golden air. All unmarried American citizens of any age who can meet the Academy's requirements are eligible to compete for a Fellowship either in architecture, sculpture, painting, or, in 1918, landscape architecture. The Academy will also award by competition, in the School of Classical Studies, a Fellowship of $1,000 a year for one year and a Fellowship of $1,000 a year for two years. The particulars of and requirements for both competitions may be had of the American Academy in Rome, 101 Park Avenue, New York.

Must report at the Academy in Rome! How some of us would love to be on Janiculum and report at the Villa Aurelia!

THE NAVY WE MUST HAVE.

Mr. CLAUDE KITCHIN will find it difficult to stick to his theory that the United States Navy, as it now stands, is second among the navies of the world in view of the Navy Department's official statement, accompanied by the proofs, that it is fourth in the matter of capital ships. Including the California, now slowly building at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the belated Oklahoma, forced to put into harbor before her trials of speed are finished because of "slight boiler trouble," and others not yet completed, the United States Navy can claim only seventeen dreadnoughts, while England has at least forty-four finished, Germany thirty or more. Our navy has not a single battle cruiser, its only fast cruisers are of the third class, and rapid building is necessary to give us enough destroyers, submarines, and auxiliaries to make our present fleet comparatively efficient. Admiral FLETCHER'S report on the scarcity of officers and men is not founded on opinion, but on incontestable fact.

According to the Navy Year Book, commonly regarded as the best authority on matters relating to our sea defenses, although Mr. KITCHIN deems it misleading, we have an enlisted force of 52,561 men, and we need twice as large a force, as the ships we now have are not all fully manned and we contemplate building many more in the next five years. The cost of a great navy is large, but it is a good investment for any nation, for the United States with its enormous length of seacoast most of all. The Year Book shows that the navy has cost us since 1883 $2,240,519,540, and that of this sum $480,671,046 was expended on new construction. This is somewhat less than the expenditure for that purpose proposed for the next five years in the program of Secretary DANIELS. The comparison the Year Book thus enables us to make indicates that the expenditure asked by the department ought to be large enough to meet all reasonable requirements. The navy that could be built on that basis should be ample for defense; it will not be nearly large enough to meet the demands of the big navy zealots. Their demands cannot be met. They do not agree among themselves as to details, and they imagine perils we are not likely to encounter. Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT said the other day that we have 2,000 naval experts and no two of them agree as to what ought to be done. We all agree, however, that we need a much larger navy and many more men to man the ships. The Navy Department's program was devised to meet that well recognized need as quickly as it can be met under present conditions. If Congress accepts that program without further regard for opposing opinions, expert or otherwise, it will act wisely and in the best interests of the nation.

GOLD AND FOREIGN TRADE.

All last week financial observers were saying that the gold which the United States was sending to Argentina was on British account, in payment for British purchases of Argentine produce. That used frequently to be done, but it seemed singular that England, which now finds difficulty in meeting its payments here, should be able to direct us to make payments elsewhere on British account. In our cable dispatches from London there is an explanation that puts a different face on the matter:

> Last week an interesting development was the American absorption of Argentine railroad stocks. Those of the Buenos Aires Great Southern, Buenos Aires Western, Buenos Aires & Pacific, and Central Argentine Railroads were taken by American buyers.

Within about a month some four millions of gold have gone to Argentina for the simple reason that dollar exchange is at a premium in Argentina. The Argentinos want dollars in order to buy American goods. They sell their railway shares to get dollars. The exchange of American goods for Argentine railway shares is readily understood by the manner in which we have sold munitions in exchange for both domestic and foreign securities. That is the soundest possible basis of trade, and the most profitable. There is a profit on the goods, which are sold at top prices, and a profit on the shares, if wisely bought, which are taken at low prices.

There is a similar unusual movement of gold to Canada. New York funds are at a premium in the Dominion, and yet we are sending gold there. The explanation is simply that it is a financial operation, not an ordinary exchange transaction. We are lending money to Canada, which can no longer borrow abroad, as usual. It is rather the other way, Canada now borrowing to help England finance its Canadian munitions purchases, and the United States supplying the funds which Canada advances to the home country. There is no scarcity of gold in Canada that it should be supplying itself here at an apparent loss. The gold which we are sending to Canada now is not in payment for goods bought—for the exchange market shows that the movement should be in this direction—but is an obligation upon Canada to trade it out at another time.

Canada is spending mortgage money, and needs the basis of credit for an inflated trade. The credit of Canada is good, and she will pay back the gold with goods better to us than gold. In that manner the United States is fortifying its international trade according to the most familiar principles. Our goods are worth par in gold, but gold sold above par and paid for in goods below par pays us more than ordinary commercial profit. Good business is a wonderful sharpener of the wits, and the United States is learning the ways of foreign trade with much facility. The parochial view is now most in evidence in our domestic affairs, where "peanut" legislation still is most popular.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Puritans and Pilgrims After Three Centuries.

After three centuries there should be no ill-feeling between the descendants of the Puritans and those of the Pilgrims who landed on Plymouth Rock, or near it. We all know that they differed somewhat in habits of thought, in spiritual outlook, in breeding. The original Pilgrims were not Puritans, but were not the Puritans pilgrims also seeking freedom to worship God in their own way on a stern and rock-bound coast and land contiguous thereto? The Boston Transcript, which is confident that there are more bona fide descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers in Boston than there are in Plymouth, insists that the merger is complete; that "New England Puritanism and New England Separatism or Congregationalism triumphed over each other in a mutual conquest." New England may rest assured that the rest of the country will not bother in the least about the distinction. Puritans or Pilgrims—it is all the same to the world.

The celebration of 1920 will relate to the tercentenary of the founding of New England. The conflict of doctrines among the founders will not be celebrated. The underlying idea will be the beginning of a great nation. But, perhaps, a controversy over the comparative merits of Pilgrims and Puritans as founders and forefathers, (though there is nothing new in the dispute,) was inevitable. It will be well for the New Englanders to have it out among themselves, and be done with it, before the practical work of preparing for the celebration of the tercentenary begins.

The Filipinos and Independence.

It is reported from Washington that Senator CLARKE'S amendment to the Philippines bill granting early independence to the island "has received more support in the Senate than was expected." Perhaps we ought to be aware at this time that no proposal can be too silly to receive some support in either branch of Congress. To consider seriously the withdrawal of the United States Government from the Philippines at a time when there are so many grave and pressing matters for Congressional consideration is to waste time and words. We cannot withdraw from the Philippines. We must first teach the natives to govern themselves, we must help them to develop their industries, to establish an educational system.

The proposal is to grant independence to the islands and guarantee it by means of treaties with the other powers. This, too, in face of the fact that Kiaochau has not been restored to China according to Japan's treaty obligations. This is an era when the treaty seems to count for little. Safely to guarantee the independence of the Philippines the United States would have to keep a huge fleet of war vessels in the Southern Pacific, and keep a large garrison on Corregidor Island. Then the soldiers and sailors could enjoy daily observations of the many varieties of misgovernment which would be developed in the islands. The best thing to do with the Philippines bill is to lay it aside.

The Wickedness of New Orleans Revealed.

Apparently it is the duty or the pleasure of American cities to view themselves with alarm, to collect and dilate on their iniquities. Not the cities, but the untiring, prying sociologists unveil the museum of immoralities and troubles.

The general results of sociological survey are known in advance. The black and red paint will be thick. The same findings could be found with less labor. When GEORGE S. BOUTWELL was Secretary of the Treasury, it was said that by looking out of the car windows between Groton, Mass., and Washington he determined how much money was needed "to move the crops." A sociologist of this town used to look out of his windows early in the morning and estimate with a comprehensive glance the number of school children who would go to school breakfastless that morning. Isn't this method of genius more desirable than the "survey"? At any rate, New Orleans, envying the darkness of Baltimore, has socially surveyed herself. "Serious conditions are revealed," says The Times-Picayune. We are willing to believe it, in moderation, without reading The Times-Picayune's summary of the survey. That is a class of reading many of us are able to do without.

Too Many Railway Cars.

A complaint that a surplus of railway cars obstructs trade is a novelty, yet that is the complaint of the New Haven Railway. In a circular to shippers it urges them to unload the cars which they detain to such an extent that

> there still remain more than 50,000 cars on the company's tracks, an excess of 5,000 over the capacity for efficient operation of business.

It was just so in 1907, when there was a similar congestion of the railways. The demand was for more cars, although what really was wanted was a better circulation of cars. Cars which are used for warehouse purposes, cars which are only partly filled by shippers, are to that extent wasted, and the provision of a larger supply only overtaxes other facilities of freight movement. The shortage is rather in tracks and terminals, and the blame falls upon others than the railways. There is no limit to the number of cars which would be needed if shippers abuse them, and there is the sharpest possible limit to the ability to supply cars and other facilities if the railways are not allowed to earn the money to pay for them.

AID FOR LITERARY WORKERS

R. U. Johnson's Suggestions and the Suicide of Mrs. Ranous.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I need hardly say that I agree heartily with the spirit of the appeal set forth by my friend and namesake, Robert Underwood Johnson, in THE TIMES interview. I never could see why there should be abundant pensions for soldiers, sailors, firemen, clergymen, and teachers and none whatever for literary workers, most of whom are paid but slenderly in comparison.

But I must ask for a little space to correct an erroneous impression conveyed by that interview. Poverty was not the cause of the sad end of Mrs. Ranous. Her mother and her grandmother both died of paralysis, and she always expected to go the same way. She had a considerable stroke in December, 1914, and a lighter one some months later. This left her devoid of the sense of taste, and with some mysterious difficulty in the throat. She was a frequent and welcome caller at our home, and when she was taken ill here, six weeks ago, the physician whom we called in told us that she had a valvular trouble of the heart. She complained of an almost constant pain there, sometimes very severe. She had lost much flesh, and her sojourn in a good hospital could not restore it. Then latterly she was losing the sight of one eye. Consider also that, though she had many sincere friends, she had not a relative in the world, except a granddaughter 11 years old, and the case is accounted for. The story of her literary work, which was wonderful in amount and in accuracy, has not been half told.

ROSSITER JOHNSON.

New York, Jan. 23, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every one interested in literary work must have read with warm approval Robert Underwood Johnson's appeal in your issue of Jan. 23 for the establishment of a fund for the relief of writers in misfortune. His words suggest, however, a few comments. In the first place, Mr. Johnson is well aware that precisely such a fund exists, and, though small, has been of great benefit. This fund is wisely administered, without expense, and by men who are themselves writers. Would it not be better for Mr. Johnson to direct any money raising efforts to the increase of this excellent fund rather than to organizing a new one?

Another comment is this: It is not quite fair to the memory of the talented and admirable woman whose case was the occasion of Mr. Johnson's remarks to use her fate as an example of his thesis. Poverty had little, if anything, to do with her decision to take her life. She was by no means at the bottom of her purse, and she knew that she could earn a comfortable living if her health could be restored. The impossibility of this and the poignant and progressive suffering, present and prospective, decided her, as we believe. Riches would not have saved this crushed and doomed woman; but in most cases a little money at the right moment means salvation. It is to be hoped, then, that Mr. Johnson's appeal will bring abundant results.

X.

New York, Jan. 23, 1916.

MACHINERY AND DEFENSE.

Importance of Plans, Tools, and Gauges in Preparedness Program.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A great deal of discussion is going on in regard to the preparedness of the United States in case of war, with very little agreement as to what should be done. The advocates of ultra-preparedness would convert the country into an armed camp; every man of military age would be subject to military duty and our coasts would bristle with forts and guns. Our navy would be the biggest ever, and armories, armor plants, ammunition factories, and gun shops would fill the land.

This is the extremist's view of what should be done to insure ourselves against war, but to most of us the cost is too great. The cost of insurance must bear a certain relation to the risk. If it is too high, the average individual will not insure his property against fire or himself against death or accident. He prefers to take the risk rather than burden himself by the payment of excessive premiums to insure against remote dangers. While there is little doubt among sensible men that this or any other rich and prosperous country must provide some means of defense and perhaps of offense in order to maintain its position and dignity among the nations of the world, they believe that any plan of defense should be worked out with intelligence. There is the possibility of preparing for defense intelligently and securing it at a minimum of cost, and, on the other hand, it may be done unintelligently at great cost and still be very ineffective.

Great Britain was unprepared for war. She has the largest navy, but no army to speak of, and no efficient organization for equipping an army with guns, ammunition, and other supplies. The result has been confusion, waste, and delay. One of the greatest drawbacks to production has been the lack of tools and gauges. Rifles and ammunition must be made with limit gauges, in order to secure the highest production at the lowest cost. Providing gauges alone for many plants turning out rifles, cartridges, high-explosive and shrapnel shells at the rate of thousands a day is in itself a great engineering undertaking. If a plan of mobilizing the resources of Great Britain had been worked out and tools and gauges had been in readiness for distribution to the plants selected for the manufacture of the required munitions, the cost of preparation would have been greatly reduced and the speed with which it would have been accomplished greatly increased.

What America needs above all is an intelligent plan worked out by engineers of manufacturing experience to whom efficiency and economy are the first considerations. This plan should include the collecting of data on all the manufacturing plants and machine shops that could be requisitioned in case of war, for producing those munitions for which they are best adapted. But that alone is not sufficient. The plan should provide detailed instructions for the manufacture of rifles, cartridges, shrapnel, shells, and other supplies required in great quantities, and the gauges, tools, jigs, and fixtures required should be in readiness for distribution.

By preparing a plan of defense along these lines, adequate preparedness could be secured at a fraction of the cost that would be incurred by the blundering extremists who would provide war material in great quantities to become obsolete and useless in a few years. The need of great numbers of rifles, vast quantities of ammunition, and huge Government plants would largely be eliminated. When guns, ammunition, and other munitions became obsolete there would not be great quantities to be scrapped, but only the tools, gauges, jigs, and fixtures which had cost but a fraction of the total, and which could be adapted in some cases to the new conditions. Equipment for an army of, say, 500,000 should be ample, provided means and plans were in readiness for quickly utilizing the manufacturing resources of the country for equipping a much larger army.

FRED E. ROGERS,
Editor Machinery.

New York, Jan. 24, 1916.

Presidential Primaries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I returned to Chicago from the special session of the Illinois General Assembly I found, among the accumulated copies of THE TIMES upon my desk, the issue of Jan. 17, containing an interesting editorial on Presidential primaries, which, in a sense, is incomplete. Certainly there are varieties of Presidential primaries, some of them pretty nearly fantastic; but I venture to believe that if you will analyze the legislation of 1912 and subsequent years you will find a tendency toward uniformity and elimination of impractical features. In Illinois, though, none but party voters may vote in a party primary. A delegate may be elected who announces that he has "no choice" among the "aspirants" for the Presidential nomination, and who, if elected, therefore, would be "uninstructed." A delegate may be elected in the interest of an "aspirant" for the Presidential nomination and is required to name the "aspirant," (I think that is the term used by Lord Bryce,) but is not eligible for delegate, and his name cannot appear on the ballot if he be "disavowed" by the Presidential aspirant. This is not very different from the older political practice, under which a Presidential "aspirant," if he felt himself strong enough, eliminated would-be delegates if he believed they were not his genuine supporters.

MEDILL McCORMICK.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 21, 1916.

Magistrates and Police.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your report of the meeting of the State Association of Magistrates at the Hotel Astor on Saturday you attributed to me the following language: "I will be frank that if the Magistrates were elected the police would see to it that all now in office would be out at the next election."

I did not say that; quite the opposite. I was talking about the unfriendly relations between the police and the Magistrates which existed here some years ago, and did not say that if the police then had the deciding vote and the Magistrates were elective they would cast it against them. I said this to illustrate that great progress toward that cordial co-operation and friendly relationship which now exists. If it were left to the police and they were elective I am sure the present Board of Magistrates would find no more ardent supporters than the members of the force.

Kindly give this an early publication, because it is important that nothing should be done to mar present conditions as between the Magistrates and the police.

WILLIAM McADOO,
Chief City Magistrate.

New York, Jan. 24, 1916.

THE FLAW.

A youthful princess of Orleans,
In France a week ago,
Was wedded to a Bourbon prince,
Without parade or show.
Philippe Marie Alphonse was what
They called the royal groom,
And since I heard his cognomen
My soul's been filled with gloom.

I have a costly trousseau that
Would turn an empress green,
A string of pearls that represents
The ransom of a queen,
And diamonds whose size would set
De Beers himself agog—
But I am marrying a man
Whose name is Hiram Hogg.

MINNA IRVING.

UP-STATE TAXATION.

A Plea for Fair Assessments to Relieve New York City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article headed "Taxes Without End" I was struck with the forceful statements for which much praise is due your paper for the clear exposition of the fact, where little, if any, attention has ever been directed. To quote:

> Before these new taxes are imposed the people who are to pay them will want to know whether the "present level" cannot be lowered in State and city. They will want to know, too, whether if there were a just equality of assessment valuation between up-State property and city property the burden of public expenditure would not be more equitably distributed. That question is of vital importance to the city which pays 70 per cent. or more of all State costs.

I can readily attest to the importance of "if there were a just equality of assessment valuation between up-State property and city property the burden of public expenditure would not be more equitably distributed." When I was a State Tax Commissioner I, visited twenty-nine up-State counties in 1914, in none of which did I find a valuation to exceed 50 per cent. of full value, and, indeed, many were found assessed as low as 23 per cent. I found it necessary to insist that the assessors increase valuations, with the result that there was an increase in those counties for the 1915 assessment running anywhere from 20 to 47 per cent.

Practically all up-State counties today require insistence on the part of the State Tax Commission, now endowed with power pursuant to Section 173a of the Tax Laws of 1915, to compel every up-State county assessment to approach the full value standard now being paid and that has been paid for years in the City of New York.

JOSEPH S. SCHWAB,
President Real Estate Owners' Protective Association.

New York, Jan. 21, 1916.

The Times in Norway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the year is drawing to its close I wish to send you a few lines in grateful appreciation of THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday edition, which I have been receiving now for three years, or since my arrival on this side. The receipt of the paper has always been the occasion of special joy and pleasure to all members of the family and our friends. The beautiful and artistic picture section is ever admired by all, and the profusely illustrated Magazine Section, with its many vastly interesting articles on a great variety of topics, is justly treasured for the wealth of information contained therein. Personally, I am inclined to bestow my greatest praise on the editorials, which often attain the rank of veritable masterpieces. The sane and tempered discussion of the many difficult and complicated diplomatic and other questions of grave importance to our country which have arisen in these turbulent days is deserving of the highest credit and praise, at the same time as the forceful and eloquent expression of true-blue patriotism and an ever unflinching loyalty to Americanism and our grand ideals have been nothing short of an inspiration.

It is a delight to show THE NEW YORK TIMES to my European friends as the best type of our far-advanced and highly developed American journalism.

A. E. ENGZELIUS, M. D.

Roros, Norway, Dec. 29, 1915.

Milk Needed for English Babies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"East calls to West with many voices, and the feeble ones are but faintly heard in the din of armaments and the clash of arms," says an earnest appeal from London for help for starving babies. It comes from Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky, whose father, Dr. Nicholas Tchaykovsky, is known and highly respected in America.

When the war broke out, a group of suffragists opened, in the poorest part of London, a relief station for mothers and babies. They are also running four baby clinics, and two cost-price restaurants, where good meals are supplied at 4 cents apiece to children and to expectant and nursing mothers. They have also taken an old public house, renamed it The Mother's Arms, and from it they are distributing hundreds of quarts of milk daily to destitute mothers and babies.

Dr. Tchaykovsky writes: "Peace or war, the babies die—100,000 each year; and how shall we measure the wounded survivors of the same struggle that kills some and maims others, except perhaps by the million rejected of our four million recruits? Those who establish baby clinics realize that clean food may save not only soldiers, but babies and their mothers, too.

"Here is a typical case: Child born Feb. 7. Next day nurse found neither food nor fire in the house. This mother a bright little woman, and home very clean. We had to lend maternity outfit, and provide milk, dinners, &c., for mother."

This good work is in desperate need of help. Subscriptions to the "Babies' Milk Fund" may be sent to Barbara Tchaykovsky, M. D., at Langham House, Harrow, England, or to me. Clothing, (new or second hand,) for mothers and babies, should be sent direct to The Mother's Arms, 433 Old Ford Road, Bow, London E., England.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 24, 1916.

Questions for the West.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent editorial on President Wilson's proposed trip into the "enemy's country" suggests that the States of the Central West are likely to consider that the prospect of an invasion of the United States is a matter which concerns only the coast States, and that the West may regard such an event with equanimity as one not likely to affect its material interests.

Two questions at once occur to one in this connection over which the West may well ponder before concluding that such an invasion could be a matter of indifference to it.

1. Could the West avoid paying its share of any indemnity which might be levied on the United States?

2. Could the West market its products to advantage if the seacoast cities were held by a hostile power?

Of course there are other considerations, but even looking on the matter in the most sordid way, these would seem to demonstrate the solidarity of our interests.

EDMUND M. PARKER.

Boston, Jan. 22, 1916.

The Delayed Warships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If President Wilson desires insurance against invasion why has he not laid the keels of the four submarines and two dreadnoughts authorized last March? It will be "too late" when the present war is over, as then, if ever, Europe will look to the United States to relieve her from the terrible burdens of taxation. It is not moral to tempt bankrupt nations with our display of unprotected wealth. Issue bonds to make ourselves invincible or we may have to issue bonds to pay a ruinous indemnity. Shall we pay the price of a Belgian war or a Swiss peace? SCHUYLER SCHIEFFELIN.

New York, Jan. 24, 1916.

Let Us Blush at Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent A. B. Coolidge, in yesterday's TIMES, has spoken a brave and timely word—a word too long missed. This is the first voice from the people to shame our brethren in foreign lands. Let us be ashamed of ourselves as we must in order to improve, but let us do our blushing at home and not descend to the discussion of our family shortcomings with strangers.

H. W. V.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 19, 1916.

ART NOTES.

Boardman Robinson's War Drawings on View—Japanese Prints.

Boardman Robinson's drawings done during a seven months' tour of the eastern fronts of the war are now on view at the Thumb Box Gallery. Made chiefly for magazine illustrations, the originals give a quite different idea from the reproductions. Something of warmth and emotion inevitably evaporates in the course of the process, and warmth and emotion are the most valuable characteristics of this series. It is a fact worth noting that almost all of the work that has come from the artist soldiers in the trenches has been dry and matter-of-fact, the simple notation of incidents, uniforms, types. The onlooker receives the total impression, feels pity and horror and anger, and is incapable of keeping his feelings out of his work, however he may struggle for poise. Mr. Robinson is responsive to his environment, and while he has made no attempt to present its sensational side he has communicated his mood in his drawings, which are slight in structure for their weight of significance. The rapid hospital studies, the sketches of soldiers and civilians, the nursing mother, the Russian rabbi bent over his book, the flying car "dodging shrapnel on the Save," are all touched with the spirit of tragedy.

Dr. Orlow's Japanese Prints.

The second session of the auction sale of Dr. Orlow's collection of Japanese prints takes place tonight, and this section of the prints contains a number of especially interesting examples. The broad sheet by Yeizan, "Lady and Children Making a Snow Man," is remarkable for its clear printing and for the delicate color in the robes. The image of the snow man is curiously Western in physiognomy. A print by Utamaro, "Lady Plucking Cherry Blossoms," proves Sir Walter Raleigh's example to have extended to Japan, as the little flower-desiring lady, somewhat too short in stature to reach the bough, stands upon her servant, who lies prone for the purpose. Such are the satisfactions, whimsical and joyous, to be got from the Ukiyo-ye prints, in addition to their often considerable beauty.

Paintings by Frank T. Hutchens.

At the Reinhardt Galleries is an exhibition of paintings and sketches by Frank Townsend Hutchens. In the canvases showing figures out of doors the painter has succeeded in making the figure an integral part of the scene, not detached and overemphasized, after the habit of less observing workers in this field. "On the Hilltop" is a subject that offers more than one peril by its easy picturesqueness and saliency, but its problems have been courageously met in the present instance, the young figure silhouetted against the sky having a well defined third dimension. The air circulates about it and the envelope of atmosphere saves it from the sharpness that never happens out of doors, but happens all too often in pictures of outdoor scenes.

A Friend of Young Artists.

It was announced by the Friends of the Young Artists that Otto H. Kahn is making arrangements to give a night at the opera the first week in May for the benefit of the Young Artists, and also is arranging a program of exhibitions and competitions. Among those interested are Elihu Root, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Joseph H. Choate, Helen Foster Barnett, Commander J. Stuart Blackton, and Thomas Hastings.

The Blue Dome Fellowship.

The Blue Dome Fellowship is an association of artists and students for mutual benefit in the study of light and color under the open sky. The President is Deming Woodward and the Board of Counselors is composed of Poultney Bigelow, Leigh Hunt, Leila Mechlin, Tait Mackenzie, and Cornelia Bentley Sage. The present exhibition shows that study of the figure out of doors is excellent drill for getting away from the studio effect of light and shade. The difficulty of gaining form under these conditions is so great that none but the most gifted and assiduous can hope to triumph, and weakness in this direction is apparent in most of the exhibits. Deming Woodward's "Rose Curtain" is an exception, having, in addition to its charm of color and light, real vigor in handling. Depth is suggested and weight. Sophy Schuyler Dey's self portrait is an honest, straightforward piece of work, although painted indoors and without any very great feeling for the air that must be back of a figure, whether in a room or under the sky. Her head of an elderly woman, in a much higher key and more delicate in modeling, is a fine characterization. A. E. Champlin's imaginative illustrations, "The Fairy Tailor" and "While Mortals Sleep," are carefully drawn and show a dainty fancy.

Essentials of Prison Reform.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The prison exhibit in the Sage Foundation Building on Twenty-second Street is a useful object lesson in showing harmful material conditions that surround convicts; it is defective in that it fails to inform the public regarding what is being done and what should be done to

SOCIETY PICTURED IN MOVIE 'THRILLER'

"The Flame of Kapur" Shown at Waldorf at the Junior League's Entertainment.

ANGELICA BROWN, HEROINE

Strollers on Fifth Avenue a Striking Scene in "City of Beautiful Nonsense"—Spirited Dances.

The grand ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria was taxed to its capacity last night at the production of the "City of Beautiful Nonsense," the annual entertainment of the Junior League. The program began with a moving picture melodrama entitled "The Flame of Kapur," in which society girls and young men took the leading rôles. The second part of the show presented a street scene and an antique shop in which special dances were given.

The movies took society by surprise, for it was the first time that New York society has been pictured on the screen in a thrilling tale of adventure. The scenario was written by Miss Grace R. Henry, and the scenes were laid in and about New York. The picture, in three reels, was accompanied by all the usual features of a regular movie show, slow and thrilling piano music, and even shots were fired. The automobile race at the close, in which the hero overtakes the villain, was received with much enthusiasm.

The entire performance is to be repeated this evening and tomorrow night. The moving pictures will be shown for two afternoons, beginning today, at 3.30 o'clock. The entire proceeds of the three days' run are to be devoted to the league's various charitable enterprises.

Miss Angelica S. Brown, as Geraldine Gordon, blossomed out as a movie star of much charm and beauty, and Miss Cornelia Van A. Chapin, as Bridget, her maid, did some clever character work.

Bruce McKenzie, the Hero.

Edward Shippen was Bruce McKenzie, the hero of the picture play. Schuyler L. Parsons, Jr., was a Hindu adventurer, known as the Count di Ravano, who resorted to kidnapping, hypnotism, and other high-handed methods to accomplish his nefarious purpose. He was after a fabulous ruby, the heart of Geraldine. Of course the villains were foiled. The ruby was found at last in the heel of Bridget's shoe, and there was the usual happy ending.

Miss Theodora Larcoque was Sita Varas, a sister of the adventurer, and Richard Whitney, as Hubert Ryland, played the fellow-conspirator. Others in the cast included Mrs. F. Louis Slade, the Misses Louise Hoadley, Helen Alexander, Mary C. Alexander, Frances Penny, Vorbella Lanier, Ruth Cutting, Edith Mortimer, Katherine W. Tweed, Margaret P. Luce, and Mary J. Schieffelin. Also Frederick Godwin, James C. Clark, Bayard Rives, Richard Whitney, John P. S. Harrison, who drove his racing automobile; Charles H. Marshall, G. Macculloch Miller, Curtis N. Browne, Joan Kean, Reginald T. Townsend, Watson Emmet, George B. Post, Jr., Harvey Graham, Anderson Dana, and Benjamin Moore.

Afternoon on Fifth Avenue.

The second part of the program, including the dances, was arranged by Miss Inga Sontum. The street scene, representing an afternoon on Fifth Avenue, was most original and crowded with action. All the familiar characters passed by, even the bareheaded athletic man in his white flannels. The traffic policeman was there, holding up the parade of fashion to let the traffic go by.

The dances were spirited, and evoked much applause, including a Zouave dance, a Greek frieze, Brittany peasant dance, a Viking ceremonial offering, the dance of the porcelain figures, and Persian and goldfish dance. The soloists in the dances were Mrs. S. Hinman Bird, Mrs. Howard Cushing, Mrs. Archibald S. Alexander, Mrs. J. Victor Onativia, Miss Ina A. Kissel, Miss Angelica S. Brown, Miss Beatrice G. Pratt, Miss Walter N. Stillman, Miss Margaret Henderson; also Lynford Dickinson and Maitland Belknap.

There were general dancing and a supper after the performance. Débutantes in gay costumes were in charge of the booths. About 200 young people took part in the entertainment, including those at the Country Club and the grand ballroom scene in the movies and strollers on the avenue.

MISS CHAPIN'S BRIDAL PARTY

Plans for Her Marriage to Harold Hartshorne on Feb. 23.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Marietta L. Chapin, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon B. Chapin, and Harold Hartshorne, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Mott Hartshorne, have been completed. The wedding will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 4:30 o'clock, in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, and will be followed by a reception at the Chapin residence, 930 Fifth Avenue.

Miss Chapin will have her sister, Miss Elizabeth M. Chapin, as her maid of honor, and the bridesmaids selected are the Misses Eleanor Hartshorne, a sister of the bridegroom; Anna and Frances Ballard, Eunice Clapp, and Emmalena Sizer, all of New York, and Alice Silverthorne of Chicago. Mr. Hartshorne's best man will be Drayton Burrill, Jr., and the ushers are to be Lester Armour, F. Hamilton Dyckman, Henry P. Elliott, Truman P. Handy, John C. Hughes, John B. Marsh, and John Nobles Stearns, Jr. Mr. Hartshorne will give his bachelor dinner at the Union Club on Saturday evening, Feb. 19.

Mrs. James Mott Hartshorne will give a reception on Feb. 4 at 4 o'clock for Miss Chapin, which will be followed by dancing, in the new Colony Club.

Their Second Son Born in China.

A letter brings the news from Canton, China, of the birth there on Dec. 12, last, of a son, their second, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Robbins Brown. Mrs. Brown was Miss Rebecca Atkinson of Philadelphia, and her marriage to Mr. Brown took place in the Summer of 1912 in Hongkong. Their first son was born in May, 1913, in Panama. Mr. Brown has for several years been connected with the International Banking Corporation.

Texas Club Ball Tonight.

The Texas Club of New York City is to give its annual Lone Star Ball this evening at the Holland House.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Maitland Fuller Griggs of Ardsley-on-the-Hudson will entertain on Thursday evening with a theatre party for Miss Genevieve Clendenin, a débutante. A dance and supper will follow.

Miss Eunice Clapp has invitations out for a luncheon for young girls on Tuesday, Feb. 15.

The wedding of Miss Helen P. Riordan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Riordan of 14 East Sixtieth Street, and Wilfrid Wood will take place this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. A reception will follow at the Gotham.

Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt arrived last night at the Lenox Club, Lenox, Mass., to remain several days, in order to direct improvements of Ventforth Hall, the Morgan villa she has rented for the coming season.

Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. William G. McAdoo are at the Vanderbilt, to remain for several days.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, January 22nd, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.29 cents per pound.—Advt.

GIVE A PATRIOTIC BALL.

"Women of 1915" Rally at Biltmore to Raise Funds for an Aeroplane.

Society, as well as many patriotic and defense societies, was well represented last night at the Patriotic Ball at the Biltmore. The affair was given under the auspices of the national organization "Women of 1915," and the proceeds will go to raise a fund to purchase an aeroplane to present to the coast defense of New York.

The ballroom was decorated in the national colors. Army and navy officers attended in uniform. Henry Wise Wood, who made the address of welcome, spoke on aeronautics and coast defense. Following the address, Miss Helen Herendeen appeared in interpretive dances, one being "The Spirit of Patriotism," and others on the program were Miss Mary Woolston, Miss Anne Fargo Preston, and York Averill, Miss Hazel Moore, who sang "Columbia," and Orphee Langevin, a baritone. The Old Guard Band and the Russian Balalaika Orchestra provided the music.

Flowers and programs were sold by a number of young girls, including the Misses Frances W. Miller, Christina Coles, Amelia A. Ryder, Marian Stuart, Winifred Goldsmith, and Marie J. Conrad.

The officers of the national organization of "Women of 1915" are: Mrs. Edward D. Mosley, President; Mrs. Marion Welsh, Mrs. John Orr, Mrs. Emma M. Snedecker, Vice Presidents; Miss Mary E. Coughlin, Recording Secretary; Mrs. C. Bynam Averill, Treasurer. Others actively interested in the organization are Mrs. D. B. L. Sheppard, Mrs. Grace Ellinwood, Mrs. Charles George Woodford, Mrs. J. Willoughby Mitchell, Mrs. F. W. Monell, Mrs. M. B. Claussen, Mrs. J. W. Loeb, Mrs. Walter Kilby, and Mrs. Howard Taylor Lewis.

The patrons and patronesses for the affair included Governor Charles S. Whitman and Mrs. Whitman, Mayor Mitchel and Mrs. Mitchel, Major Gen. Leonard Wood and Mrs. Wood, Major William H. Wiley and Mrs. Wiley, Colonel Oliver N. Bridgman and Mrs. Bridgman, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Governor R. Livingston Beeckman and Mrs. Beeckman of Rhode Island, Professor and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Howard G. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Austin N. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Close, Dr. and Mrs. Charles V. Paterno, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan, Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. Walter Pulitzer, Mrs. Noble McConnell, Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, Mrs. William Grant Brown, Mrs. J. Insley Blair, Mrs. William Cummins Story, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, and Mrs. Simon Baruch.

Bridge Party for Victoria Home.

A large bridge party was given yesterday afternoon at the Biltmore by the King Edward Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the British Empire, the proceeds to be devoted to the War Relief Fund and the Victoria Home for the Aged British Men and Women on Staten Island. The bridge was followed by tea and a short musical program. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst attended as a guest of one of the members, and other prominent women were present. Mrs. Leonard Esson is Regent of the King Edward Chapter and Mrs. Charles Peck, the Vice Regent.

Rosenthal-Beskin Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Fannie Beskin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Beskin of Beacon, N. Y., and Dr. Herman T. Rosenthal of 971 Trinity Avenue, the Bronx, was performed Sunday night at the Hotel Bon-Ray, Madison Avenue and Ninety-second Street. Nearly 400 guests attended the wedding, including Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury and Appraiser of the Port John K. Sague.

Obituary Notes.

BRADBURY C. CHETWOOD, a lawyer of this city and a retired Lieutenant Colonel of the United States Army, died yesterday at his home, 944 Park Avenue, in his seventy-eighth year.

JOHN A. DEEVES, a building contractor for many years, died on Sunday at his home in New Rochelle in his sixty-ninth year.

GARNER H. DEREMER, 90 years old, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, died at his home in Washington, N. J., yesterday.

Mrs. DELIA F. HARRIS, aged 61, widow of Benjamin S. Harris, died yesterday at her home in Clinton Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. She was born in Brooklyn and had lived in Plainfield thirty years.

Mrs. DAVID A. MILLS, aged 75, died yesterday at her home in North Plainfield, N. J. She was born at Franklin, Penn.

HERMAN LOHMANN, 89 years old, a retired baker for many years in business in Brooklyn, died at his home, Canarsie Lane and East Eighty-ninth Street, on Sunday. His wife died three weeks ago.

JOHN MOORE, aged 59 years, in the employ of the sporting goods firm of A. G. Spalding & Brother, died on Saturday at his home, 338 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

HORACE H. BUTLER died yesterday at the home of his son, Robert G. Butler, at Douglas Manor, Douglaston, L. I., in his eighty-first year. Mr. Butler was born in this city, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Butler, and formerly for many years lived in Brooklyn. Besides his son he left three daughters, Martha Butler, Mrs. C. M. Burtis, and Mrs. H. M. Lewis.

Mrs. MARY E. HAWKINS MILER, wife of Captain Leonard Miller, died at her home, 380 Second Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, aged 44 years.

FRANCIS N. SHERWOOD, a retired haberdasher of Manhattan, died on Sunday in the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men, in his eightieth year. He left a widow and a daughter.

CHARLES PERRET, an importer of Swiss watches and a member of the firm of Jules Racine & Co., 37 Maiden Lane, died on Sunday at his home, 963 Riverside Drive, aged 75 years. Mr. Perret was a native of La Chaux de Fond, Switzerland, and had lived in this country for more than sixty years. He was formerly a resident of Brooklyn and a member of the Montauk, Germania, and Midwood Clubs of that borough. He is survived by two sons, Frank Alvord Perret, a volcanologist, and Charles Knox Perret.

HIRAM EDWARD LEMAN, a son of the late Michael Leman, who was one of the first manufacturers of steel pens following the use of the quill pen, died on last Saturday at his home, 443 Avenue U, Flatbush. Mr. Leman, who was 79 years old, was formerly a stationer and later opened the Clarendon Hotel at Rockaway Beach.

FREDERICK C. GROSS, for fifteen years a clerk in the police courts and for the last five years assistant clerk in the Coney Island Police Court, died on Sunday at the Brooklyn Hospital. He was 51 years old, and lived at 1,079 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN ROWALT, a retired hotel proprietor of Corona, L. I., died at his home in that place on Saturday, in his seventieth year. He left a widow and four sons.

BURTON CLAY WILSON, 46 years old, who was one of the first electrical engineers to install electric light and power plants in Cuba, died on Sunday at his home in Woodhaven, L. I. He was formerly Superintendent of the Atlas Cement Company and recently was in charge of the bridge power sub-station of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system.

EDWARD PARKER, a retired flour merchant and formerly for fifty years a member of the New York Produce Exchange, representing F. H. Allen & Co. of Akron, Ohio, died on Sunday at his home, Atlantic Avenue and Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, aged 87 years. Mr. Parker was a member of the United States Sanitary Commission during the civil war and for a quarter of a century was a member of the Veterans' Association of the Twenty-third Regiment. He was born in Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. MEAN BEAR, said to have been the oldest Ponca Indian, died in Ponca City, Okla., yesterday, aged 105 years. There are more than 700 persons in her immediate family.

Mrs. ADELAIDE MOORE, formerly of Philadelphia, who came here from Kansas City, Mo., with her son, Joseph L. Moore, was found dead yesterday from heart disease at her room in the Hotel Knickerbocker.

AMOS WHIPPLE, one of the best known hotel proprietors in Boston, died suddenly yesterday in the Copley Square Hotel, of which he was owner, in his sixtieth year.

CHARLES H. ADAMS, for many years a real estate dealer here, died on Sunday from pneumonia at Summit, N. J., in his eightieth year.

SAMUEL PETTIT, a veteran of the civil war, died on Sunday at his home in Phillipsburg, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year.

WARREN WILDRICK, active as an advocate of commission government in Phillipsburg, N. J., died on Saturday night at his home there, in his sixty-first year.

FREDERICK H. PIERSON, formerly a Justice of the Peace at Orange, N. J., died on Sunday at his home in Milburn, N. J., in his sixty-first year.

Mrs. MARTHA KNEELAND KING, widow of William F. King, a former President of the Merchants' Association, died on Sunday at St. Luke's Hospital in her fifty-eighth year.

Mrs. ANN BRYANT ELLIOTT, widow of Gardner Elliott and daughter of the late John Stark Bryant and Mrs. Hannah Edwards Bryant, died yesterday at her home in New Brunswick, N. J., in her ninety-third year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH PARRAN LEE, widow of Lieut. Col. William Fitzhugh Lee, died on Saturday at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. W. Valentine Chappell, in New London, Conn.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB IN NEW HOTEL HOME

Workmen Still There as Lessees Enter the Former Alfred Vanderbilt Suite.

ELECTION NEXT MONDAY

First Social Event There to be Miss Carpenter's Luncheon to Warden Kirchwey of Sing Sing Prison.

There were few people at the opening yesterday of the new Women's City Club rooms, the Alfred Vanderbilt suite, on the top floor of the Vanderbilt Hotel. The club, it was said, would not be in running order for a week and workmen were still engaged around the place. Only one ticket for officers was posted, though there was a blank ticket near it waiting for names suggested by members. The ticket read:

President—Alice Duer Miller.
First Vice President—Miss Mary E. Dreier.
Second Vice President—Mrs. Richard Aldrich.
Third Vice President—Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins.
Fourth Vice President—Miss Virginia Gildersleeve.
Fifth Vice President—Mrs. Learned Hand.
Secretary—Miss Alice Carpenter.
Treasurer—Mrs. Joseph Deane.
Trustees—Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Mrs. Herman M. Biggs, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Miss May B. Upshaw, Miss Berthe Rembaugh, Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch, Mrs. Raymond V. Ingersoll, Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. Herbert Croly, Mrs. Claudia G. Murphy, Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Mrs. John Dewey, Dr. Gertrude B. Kelly, and Miss Ida M. Tarbell.

The rooms will be open all week for inspection by members and to give opportunity for putting up another ticket if any members so desire. The election of officers will be held next Monday evening in the Della Robbia Room of the hotel, use of which is included with the Vanderbilt suite. All the large meetings will be held there.

The use of another suite, No. 216, on the second floor, is also included, and can be used by club members for luncheons and receptions. This has a large reception room running across the front of the hotel, a large dining room behind it, with other smaller rooms, and practically duplicates the Vanderbilt suite, which constitutes the regular clubrooms. It is an attractive apartment, the salon a reception room furnished in a soft dull blue. On the floor is an immense Chinese rug, the field rose and the decorations in blue, the tone of the furnishings.

This room will be first used by a club member on Friday, when Miss Alice Carpenter will give a luncheon of twelve covers, at which Warden George W. Kirchwey of Sing Sing will be the guest of honor. Miss Madeleine Z. Doty, the only woman on the Prison Reform Commission, will be one of the guests. Others will be Mrs. Alice Wise Miller, Miss Mary Dreier, Mrs. Joseph Deane, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Winston Churchill, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, and Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins. Warden Kirchwey will outline work in which he thinks women can aid the prison reform work, and the subject will be discussed and later laid before the women's club.

"I hope this will be one of many such gatherings," said Miss Carpenter yesterday.

J. A. HILL DIES IN AN AUTO.

Publisher is Stricken on the Way to His Office.

John Alexander Hill, President of the Hill Publishing Company, at Tenth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, died yesterday from heart disease, in his automobile, shortly after leaving his home in East Orange, N. J., as the motor was entering Branch Brook Park. His Secretary, Otis Davey, was driving and he took Mr. Hill's body back to his home.

Mr. Hill was born near Bennington, Vt., and removed with his parents to Wisconsin, where he received his education in the public schools. When 14 years old he became a "printer's devil" in a printing office, where he stayed for six years, leaving it to become a locomotive engineer. For a time he was engineer on a construction train on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, which was then building over the Rocky Mountains. While still an engineer, Mr. Hill became a contributor to The American Locomotive, calling his articles "Talks With My Engine," and these attracted the publisher, who prevailed on him to return to the East. A few years later, with Angus Sinclair, he bought the magazine, shortly after founding the Hill Publishing Company, which also publishes Power, The Engineering and Mining Journal, Engineering-News, and The Coal Age.

He was a member of the Essex County Country Club and the Masons. His wife and daughter survive him.

Virginians Dine Tomorrow.

The Virginians are to have their annual dinner and dance tomorrow evening at the Plaza. The speakers will include Governor Stuart of Virginia and Colonel Robert E. Lee, a grandson of the late General Robert E. Lee.

Bridegroom to be 80, Bride 46.

Moses Edson Banks, aged 80, of Fairfield, Conn., in company with Miss Mary Rebecca Buxton, 46 years old, who was born in Asheville, N. C., and lives at 20 West Seventy-fifth Street, went to Clerk Peter J. Scully yesterday and obtained a marriage license. The ceremony will take place in February at the home of the bride. It will be Mr. Banks's second matrimonial venture.

Rev. Dr. D. R. Frazer.

The Rev. Dr. David R. Frazer, pastor emeritus of the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., died suddenly last night at the home of his son, City Counsel Spaulding Frazer, from an acute attack of heart disease. Dr. Frazer, who was 78 years old, was born in Baltimore, Md. He was graduated from Princeton in 1861, and then entered Union Theological Seminary. He served in Staten Island, Brooklyn, and Buffalo until 1883, when he was called to pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, where he remained until 1909.

Arrivals from Christiania.

Among those who arrived from Christiania yesterday on the Norwegian-American liner Kristianiafjord were:

Gilbert Anderson, Mrs. Elsie Anderson, Charles Backstrom, Laurance Darmour, Harry Eaton, Oscar J. Frances, James D. Golden, Mrs. Anna Johanson, Marcus Hill, Joachim Lehmkuhl, Alexander F. Munro, William August Rumpf, Thomas P. Thompson, Phillip A. Warner, Nicholas J. Epstein, Andrew Glen, Peter Hagen, Oscar C. M. Knudsen, E. G. Larsen, Mrs. Irene Oreskewitsch, Edward Bowen, Consul General David Bergstrom, Stockholm; Robert Cushing, Robert von Haffenbrandt, William Scoll, and Michel Fodolsky.

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COL. JOHN TALBOT BOONE.

Pioneer Life Insurance Man and Son to Have Double Funeral.

Colonel John Talbot Boone, one of the best-known insurance men in this country, and for more than forty years connected with the New York Life Insurance Company, died yesterday morning at his Summer home in Neponsit, L. I., in his seventy-second year.

He was born in Fayette County, Mo., and was one of the pioneer life insurance men in the West, entering the work when 20 years old. Many of the first policies written in Texas, California, and many of the other Western States were the result of his early work.

During his latter years he gave much of his time to the upbuilding of new insurance companies, among which were the North American Life Insurance Company of Newark, the Southland Life Insurance Company of Dallas, Texas; the Pan-American Life Insurance Company of New Orleans, La., and the Shenandoah Life Insurance Company of Roanoke, Va.

Colonel Boone is survived by his wife, one son and a daughter. Another son, Wade Hampton Boone, died of pneumonia last Tuesday in St. Louis, Mo. His funeral and that of his son will take place at 3:30 P. M., on Wednesday afternoon at the Chapel of Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn.

The Rev. Philip J. Whelan.

The Rev. Philip J. Whelan, curate of St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church, Front and Gold Streets, Brooklyn, died in the Holy Family Hospital on Sunday, following an operation for appendicitis. Father Whelan was born thirty-four years ago in the parish of the Church of the Sacred Heart, and served as an altar boy and later as an usher in that church. He was graduated from St. Francis College in 1905, and was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop McDonnell five years later. For seven months he was assigned to the Catholic Church at Greenport, L. I., and then went to St. Anne's Church. Father Whelan is survived by a brother, Joseph, and three sisters, Mary and Eunice, and Sister Mary Stanislaus of the Sisters of Mercy.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mrs. A. I. ROMEAU: PLEASE TELEphone immediately 7740 Columbus. Father very ill.

Engaged

FELDMAN — BOORSTEIN. — Mrs. Etta B. Boorstein, 1,157 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Anna, to Mr. Mayer C. Feldman.

SILVERSTEIN—STROCKER.—On Jan. 22, 1916, Mollie Strocker of 315 East 4th St. to Jesse Silverstein.

Died

ABRAHAM.—Barbara, on Jan. 23, 1916, after a brief illness, beloved sister of Abe Abraham. Funeral services from the late residence, 450 West 147th St., Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 10 o'clock. Relatives, friends, and members of congregation Rodeph Sholom, Rodeph Sholom Sisterhood, and Daniel Webster Lodge, No. 24, I. O. F. S. of I., are respectfully invited to attend.

ANNESS.—Suddenly of pneumonia, at Los Angeles, Cal., on Jan. 23, John Anness of Jersey City, in his 83d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BEALL.—On Jan. 24, Calvin C., beloved husband of Alice M. Grassfield. Services at his late residence, 15 West 103d St., Wednesday, 7:30 P. M.

BERRIAN.—Suddenly, at Saybrook, Conn., on Jan. 23, in his 58th year, George W. Berrian, son of the late William Berrian. Funeral services in the Elisha Kent Kane room, Masonic Hall, on Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding service over the remains of our late brother, George W. Berrian.
ARTHUR CARTER HUME, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYER, Secretary.

BOCKHORSH.—Frederick, age 44 years, died after a short illness, on Jan. 23, 1916. Funeral service at his late residence, 1,220 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 10 A. M.

BOECKEL.—At her residence, Mrs. Antoinette Boeckel, on Jan. 23, in her 82d year. Funeral service at 222 Macon St., Brooklyn, at 8:30 P. M., Tuesday, Jan. 25. Interment private.

BOONE.—On Monday, Jan. 24, at his residence, 53 Ontario St., Neponsit, L. I., Col. John T. Boone, in his 71st year. Funeral services at 3:30 P. M., Wednesday, Jan. 26, at the chapel, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, which will be a double service with his son, Wade Hampton Boone.

BOONE.—Suddenly of pneumonia, at St. Louis, Mo., Tuesday, Jan. 18, Wade Hampton Boone, beloved son of Col. and Mrs. John T. Boone. Double funeral services with his father, at the chapel, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, 3:30 P. M., Wednesday, Jan. 26.

BUSSING.—Entered into life eternal on Monday morning, Jan. 24, 1916, at his home, 20 East 10th St., New York City, John Stuyvesant Bussing. Funeral services at the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, 5th Av. and 29th St., on Thursday, Jan. 27, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BUSSING.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, office of the Secretary, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of this society of the death, on Jan. 24, 1916, in New York City, of their late associate, John Stuyvesant Bussing, No. 1,145 on the roll.
HENRY DANSEVOORT SANFORD, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

BUSSING.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, office of the Secretary, No. 31 Nassau St., New York.—It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of John S. Bussing, a member of this society, at his residence, No. 20 East 10th St., New York City, on Jan. 24, 1916. Members are requested to attend the funeral services.
DE LANCEY NICOLL, President.
GUY VAN AMRINGE, Secretary.

CARTER.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 23, 1916, Harriet Smith, widow of Horace Carter, in her 92d year. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 44 Hinsdale Place, Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CHETWOOD.—Bradbury C., at his residence, 944 Park Av., in his 77th year, Monday, Jan. 24, 8:30 P. M. Requiem mass Wednesday, 10 A. M., St. Ignatius's Church, Park Av. and 84th St.

DEEVES.—On Sunday, Jan. 23, 1916, John H., in his 69th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 203 Centre Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., Tuesday, the 25th instant, 3:30 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery the following morning at 10:30 o'clock.

DEEVES.—The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, executive office, 20 West 44th St. Brothers: Sorrowful announcement is made of the death of Brother John H. Deeves, on Jan. 23, for ten years a member of this society.
ALBERT T. STRAUCH, President.
RICHARD T. DAVIES, Secretary.

DEY.—On Jan. 22, Richard H., husband of Estelle M. Dey. Funeral service at his late residence, 1,328 48th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday at 7:45 P. M. Interment private.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC IS WARNED

not to deliver articles intended for Goodwill Industries, 209 State Street, Brooklyn, to any one who does not come in a Goodwill Industries Motor Truck. The trucks are plainly marked. Unauthorized persons have been collecting in the name of Goodwill Industries, and we issue this warning for the protection of all concerned.
Rev. WILLIAM A. HUDSON, Director.

JOHN S. BUSSING DIES AT 78.

Prominent Churchman Was Formerly a Member of Stock Exchange.

John Stuyvesant Bussing, a former member of the New York Stock Exchange for thirty-three years and a member of the firm of Galston & Bussing, which was dissolved on the death of his partner, died yesterday at his home, 20 East Tenth Street, in his seventy-ninth year. He retired from active business in 1898 and devoted himself to church and philanthropic work.

Mr. Bussing was born here and was a son of the late John Schermerhorn Bussing and Mrs. Ann Van Nest Bussing. He was for more than seven years a member of the Twenty-second Regiment, New York National Guard, and went to the front with his regiment in 1863, later receiving his discharge as First Lieutenant of Company A from Governor Fenton.

Mr. Bussing was for thirty-three years a member of the Consistory of the Collegiate Reformed Church and was a former member of the Board of Managers of the Young Men's Christian Association, later being a member of its Advisory Board. He served in the same capacity on the board of the Young Women's Christian Association and was Chairman of its Finance Committee. Mr. Bussing also served as a trustee of the Northern Dispensary and as a former manager and President of the New York Bible Society, and was for many years closely affiliated with many other philanthropic organizations.

Mr. Bussing was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the St. Nicholas Society. His wife and one sister survive him. His funeral will be held at the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, on Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Richard Henry Dey.

Richard Henry Dey, Treasurer of the dry goods firm of Frederick Loeser & Co. of Brooklyn, and in the employ of that house for the last thirty-eight years, died on last Saturday at his home, 1,328 Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, aged 58 years. He was born in that borough, a son of William and Sarah Tanner Dey. He was the private secretary to Frederick Loeser for several years, and then became Assistant Treasurer under the late August Quortrup. Upon the death of the latter, in 1912, Mr. Dey was made Treasurer. He was a member of Burnside Council, No. 625, R. A., and Minerva Lodge, No. 792, F. and A. M. He is survived by his wife and a son, William H. Dey, a lawyer.

Died

DITTMANN.—Henry I., in his 50th year, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Frances Hirschmann, 100 West End Av. Funeral strictly private.

DORR.—On Monday, Jan. 24, 1916, Cornelia W., widow of the late George W. Dorr. Funeral services at Calvary M. E. Church, 129th St., 7th Av., Wednesday, 1 o'clock P. M. Interment Tarrytown.

DRUMMOND.—On Jan. 22, at his home, 435 Riverside Drive, Michael John Drummond. Funeral services will be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral today, 9:45 A. M. Please omit flowers.

DRUMMOND.—New York, Jan. 24, 1916.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank held at the Bank this day the following minute was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, With profound sorrow we record the death of our beloved friend and associate, Michael J. Drummond. His membership in our Board of Trustees was noted for faithful and untiring service; he was intimately associated with the growth and development of the Bank continuously since his election as a Trustee May 9th, 1901. He served as a member of the Executive Committee from 1906 to 1909 and as Chairman from 1909 to 1912; was elected Second Vice President in January, 1913, which office he held at the time of his death. His sound, mature judgment, the result of years of training in the commercial and financial world; his nobility of character, his strict integrity, fidelity, and courage were recognized and fully appreciated by his fellow-trustees. In extending our sympathy to his wife and family we realize that the Bank has lost a loyal friend, the community a noble and philanthropic citizen. It is the sense of this Board that a copy of this minute be presented to the bereaved family, and that as a further mark of respect the Board attend the funeral in a body.
THOMAS M. MURPHY, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

DRUMMOND.—The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York announces with deep regret the death of our fellow member and ex-President of the Society, Michael J. Drummond, on Saturday, Jan. 22, 1916, at his residence, 435 Riverside Drive. Members are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services, which will be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th St. and 5th Av., on Tuesday, January 25, 1916, at 9:45 A. M.
VICTOR HERBERT, President.
WILLIAM CLARKE, Secretary.

DUNN.—On Saturday, Jan. 22, Alice A., wife of the late Michael F. Dunn. Funeral Wednesday from her residence, 5 Ditmas Av., Brooklyn; thence to St. Rose of Lima Church, Parkville, where requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 A. M.

EGGLESTON.—Rev. A. C., on Saturday, Jan. 22, 1916. Funeral services at M. E. Chapel, Bristol, Conn., Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1916, 1:30 o'clock. 9:15 train from New York.

FRAZER.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 23, 1916, Rev. Dr. David Irving Frazer, D. D., husband of the late Rose Thompson Frazer, in his 79th year. Funeral services and interment private.

GLOVER.—Suddenly, at her residence, the Buckingham Hotel, Saturday, Jan. 22, Helen Otis Le Roy, widow of Colonel Glover and daughter of the late Jacob Le Roy. Funeral services will be held at Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St., on Tuesday, at 11:45 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Fairfield, Conn., on arrival at Bridgeport at 10:50 o'clock train from New York.

GOETTER.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 24, at New Orleans, La., Leonora Goetter, widow of Joseph Goetter. Funeral services at Montgomery, Ala., Wednesday, Jan. 26.

GREENLEAF.—Suddenly, on Jan. 23, 1916, at his late residence, 225 East 163d St., Hanford Greenleaf, beloved husband of Alida Greenleaf, (nee Bright.) Funeral service Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 2:30 P. M.

GRIMM.—William C. Henry Clay Lodge, No. 277, F. & A. M., Brethren: You are hereby respectfully requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, which will be held at 249 Evergreen Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 25, 8:30 P. M.
CURT FELIX, Master.
GEORGE K. HINDS, Secretary.

HALL.—At Patterson, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1916, Elizabeth M. Hall, widow of William Kemble Hall, formerly of West Hoboken, N. J. Funeral service at 150 West 13th St., New York City, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

HARTNETT.—Catherine, Jan. 22, beloved mother of Jessie B. Rankin. Interment at Waterford, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 24. Troy and Waterford papers please copy.

HAWKINS.—On Jan. 23, 1916, in her twelfth year, Mary Dolores, beloved daughter of Marietta Morris Hawkins, formerly of City Island and New Rochelle, and the late Harry T. Hawkins, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Anna M. Morris, 1,617 Niagara St., Denver, Col.

HILL.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., on Jan. 24, 1916, John A. Hill, in his 58th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 80 South Munn Av., on Wednesday, Jan. 26, 2:30 P. M.

Died

HOLBROOK.—On Jan. 22, Elizabeth C., widow of Isaac E., at her residence, 200 West 54th St. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, Jan. 25. Interment private. Brooklyn papers please copy.

HUSTED.—On Sunday, Jan. 23, 1916, at his residence, 512 5th Av., Theodore Irving Husted. Funeral private.

KALB.—On Monday, Jan. 24, 1916, Edward M., beloved husband of Catherine Kalb. Funeral services at his late residence, 126 Franklin Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Tuesday evening at

NEW DOUBLE BILL OF FRENCH PLAYS

Expert Performance of Andree Mery as an English Girl Is the Making of "Suzy."

"LE POUSSIN," BY GUIRAUD

Odeon Comedy, Impaired by a New Third Act, Is Indifferently Played Here.

LE POUSSIN, a comedy in three acts, by Edmond Guiraud, at the French Theatre. Followed by "Suzy," by Andre Barde.
Georges Pierrelattes.....Georges Renavent
Jean Lafeuillade .....Paul Cerny
Felix Pierrelattes.....Pierre Mindalat
Elemir Naduel .....Henri Verley
Brouttier .....Victor Feld
Lucienne d'Alegre .....Andree Mery
Mme. Pierrelattes .....Jenny Diska
Jeannine .....Yvonne Hersac
Ursule .....Georgette Ducellier

Andrée Méry's artful and exceedingly diverting performance in an unpretentious little afterpiece called "Suzy," provides by far the best moments in the undistinguished and not particularly entertaining program which is this week's offering at the French Theatre in West Forty-fourth Street. Suzy is a shameless English damsel who agrees to compromise a certain middle-aged Frenchman, and, in a little case of mistaken identity, practices her wiles on the wrong victim. Mlle. Méry, who, in several plays of her répertoire, is obliged to conceal a very charming talent for comedy, has great fun with Suzy's execrable French and the other elements of a rôle as familiar on the French stage as is the comic Frenchman of the English and American drama—the comic Frenchman who, since the war, seems to have vanished from our stage, perhaps never to return.

"Suzy," which is a one-act play by André Barde, follows the performance of "Le Poussin," by Edmond Guiraud. This is a comedy in three acts, first played a little more than seven years ago at the Odéon under Antoine, at which time Mlle. Méry had the rôle of Lucienne, as she did at the time of the revival in 1914 and as she did again last night. It is a genuinely amusing play but, save for her own performance in what is after all only a secondary part, it is clumsily acted in its New York presentation.

"Le Poussin" (The Young Chick) tells the story of an only son who is so indefatigably guarded and tended by his fond mother that he sows his wild oats only under comic difficulties and finally is goaded to complete rebellion. For some reason, by no means apparent in last evening's performance, M. Guiraud elected to substitute a third act, new and entirely different from the immensely entertaining one which closed the play when it was first done.

Then the only son was emancipated only by presenting his mother with a grandson to occupy her solicitous attention; now the only son is emancipated with the connivance of his uncle, who helps him feign intoxication, scare away his fiancée, and so leave the way clear for him to escape from mother and to Paris.

The season of French plays in Forty-fourth Street has been extended until the first of March, so complete has been the success of the present group of players M. Bonheur has assembled. The much-heralded plan to have M. Capellanni join the company appears to have evaporated, but Edgar Beeman has intrenched himself as a great favorite, and will appear in at least two of the three pieces that have been added to the program for February. These three, if present plans hold, will be plays already known to the American theatregoer. "Divorçons," by Sardou, is a great favorite here, thanks to Grace George and Mrs. Fiske. "Le Coeur Dispose" was done in New York several seasons ago under the title of "The New Secretary," with Charles Cherry and Marie Doro as the young folks of the comedy, and "La Belle Aventure," the huge success of the Paris season just before the war, saw the New York footlights under the title of "The Beautiful Adventure," with Mrs. Whiffen and Anne Murdock in the leading rôles.

McINTYRE AND HEATH BACK.

"The Georgia Minstrels" Revived at the Palace—Henry de Vries.

McIntyre and Heath were the principal mirthmakers at the Palace Theatre yesterday in "The Georgia Minstrels," that amusing episode in the lives of Alexander and the suave negro who lured him from the livery stable and his "three a day and two bones a week" to join the minstrel troupe. The talk of roast beef medium swimming in gravy, with mashed potatoes all around, and the eventual discovery of the hunter's banquet in the forest proved as provocative of laughter as in the days when the sketch was a minstrel show classic, and afterward the basis for the musical comedy, "The Ham Tree."

Another interesting feature of the bill was the appearance of Henry de Vries, the Dutch protean artist, who made his début here in 1906 at the Garden Theatre. Mr. de Vries gave again a dramatic playlet entitled "A Case of Arson," in which he impersonates seven different characters. Mr. de Vries does not depend wholly on make-up, but makes use also of changes in voice, carriage, and gesture.

The bill also included Will Morrissey and Dolly Hackett, Wilbur Mack and Nella Walker, and Florence Hardeman, violinist.

GUGGENHEIMERS PARTED.

Janet Beecher, Actress, Separated from Lawyer Husband.

Janet Beecher, the actress, confirmed a rumor yesterday that she and her husband, Harry Randolph Guggenheimer, had separated. Miss Beecher, who is appearing in "Fair and Warmer" at the Eltinge Theatre, said that Mr. Guggenheimer and she had found they were not congenial and that for the greater part of the last year she had been living with her mother, Mrs. O. J. Wyndham, at 343 West Eighty-fifth Street.

Mr. Guggenheimer is a lawyer, with offices at 120 Broadway. He is a son of the late Randolph Guggenheimer, at one time President of the Board of Aldermen. Miss Beecher and he were married July 3, 1913 in New York. She is a sister of Olive Wyndham, who is also on the stage, and a relative of the late Henry Ward Beecher.

Washburn-Walker Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. William Blades Walker of 140 Claremont Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Emily Blades Walker, to Lester H. Washburn. Miss Walker was graduated from Wellesley College in the class of 1914. Mr. Washburn was graduated from Harvard in 1911 and from the Harvard Law School in 1914, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1915. No date has yet been decided upon for the wedding.

POLICE ARE TO EDIT THE RUSSIAN BALLET

After Complaints a Letter Summons Manager to Magistrate McAdoo's Office.

The Russian ballet by the Serge de Diaghileff dancers under the auspices of the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Century has run afoul of the Police Department. John Brown, General Manager of the Metropolitan, yesterday received a letter from Third Deputy Commissioner Lawrence Dunham, asking him to meet representatives of the department at the office of Chief Magistrate McAdoo this morning to confer with the Magistrate and representatives of the department about making certain changes in some of the ballets.

The action of Deputy Commissioner Dunham followed a visit of department representatives to the Century for the matinée performance Saturday. These witnesses were sent to watch the dancing after many letters of complaint had been received at headquarters.

The program at the matinée included two of the ballets calculated to arouse the most discussion—"Scheherezade" and "L'apres-midi d'un faune." The former pictures in pantomime an episode in a harem, when the Sultan, returning, finds the women of the harem have been holding revel with the slaves. Their punishment is death at the hands of the Sultan's guard. The latter is a pastoral study, in which a faun frightens away seven Greek maidens who are disporting themselves near his cave, and carries away a garment one of the maidens had removed.

The letter sent to Mr. Brown follows:

Serious complaints have been received by this department as to certain alleged objectionable features of the Russian ballets being performed at the Century. In order to get at the facts the Saturday matinee was attended by witnesses in whose judgment the department has confidence, and their statements are on hand.

In order to avoid recourse to the law and assuming that after the objections have been pointed out to you you will correct the same, and after consulting Chief City Magistrate McAdoo, I am writing this requesting your presence at Judge McAdoo's office 300 Mulberry Street, at 11 o'clock tomorrow (Tuesday) morning, where you will be joined by representatives of this department. It is important that you be present at the time and place mentioned.

It was reported yesterday that the Catholic Theatre Movement, a society formed several years ago to censor theatrical entertainments by issuing a white list of approved ones to its members, had circulated a private bulletin against the Russian ballet.

PERCY GRAINGER PLAYS.

Young Pianist's Program Includes Two New Compositions.

Percy Grainger, the young Australian pianist who has been heard several times this season already as soloist with orchestra and in recital, gave a program yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. He played four organ choral preludes of Bach in the arrangement by Busoni, shorter compositions of Ravel and Grieg, Cesar Franck's "Prelude, Aria and Finale"; Cyril Scott's "Sphinx," and three of his own compositions—a setting of the sailor's chanty "One More Roll, My John," the "Walking Tune," and a paraphrase on the Waltz of the Flowers from Tschaikowsky's "Nut-Cracker" ballet. Of these the first and last were new to New York.

The now familiar qualities of Mr. Grainger's playing—freshness, vigor, and individuality—were present yesterday to make this recital enjoyable. It was an unconventional program and Mr. Grainger, as he always does, gave the impression that none of its numbers had been selected for any other reason except that the pianist was thoroughly interested in it and thought he could do it well, which are excellent reasons, as reasons go.

The pianist had his individual points to make in styles as widely varied as those of the Bach music, the colorful "Ondine" of Ravel, the elevation of Franck or the pure brilliance of his Tschaikowsky paraphrase. One could perhaps not follow him unhesitatingly in all of them, especially in parts of the Finale of Franck's composition, where he found rhythmic accentuations which seemed to step rather square-toed out of the flow of the piece.

Mr. Grainger's new composition, "One More Roll, My John," was a small piece, not suggestive in style of a sailor's chanty but quite effective in its own right. The paraphrase from Tschaikowsky was of the brilliance and technical display made familiar in such things as Liszt's transcriptions and fantasies over operatic airs of other decades. Mr. Grainger played it brilliantly.

MAXIMILIAN PILZER HEARD.

New York Violinist Plays Beethoven's Romance with Great Beauty.

Maximilian Pilzer, a young New York violinist who has been heard here rather frequently and has been for three seasons a familiar figure at the concert-master's desk of the Philharmonic Society, gave a recital at Aeolian Hall last night. He played Tartini's "Devil's Trill" Sonata, Mozart's Concerto in E flat, and two groups of smaller numbers, which included Beethoven's Romance in F in one, and Mr. Pilzer's own "Novelette" in the other.

The violinist does many things very well. There is considerable to enjoy about his playing, especially that derived from fluent technique and a refined tone. He is not polished to the last degree in all the details which are looked for in a player of the first rank, and defects were apparent in his playing of Mozart's Concerto, where elegance of style is demanded first of all. On the other hand, he played Beethoven's Romance with great beauty and much power, and many of his other numbers were given with unusually fine effect. Charles Gilbert Spross played accompaniments excellently.

NEW "MIDNIGHT FROLIC."

"Will o' the Wisp" Dance a Feature of Ziegfeld's Best Entertainment

The new "Midnight Frolic," given for the first time above the New Amsterdam Theatre last night, proved to be the best of the series of entertainments Flo Ziegfeld has given at that roof resort for those midnight sons who would have their whole day spoiled if they reached home before 3 A. M. It is brighter, is staged on a more elaborate scale, and has more clever artists in its cast than any of its predecessors.

Like the "Frolics" that have gone before it, this one is just a series of ravishing stage pictures with some jingly songs and diverting specialties following one another in rapid succession. Joseph Urban, the Viennese artist, has again provided the background, a terrace of steps surmounted by a colonnade of pillars and beyond the bluest of blue skies. Before this choruses of girls of the Ziegfeldian standard of beauty parade on the ballroom floor in beautiful costumes.

One of the most effective novelties of the bill is a "Will o' the Whisp" dance, in which the yama-yama costumes of the dancers are made luminous in the darkened auditorium by the use of some phosphorescent substance. Then there is a number entitled "A Girl's Trousseau," in which young women in various states of dress break through the protecting paper of huge frames.

Will Rogers with his rope and his witty patter, Odette Myrtil and her violin, the Dolly Sisters in an attractive dancing number, and Genevieve Warner, who plays the harp, are the principal entertainers.

The audience last night was not the least interesting feature of the show. It included many players from the Broadway stages, one of whom wore a gold ring in her nose. Just for spite her name will not be mentioned.

'PETROUCHKA' GIVEN BY RUSSIAN BALLET

Igor Stravinsky's Extraordinary Work Is Found Amusing and Exhilarating.

A SPLENDID PERFORMANCE

Miss Lopokowa and Messrs. Massine and Bolm in the Chief Characters.

A change was made in the program of the Russian ballet at the Century Theatre last night, and instead of two new ballets but one was given. This was Igor Stravinsky's "Petrouchka." It was preceded by "Les Sylphides," to Chopin's music, and followed by "Carnaval," to Schumann's. "Petrouchka," which was given for the first time here, is called "burlesque scenes in four tableaux," and is altogether one of the most extraordinary products of the contemporary Russian school, both in its pictorial effects—the phantasmagonia of color, of Russian carnival characters, costumes, and boisterous action—and in its music, equally a phantasmagoria of incomparable verve and brilliancy, fitting and illustrating in every detail for the ear what is presented to the eye. Both are of an indescribable fascination.

The Russian carnival scene is the setting for a drama of love, intrigue, jealousy, and murder, enacted by three puppets inhabiting a booth that is part of the carnival outfit; one is a pink-cheeked waxen doll, a ballerina; one a blackamoor; one the simple Petrouchka. The carnival scene is suddenly blotted out in darkness, and the puppets appear in their grotesque mummery, going through what has been called a travesty of human passion, charged with irony, expressed in terms of puppet gestures. The carnival scene then reappears; the outcome of the tragedy seems at first to call for the intervention of the police, but the police retire in indifference when it is discovered that death has been dealt only to a puppet.

The details of the music by which all this is expressed and illustrated are of infinite ingenuity and skill, and are richly amusing. The grotesque note is never lost, but the manner of its expression is ever changing. The music is charged to overflowing with illustrative and picturesque details. Stravinsky has learned some of them, doubtless, from Strauss; perhaps he has drawn largely from "Till Eutenspiegel" and other sources of supply, but he has contributed much of his own. His resources in laying on of orchestral color and descriptive effect are extravagantly employed. He has not scorned the use of melody, but melody is a secondary matter with him—it is well enough for his representation of the two hand-organs that come upon the scene, and there is perhaps ironical significance in its dismissal when they disappear.

The performance of this extraordinary score will test any orchestra in the severest way; the test was remarkably well met last evening, so far as the general effect gave evidence. It needs a close observer to be certain of all the details. A solo pianoforte that is used as one of the orchestral instruments demands little less than a virtuoso to play some of the passages given it. The carnival scene upon the stage was brilliantly and amusingly represented; the costumes were in part rich, in part drawn from all the ragbags of Russia. The scenery is in the style now familiar as that of contemporary Russia—some of it gorgeous.

The three chief characters in the tragedy were admirably and most characteristically represented. The ballerina was Miss Lydia Lopokova; Petrouchka, Mr. Leonide Massine; the blackamoor, Mr. Adolf Bolm.

The piece, with all its exaggerated grotesquerie and burlesque features in the music—music that would be wholly unintelligible, useless, and tedious apart from each single detail of the accompanying action—evidently made a deep impression upon the public—an impression of amusement and exhilaration. "Petrouchka" seemed, indeed, a work of art singularly successfully in achieving the precise purpose that its authors had in view.

Mme. Gadski Sings Isolde.

Mme. Johanna Gadski appeared for the first time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House as Isolde in "Tristan und Isolde." Mr. Urlus was Tristan. Carl Braun sang King Mark, and Mr. Well was Kurwenal, while Mme. Matzenauer was the Brangäne. The others in the cast were Messrs. Schlegel, Reiss, Bayer, and Bloch. Artur Bodonzky conducted.

Tree Gets "The Great Lover."

Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, the English actor-manager, who is in California acting for the movies, concluded arrangements through his agent, Alice Kauser, yesterday for the English rights to "The Great Lover," the comedy in which Leo Ditrichstein is appearing at the Longacre. The deal was made with Cohan & Harris and Mr. Ditrichstein, who own the rights to the drama. Before leaving for California Sir Herbert saw several performances of the play, and when it is done in London he will appear in Mr. Ditrichstein's rôle of Jean Faurel, the opera singer. No date has been set for the London production.

TO UNITE EAST SIDE CHARITY

Plans for a Central 'Clearing House' Explained by Leaders.

Plans for a permanent central organization on the east side, composed of accredited representatives from all recognized societies and associations doing relief and social work in that part of the city, were formulated last night at a meeting in the Second Municipal District Court House in Madison Street.

Judges Gustave Hartman, Benjamin A. Hoffman, Aaron J. Levy, and Leonard A. Snitkin indorsed the new organization, which it was suggested should be called the "East Side Social Service Municipality." The idea was suggested by Harry H. Schlacht, a social worker.

Among those who attended the meeting last night were Dr. Julius Broder, President of the Professional and Business Men's League of the East Side, with a membership of more than 250 prominent merchants; Harry W. Newberger, former Deputy Police Commissioner; Harry H. Schlacht, Mrs. Clarice Baright, and others.

Judge Hartman said the next step would be to lay the plans before the leaders of the other east side associations.

"All the recognized organizations will have the idea of an east side clearing house fully explained to them," he said, "and they will be asked to send representatives to a general meeting here in the Court House, at which final plans for the work will be adopted. Until the organizations have passed on these tentative plans and accepted them, no officers will be elected and no permanent organization attempted."

WAR MANUSCRIPTS READ.

Prominent Women Hear Selections from "Book of the Homeless."

Selections from the manuscripts that went to make up "The Book of the Homeless," recently published by Edith Wharton, were read yesterday at a meeting in the rooms of the American Art Galleries at 6 East Twenty-third Street, which was attended by a number of persons socially prominent in this city. The meeting was called by Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, and the manuscripts and pictures reproduced in Mrs. Wharton's war book will be sold at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the art galleries rooms.

Among those who read from the manuscripts yesterday, which were written for Mrs. Wharton by writers, poets, and others who have lost their homes through the war, were Mlle. Yvonne Garrick, a member of the French company now performing at the Berkeley Theatre, Mlle. Nazimova, Mlle. de Holthoir, and Mme. Le Verrier. One of the manuscripts was a letter from General Joffre. Another was by Maeterlinck.

Among those who attended were Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Alfred Coates, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, F. Gray Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Whitridge, Mrs. Robert Bliss, wife of the Secretary of the American Embassy in Paris; Mrs. Henry W. Monroe, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Miss Cutting, and Mrs. John Elliott, daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Mrs. Wharton, the author of the book, has made her home in Paris for the last ten years, and during the war has done considerable relief work.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 LAST WEEK.
Last Mats. TOMORROW & Sat. at 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT
AROUND THE MAP
Book by C. M. S. McLellan. Music Herman Finck.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE—SPECIAL BEGINNING JAN. 31 SEATS READY MONDAY. THURSDAY.
Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger WILL PRESENT
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WITH A CAREFULLY SELECTED CAST, IN HALL CAINE'S POWERFUL NEW PLAY,
MARGARET SCHILLER
With Elsie Ferguson's brilliant achievement in "Outcast" still fresh in the memory of theatregoers, her appearance in a new play is a matter of exceptional interest. "Margaret Schiller," by one of the world's foremost writers, tells a most unique story that reaches the heart.

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LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings 8 sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
OTIS SKINNER
in Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy, "Cock o' the Walk"

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:20 Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
MRS. FISKE
In the notable American comedy,
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:20.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

HARRIS WEST 42d ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic Farce,
SADIE LOVE —with— MARJORIE RAMBEAU

FULTON WEST 46 ST. THURSDAY NIGHT. —SEATS NOW— ROSE STAHL in GEO. V. HOBART'S New Comedy, "MOONLIGHT MARY."

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. EXTRA MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
The Boomerang

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287 Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.

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FAIR AND WARMER

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ABE MAWRUSS
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THE CHARITY BALL
for the N. Y. Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place on Tuesday evening, February 1st, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Boxes to be had at 20 West 11th St. Tickets at 2 East 44th St., 337 West 76th St., 16 West 11th St. THE GUARANTY TRUST CO., 5th Ave. & 43d St.

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Thurs. at 8, Boris Godunow. Ober, Delaunois; Didur, Althouse, Rothier. Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8:15, Double Bill, First Time Geyesesa. Fitziu, Perini; Martinelli, De Luca; followed by Pagliacci. Cajatti; Caruso, Amato. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Traviata. Hempel; Botta, De Luca, Bada, Tegani. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. at 8, (75c to $3), Lohengrin. Gadski, Matzenauer; Sembach, Braun, Goritz. Cond., Bodanzky.
Next Mon. at 8:15, Lucia. Barrientos (debut); Martinelli, Amato. Cond., Bavagnoli.

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THURS. EVE.: Les Sylphides; Carnaval; Petrouchka.
FRI. EVE.: Le Pavillon d'Armide; L'Apres-Midi d'un Faune; Prince Igor; Petrouchka.
SAT. MAT.: Thamar; L'Oiseau de Feu; Carnaval.
SAT. EVE.: Les Sylphides; Petrouchka; La Princesse Enchantee; Soleil de Nuit.
Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $5.
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Piano Recital DOROTHY Berliner
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Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Jan. 31, at 8:15.
Song Recital by VIVIAN Gosnell
(Knabe Piano.) Mgt. M. H. HANSON.

AEOLIAN HALL, JAN. 27, 3 P. M.
Mr. Albert Spalding
—VIOLINIST—
Mme. Julia Claussen
—MEZZO-SOPRANO—
Tickets 50c.-$2 at the Box Office, or 1439 Aeolian Hall.

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SONG RECITAL LOUIS GRAVEURE
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The Fernery Miss Tucker, 22 East 33d Street
The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

SHANLEY'S IN YONKERS
A wonderful restaurant right on Broadway, 40 minutes from 42d St. Especially equipped for cool weather business. Dancing.

Known the World Over. French Cuisine. Dancing & Cabaret from Luncheon Till Close.
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Dinner, $1.50 A la Carte "FOLLOW THE CROWD."

Carlton Terrace Broadway at 100th St.

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AMERICA'S LEADING RESTAURANT
"Alone at Last." A restaurant without a peer.
Where individuality in cooking is second to quality and service follows both. As you would wish it at home, so we try to meet your desires in serving only the best. We aim to make it tempting to-night and every night at Rector's.
Special Dinner—Served in the ballroom from 6 to 9, $1.50 a cover. Entertainment. Dancing.
A la Carte—In main dining room. Entertainment. Dancing after 9:30.
Two Orchestras Two Entertainments Two Dancing Floors
BROADWAY—48TH ST.—7TH AVENUE

CASTLES in the AIR—ICE PALACE
TELEPHONE 5935 BRYANT
ATOP 44th ST. THEATRE W. of B'WAY.
$1.50 DINNER
FROM 6 TO 9 AND SERVICE A LA CARTE.
PERFORMANCE GIVEN DURING DINNER TIME BY
World's Champion Ice Skaters
J. R. EUROPE'S FAMOUS ORCHESTRA PLAYING | DANCING | NO ADMISSION CHARGED
Messrs. LOUIS CANTONE & C. PIERRE, Restaurateurs

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Prince Ilma Concert
Have you?
HOTEL WALLICK
BROADWAY & FORTY-THIRD STREET
Every Evening at 11. Sunday Concert at 7 P. M. (Main Dining Room.)

EXCEPTIONAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1
A LA CARTE PORTIONS COOKED TO YOUR ORDER.
SERVED EVERY EVENING, 6 TO 10, AND SUNDAY, NOON TO TEN
"Merry Moments" Tuneful Cabaret, with a Bevy of Beautiful Girlies
Featuring DORALDINA, in Hypnotic Hula-Hula and Spanish Dances
Twice Nightly—7:30 and Midnight. No Admission Charged.
Genuine Old-Fashioned BEEFSTEAK DINNER $1.25
Private Banquet Halls. Ball Room. Beefsteak Garret under the Rafters. Catering. Estimates Submitted.
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Broadway, 73d to 74th Street.
Overlooking the Hudson River.
Single rooms, $2.00 per day; with bath, $2.50 per day; double rooms with bath, $4.00 per day; parlor, bedroom and bath, $5.00 per day.
Club or a la Carte Breakfasts served in rooms without extra charge for service.
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1,400 Rooms, All Outside.
Largest Transient and Family Hotel in New York City. Absolutely Fireproof.

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Under New Management. Phone 8270 Morningside.
7th Ave., 124th to 125th St. Block Front.
The largest and most beautifully appointed hotel in Harlem. One block from "L" and Subway. Surface cars to all points at

NEW TRACKS TO CUT SLOW FREIGHT COST

N. Y. Central Will Be Able to Handle Export as Well as City Freight Much More Cheaply.

FACTS IN COURT RECORD

Many Shipments Now Floated Over from Jersey Can Come In by Rail Under New Plan.

From the record of an appeal in the litigation between the New York Central Railroad and the city, which led to the legislation authorizing the present negotiations for revision of the west side tracks, it has been made possible to get a clear idea of what use these tracks now are to the railroad, as well as what advantage they are to the city.

Complete statistics of the movement of trains and cars on the west side were put in evidence, and A. H. Smith, now president of the line, and John J. Loftus, Superintendent of the freight yards of this division, were examined concerning the character of freight and the efficiency of the service given.

Mr. Smith, who was then Vice President, explained that the New York Central had found it impossible to handle exports and imports on the west side tracks. Such freight, he explained, the New York Central dealt with on its West Shore line, for the facilities were very much superior on the New Jersey side of the North River, and it was possible to bring vessels for loading and unloading right up to the West Shore terminals.

Roughly speaking, he said, one might divide the freight into slow freight and fast freight. The slow freight included such articles as hay, sugar, agricultural implements, and imports and exports to and from foreign countries. If a carload of exports missed a vessel, he explained, it could always take the next, and there was no great difficulty about storing such freight for a short time in the West Shore yards.

The fast freight, however, which was handled on the Eleventh Avenue tracks consisted of commodities consumed in New York itself. Mr. Smith laid special stress on the milk and cream which the New York Central brought into the city and point out to D-Cady Herrick, the referee, that in Winter, when fogs and ice made transportation of milk and cream across the North River hazardous and uncertain, sometimes for two or three days together, his company could keep up the city supply. The west side tracks also handled the coal purchased for live stock on the Island of Manhattan, stores being kept in the Fifty-ninth Street elevator.

When the freight trains came down to the Sixtieth Street yards of the New York Central, Mr. Loftus explained, they were broken up and routed for their destinations at various points in the city. Many cars, he said, were floated to piers owned by the New York Central, and thus did not travel further south by the Eleventh Avenue route. Thus, every day, from ten to twelve floats, each carrying from ten to sixteen cars, were sent down to Barclay Street; from six to seven floats to pier 34 on the East River, and two floats with westbound freight came up from Franklin Street.

Over the Eleventh Avenue line from the Sixtieth Street to the Thirtieth Street yard, Mr. Loftus said, from forty to forty-five trains were run daily, but from Thirtieth Street to the terminal at St. John's Park only about twenty-five trains a day. He also laid stress on the regulations which the New York Central had to observe in running these trains through the streets. In the first place, he said, they were absolutely prohibited from moving at all during three hours and fifty minutes daily. At about the hours when the factory workers are going to or coming from their work, and about the hours when the school children are going to the classes or returning home, all movement was forbidden.

Then, trains for St. John's Park could not contain more than thirty cars between 9 o'clock at night and 8 o'clock in the morning, or more than twenty-five cars during the other daylight hours. Moreover they had to be pulled by an engine covered in to disguise it, and each train had to be preceded by a boy on horseback, with a flag, 300 feet ahead. Objections made by residents near St. John's Park concerning congestion of cars and trains in the streets near that terminal, he said, had forced the adoption of a regulation that no train should be started from the Thirtieth Street yard until word came from the agent at St. John's Park that it could be handled promptly when it reached its destination.

In the Thirtieth Street yard, Mr. Loftus explained, the New York Central handled perishable goods and produce, potatoes, cabbages, undressed beef, and milk. He had had to receive there seven milk trains in a night, and he had been compelled to encroach on the westbound platforms in order to take care of them. Another important point for the delivery of milk in the city, he said, was at Manhattan Street, where from twenty-nine to thirty carloads were handled daily.

Operation of trains, of course, costs the New York Central something, but one expert said yesterday, that expense could be nothing like as heavy as the cost of floating cars across the river or to Brooklyn. That expense amounted to between 80 and 84 cents a ton, according to the character of the freight, and must be borne by the trunk lines, as their rates to the point of delivery in New York cannot exceed that of the New York Central. It was reckoned that, after a ton of freight had been brought to the railroad terminal in New Jersey, the cost of the terminal charges, the floating across the harbor and the truckage from the pier to the warehouse of the consignee, would average between $2.25 and $3.50.

Even though the growth of the population greatly increased the demand for railroad facilities for food products and especially milk, the new tracks should be capable of handling easily much of the heavy slow freight which, according to President Smith, has been looked after, in the main, at the New Jersey terminal of the West Shore line. The Central, also, should be able to handle, expeditiously and cheaply, the manufacturing commodities which are likely to be produced in the factory area, which, it is believed, will be developed on the lower west side, and the tracks, which today are congested with perishable food products, will then be able easily to take care of an important and profitable general freight business.

PIER FIGHT HITS EMPLOYERS

Contractors Say They Are Helpless Because of Union Dispute.

Asserting that the Contracting Dock Builders' Association already had suffered heavy financial loss because of the inability of the ironworkers and the carpenters to agree which has the right to do pier work, Henry C. Hunter, counsel for the association, yesterday issued a statement, explaining the helplessness of the employers.

A day of contention brought the quarrel of the unions no nearer a settlement yesterday. Representatives of the contractors met the labor chiefs at the National Civic Federation in the morning, but could do nothing more than reiterate their willingness to co-operate in any solution agreeable to the disputants, provided a three-year agreement with the ironworkers was carried out. There was considerable anger among some of the delegates because of the assaults made by the ironworkers on the right of the committee of three named by the American Federation of Labor to return a verdict, and members of the Ironworkers' Union asserted they would not abide by an adverse ruling under any circumstances.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was present at the meeting most of the day, but left last night for Washington, where he will receive the committee's report this week.

In his statement Mr. Hunter said:

"The labor disturbance among the contractors in New York and vicinity engaged in water-front improvements concerns a trade dispute. For several years there existed an organization known as the Independent Dock Builders' Union, composed of mechanics engade in pile driving, dock building, and timber work. Two or three years ago dissension arose among the members, and part of them applied to the Brotherhood of Carpenters for a charter, which was granted. The remaining members of the Independent Dock Builders' Union became members of the Municipal Dock Builders' Union, whose members were employed by the Department of Docks and Ferries. The Municipal Dock Builders' Union was chartered directly by the American Federation of Labor.

"Because of this dispute between the two trades, the contractors are involved with unions of engineers, metal lathers, electricians, plumbers, masons, sheet metal workers, and several other trades. The dispute has caused the contractors the loss of large sums of money, and could not be settled by them if they so desired. It is one of the incidents that make employers hesitate to make an agreement with a labor organization, and does more harm than any other one thing to discredit them with employers and the public."

FILING INCOME TAX BLANKS.

Persons with Incomes of $20,000 Must Fill Out Form 1,040.

It was pointed out yesterday by a taxation expert that THE TIMES had been misinformed upon one point in a news article discussing the necessity of all persons enjoying an income of more that $3,000 filing before Jan. 29, either with their employer or with the Collector of Internal Revenue, a declaration of the exemptions they were claiming on Form 1008 Revised. THE TIMES report said that if the income of the taxpayer was derived from dividends or the net earnings of corporations, which had already paid the normal 1 per cent. tax, there was no necessity for him to report these dividends, unless, indeed, his total income amounted to at least $20,000.

On incomes of $20,000 there is a surtax, and to facilitate its assessment a Form 1040 Revised has been provided, which contains a blank for the amount of all dividends. This the $20,000 man is supposed to fill up and send directly to the Collector.

But the mere fact that a taxpayer does not come in the $20,000 class does not relieve him of the duty of filing Form 1040 Revised, and he may even have to fill it up, although he can escape all his tax liability by the use of Form 1008 Revised. If any part of his annual net income, however small, does not have the tax upon it paid at the source, he is required to fill out Form 1040 Revised.

In other words, a taxpayer who pays at the ordinary rate and derives his income only from such sources that the tax is paid for him need not bother about anything but Form 1008 Revised. But if his net income includes any items the tax on which he is responsible for paying he must fill out Tax Form 1040 Revised, even though he can claim exemption for the tax covered by it and whether or not he has filed Form 1008 Revised.

PLAYS IN SETTLEMENTS.

Neighborhood Houses to Aid in Shakespeare Celebration.

Twelve of New York's fifty-two settlements yesterday formally joined the city-wide celebration of the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death, which is to take place this Spring. Representatives from these neighborhood houses met at the offices of the Shakespeare Celebration, 10 East Forty-third Street, with Miss Elizabeth Paine, Secretary of the Neighborhood Workers' Association, presiding. Plans are now under way in each of the settlements represented for the performance of one or more of Shakespeare's plays, or of a memorial festival within the next ten weeks.

The settlements which formally joined with the celebration and sent representatives to the meeting are the College Settlement, Gospel Settlement, Christodora House, Music School Settlement, Greenwich House, Doe Ye Nexte Thynge Society, Richmond Hill House, Hartley House, Wesley House, East Side House, Union Settlement, and the Neighborhood House of the American Parish. The Young Women's Hebrew Association has also joined the celebration, and was represented at the meeting.

Percy MacKaye, author of the Masque to be performed in May, will speak at the twenty-first annual meeting of the New York Federation of Churches this afternoon at 4:45 o'clock, in the assembly hall of the Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

INSTRUCTION.

Pace Accountancy
Courses—Free Opening
Lectures—Jan. 28, Feb. 1, 7:30
Mid-winter classes now forming
Apply to A. E. Rejall, 215 W. 23d St., N. Y.; M. S. Tuttle, 55 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING
Boys' School and Office, 241 West 75th St. | Girls' School, 239 West 75th St.
Founded 1906. Thorough preparation for schools, colleges and regents in half the time taken by class schools. Fifteen teachers, each with at least twelve years' experience. Lessons at home or school. Pupils taught how to study.
"Schools with an Atmosphere of Work."

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE
Our records give indisputable proof that through our method of teaching concentration our pupils have done four years' work in one year
The Clark School for Concentration
259 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Columbus.

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Y. W. C. A.
76 WEST 124TH STREET.
New classes begin January 31. Courses in business, household arts and science, languages, music, etc. Send for circular.

Languages—Learn by Phonograph
Our pronouncing records of Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry quickly give conversational knowledge of Spanish, German, French, Italian. You can use your own Talking Machine. Write for Booklet or call for Private Demonstration, 9 to 5.
THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD,
907 Putnam Building, 2 West 45th St.

LA SALLE ACADEMY
Second St., City.
BROTHER A. JEROME, Director.
2-Year Commercial Course begins Feb. 1.
Open to Grammar School Graduates.
Tuition, $5.00 monthly, in advance.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, and Stenotype Departments.
Eastman-Gaines Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue.
123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

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Fifth Ave. 28-30 WEST 34TH ST. Tel.
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Classes and private lessons. Day and Evening.

DWIGHT SCHOOL 15 W. 43 St. 36th YEAR
College and Regents' Exam's. Moderate fees. Makes a study of the individual student.

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Most rapid of conversational methods.
9th Year at 315 5th Ave., Corner 32d St.
FOUNDED 1879. STERN'S SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
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Elocution Acting, Dancing. Children Saturdays. Miss Isaac, Metropolitan Opera House, Studio 21.

Chappaqua Mt. Institute, Valhalla, N. Y. School for Girls, 6 to 18 years. Catalog.

Free Catalogues of all schools. Amer. Sch. Ass'n, 1,012 Times Bldg. Bryant 6160.

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

MUSIC LESSONS free in your home, any instrument; send for free booklet. U. S. School of Music, Box T. 225 5th Ave., N. Y.

Institute of Musical Art, 120 Claremont Av., New York City. Box 135.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Sixty-five corporations having aggregate capital stocks of $2,298,000 were chartered today. They include:

Wool Products Co., Inc., Watertown, textiles, wool products, $1,000,000; R. G. Henderson, R. A. Swain, M. Stabinsky, Watertown.

Associated Blue Book Publications, a corporation, publish touring, road, and guide books, maps, charts, information, $250,000; H. M. Swetland, M. Holtz, E. R. Mixer, 289 West 39th St.

Le-Ta-Company Corpn., chemicals, products, merchandise, $150,000; J. A. Keenan, A. J. Keogh, F. J. Cole, 27 South Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.

John Hutzler Lumber Co., Inc., Buffale, planing mills, wood working, contracting, $100,000; J. G. M. and C. Hutzler, 845 Glenwood Av., Buffalo.

Onega Steamship Co., Inc., transportation, navigation, ocean commerce, capital no par value; carry on business with $100,000; A. S. Kimball, G. C. Sprague, C. Barthold, Hunt Hill & Betts, 165 Broadway.

Rochester Medical Building Co., Inc., Rochester, realty, agent, broker, mercantile, $30,000; D. R. Cole, F. L. Greene, F. A. Clum, 1,194 East Av., Rochester.

M. E. Raymond, Inc., Ballston Spa, drugs, medicines, $35,000; G. J. A. and M. E. Raymond, Ballston Spa.

Francis H. Love Co., Inc., agent, commission, merchandise, personal property, $10,000; H. S. Maddock, F. H. and L. M. Love, St. Marks Place, New Brighton.

Matthew Farrell Realty Co., Inc., realty, development, $10,000; M. J. and F. Farrell, 5 East 101st St.

The Erickson Automatic Electric Water Purifier Co., Inc., Brooklyn, patented machinery for purifying water, $75,000; F. Teden, C. E. Peterson, G. E. Erickson, 451 9th St., Brooklyn.

C. & I. Evans Co., Inc., clothing, wearing apparel, $50,000; M. Dennison, I. and C. Evans, 1,383 Franklin Av.

Listman-Stratton Co., Inc., Troy, autos, $30,000; J. P. Judge, E. V. Stratton, H. E. Listman, the Caldwell, Troy.

Cosmopolitan Hotel and Restaurant Co., Inc., $20,000; S. J. Kessel, A. and J. Weintraub, 704 West End Av.

Kalmar, Puck & Abrahams Consolidated, Inc., music publishers, theatricals, amusements, $20,000; M. D. Josephson, A. S. Levy, A. M. Wattenberg, 233 Broadway.

The Sanoma Corpn., Eddyville, contracting, engineers, construction, capital no par value; S. B. Howard, J. F. Curtin, S. A. Anderson, 36 Nassau St.

Rapinovich Co., Inc., millinery, $25,000; H. E. Monahan, D. E. Barber, A. J. Case, 32 Nichols Av., Brooklyn.

The Life Culture Corpn., printers, publishers, stationers, $25,000; E. Del Mar, W. W. Thorne, T. M. Sewards, 145 West 127th St.

Aunenberg Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $10,000; C. M. J. and S. M. Aunenberg, 966 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

John S. Loomis Lumber Co., Inc., Brooklyn, timber, woods, paper, manufacturing, $15,000; I. Green, S. H. Cummings, A. C. McEwan, 308 13th St., Brooklyn.

Anderson Bros., Inc., stationery, printing, publishing, $12,000; W. L. Fawcett, E. C. Rowe, J. L. Anderson, 47 West St.

Farragut Skirt Co., Inc., women's garments, $10,000; A. Breitbard, J. J. and I. Krulewitch, 136 West 21st St.

United States Dye Extracts Co., Inc., Brooklyn, chemists, products, by-products, dyeing, cleaning extracts, $10,000; A. Fischer, C. and A. Traube, 1,416 Cortelyou Road.

Export and Import Corp., merchandising all commodities, $10,000; C. E. Moore, J. Nell, T. L. Van Norden, New Rochelle.

Tapper and Sellkowitz, Inc., general agency, merchandise, $10,000; M. S. D. and J. F. Tapper, 678 Academy St.

Prospero Realty Co., Inc., $10,000; P. F. Devine, L. K. Martus, A. Miesto, 2,412 Southern Boulevard.

Scott & Wotherspoon Co., Inc., engineering, contractors, $10,000; W. W. Wotherspoon, T. H. Clarke, J. T. Brown, Jr., 4 Manor Place, New Rochelle.

Evans Carburstor Co., Inc., auto appliances, carburetors, capital no par value; C. B. Knudsen, H. M. Ward, J. M. Evans, 127 West 82d St.

First Avenue Department Store, Inc., dry goods, woolens, silks, cloaks, dresses, $50,000; M. Newman, A. Berger, B. Masel, 85 Montgomery St.

F. Harvey Roof Co., Inc., drugs, chemicals, proprietary medicines, $5,000; M. Deuchler, J. Burgh, F. E. Smith, 980 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Nilsum Mfg. Co., Inc., Brooklyn, muslin garments, wearing apparel, $5,000; H. Newman, A. L. Palmer, F. Hirsch, 810 Garfield Place, Brooklyn.

Alto Realty Co., Inc., realty, construction, $6,000; P. and P. Grassi, J. P. Zuria, 157 East 33d St.

Synthetic Products Co., Inc., North Tonawanda, chemists, druggists, laboratory, $10,000; A. E., G. B., and D. L. Summey, 169 Buckingham St., Waterbury, Conn.

Minwax Waterproofing Corpn., contractors, apparatus, tools, machinery, $5,000; L. Compton, H. Giles, R. W. Harrison, 481 Riverside Drive.

Shermar Investing Corpn., brokers, general agents, natural, manufactured products, raw materials, personal property, $10,000; J. Gru, E. Roeder, R. E. J. Corcoran, 328 Union St., Brooklyn.

Empire Woodworking Co., Inc., frames, doors, sashes, show cases, planed, finished lumber, $5,000; G. F., and J. Meyer, M. J. Siegel, 964 Kelly St., Bronx.

Minerva Waist Co., Inc., Brooklyn, waists, skirts, dry goods, novelties, $5,000; H. Davidson, R. and M. Young, 562 Ashford St.

The Ellenville Demijohn Co., Inc., Ellenville, glass bottles, glassware, $7,500; V. W. Cockle, T., and H. J. Bahr, 105 Conselyea St., Brooklyn.

The Harvestraw Amusement Co., Inc., theatres, moving pictures, $5,000; W. Waldron, C. and L. Cohn, Harverstraw.

2,102 Daly Avenue Corpn., Bronx, realty, brokerage, construction, managerial, $5,000; C. D. Cella, W. J. Molinari, J. L. Young, 208 Underhill Av., Brooklyn.

404 Mott Avenue Corpn., same objects, $5,000; same Directors.

Gould & Gould, Inc., Watertown, watches, diamonds, jewelry, $5,000; R. D., F. D., and M. E. Gould, 678 Cooper St., Watertown.

27 Great Jones Street Realty Corpn., realty, agency, brokerage, $5,000; I. P. F., and B. Gompreht, 255 West 84th St.

Twenty-four Bond Street Realty Corpn., same objects, $5,000 same Directors.

James A. Devine Co., Inc., advertising, $5,000; J. McCann, J. A. and P. F. Devine, 448 West 51st St.

Ogdensburg Limestone Products Co., Inc., Ogdensburg, stone, cement, brick, concrete, farm machinery, $10,000; W. T. Davis, N. T. Lovejoy, J. T. Dunne, Ogdensburg.

Melrose Taxi Co., Inc., Bronx, autos, hacking, taxicabs, $5,000; R. M. Golden, E. and G. H. Levine, 845 Whitlock Av., Bronx.

Brooklyn Coat and Apron Supply Co., Inc., Brooklyn, laundering, apron supply, $5,000; J. Ingoglia, G. Pellegrino, A. Ingrassia, 100 Starr St., Brooklyn.

The City Hat Co., Inc., women's hats, millinery, $5,000; N. Schweiger, I. Poshkofsky, S. Chestner, 240 South First St., Brooklyn.

Authorizations:

Lambie Concrete House Corporation, Portland, Me., engineering, construction; $1,100,000. Representative, L. Brandt, 61 Broadway, New York.

Etbecke Furniture Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J., $1,000. Representative, P. Howard, 25 West 45th St., Manhattan.

The Union Casein Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Penn., converting by-products of skim milk into commercial products; $75,000. Representative, R. C. Wilcox, 34 Canal St., Utica.

Capital increases: Mercantile Lithographic Co., Inc., Buffalo; $15,000 to $25,000. Interlaken Realty Co., New York; $1,100,000 to $2,000,000. Olean Times Publishing Co., Olean, $40,000 to $60,000; Hoffman & Kropff Chemical Co., Brooklyn; $10,000 to $25,000. Siegel and Sobel, Inc., New York; $21,000 to $31,000.

Capital reduction: Dr. Reed Cushion Shoe Co., New York; $100,000 to $40,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Laugh Rickre Fire Box Co., Dunkirk; Union Transfer and Storage Co., Manhaitan; Motor Car Repair Co., Manhattan; Phoenix Color Works, New York.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 24.—Charter filed here: National Cross Tie Company of America, $1,000,000; to manufacture a patented railroad cross tie, and sell the same. Incorporators, local Wilmington, Del., parties, F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Jan. 29, SS New York.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 2, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Feb. 15, SS Cretic.

Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 24, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 3, SS Hellig Olav.

Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Jan. 29, SS Kristianiafjord.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 1, SS America.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Luriine..Jan. 27

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Moana..Jan. 28

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru .....Jan. 30

Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .....Jan. 31

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru.....Jan. 31

Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) and New Zealand (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Sierra..Feb. 3

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina .....Feb. 4

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura .....Feb. 11

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:16|Sun sets..5:09|Moon rises..10:53

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:42	11:22	4:45	5:09
Governors Island	10:38	11:16	4:59	5:18
Hell Gate	12:28	1:06	6:39	6:58

Arrived—Monday, Jan. 24.

SS Kristianiafjord, Bergen, Jan. 18.
SS Siberia, London, Jan. 11.
SS Verona, Gibraltar, Jan. 14.
SS Negus, Cienfuegos, Jan. 16.
SS Iroquois, London, Jan. 5.
SS Quebra, Liverpool, Jan. 8.
SS Pastores, Cristobal, Jan. 17.
SS Tivives, Santiago, Jan. 19.
SS Carolina, San Juan, Jan. 19.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Jan. 22.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, Jan. 23.
SS Glenellah, Portland, Jan. 23.
SS Teespool, Marseilles, Dec. 31.
SS Peter Maersk, Oran, Dec. 31.
SS Tyler, Norfolk, Jan. 23.
SS Sama, Valencia, Jan. 8.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur, Jan. 14.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, Jan. 19.
SS Katahdin, Georgetown, Jan. 21.
SS Aspinet, Philadelphia, Jan. 23.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 21.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Jan. 23.
SS Vestnorge, Kingston, Jan. 19.
SS Konnebec, Mobile, Jan. 20.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Megrez	Rotterdam	Jan.	8
Cufic	Liverpool	Jan.	8
Guyane	Bordeaux	Jan.	6
Boniface	Liverpool	Jan.	5
Afghan Prince	Liverpool	Jan.	8
Charlois	Amsterdam	Jan.	8
Tholma	Cardiff	Jan.	8
Calabria	Gibraltar	Jan.	10
Rio Verdi	Santos	Dec.	31
Grangeberg	Rotterdam	Jan.	9
Silvia	Lisbon	Jan.	6
Yaguez	San Juan	Jan.	19
Vulcan	Oran	Jan.	8
Nordland	Rotterdam	Jan.	10
Aries	Huelva	Jan.	8
Saratoga	Havana	Jan.	22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Jan.	22

DUE TOMORROW.

*America	Naples	Jan.	13
†Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Jan.	16
Anglia	Naples	Jan.	5
Poeldyk	Rotterdam	Jan.	10
Rossano	Cardiff	Jan.	10
Chincha	Naples	Jan.	5
Jacob Luckenbach	Cristobal	Jan.	19
Munamar	Jacksonville	Jan.	20
Allianca	Cristobal	Jan.	20
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Jan.	23
El Siglo	Galveston	Jan.	20

DUE THURSDAY.

*St. Louis	Liverpool	Jan.	19
Buffalo	Hull	Jan.	11
Strinda	Naples	Jan.	7
Leopold II	La Pallice	Jan.	22
Zacapa	Kingston	Jan.	22
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Jan.	24
El Sud	Galveston	Jan.	21
Comus	New Orleans	Jan.	22

DUE FRIDAY.

†Rotterdam	Falmouth	Jan.	20
Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Jan.	19
California	Liverpool	Jan.	15
Noordam	Falmouth	Jan.	7
Narragansett	London	Jan.	16
Messaba	London	Jan.	16
*Lapland	Liverpool	Jan.	19
Ardgryfe	London	Jan.	12
Fede	Naples	Jan.	9
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	Jan.	22
San Jacinto	Galveston	Jan.	22
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Jan.	23

DUE SATURDAY.

Wells City	Bristol	Jan.	13
St. Kentigern	London	Jan.	14
Nancy Lee	Cardiff	Jan.	13
Harpagus	Marseilles	Jan.	14
Alkaid	Rotterdam	Jan.	12
Grossholm	Oran	Jan.	7
Miguel Jover	Barcelona	Jan.	11
Livingham Court	Havre	Jan.	15
El Sol	Galveston	Jan.	23

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Andyk, Argentina	5:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana	——	12:00 M.
M. E. Harper, Mexico	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Thyra, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Juan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bonifacc, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colombia, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Admiral Sebrec, Santiago	——	1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Quebra, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
†Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Melissonier, Argentina	8:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Isl. and	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
California, Glasgow	——	10:00 A.M.
Munamar, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

†Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JAN. 24.

SS El Sol, bound to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 5:23 P. M. 23d.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 24 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 204 miles S. at noon.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 177 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Keene, Boston to New York, was 16 miles E. of Point Judith at 7 P. M.
SS Platuria, Copenhagen to New York, was 240 miles E. of Nantucket at 8 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 90 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 40 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 200 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 735 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 426 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Brilliant, Sabine to New York, was 805 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 320 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Cornus, New Orleans to New York, was 36 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 30 miles S. E. of Samana at 7 P. M.
SS Manzanillo, Las Guayra to New York, was 256 miles N. of Mayaguez at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 530 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Cameronia, at Liverpool, Jan. 24.
SS Melania, at Colombo, Jan. 21.
SS Montevideo, at Cadiz, Jan. 21.
SS Prins Willem I., at Amsterdam, Jan. 21.
SS Chemistan, at Singapore, Jan. 22.
SS Ferndene, at Shields, Jan. 22.
SS Merton Hall, at Suez, Jan. 23.
SS Alston, at Havre, Jan. 20.
SS Carolyn, at St. Lucia, Jan. 22.
SS Copenhagen, at St. Lucia, Jan. 22.
SS J. L. Luckenbach, at St. Lucia, Jan. 22.
SS Norman Monarch, at St. Lucia, Jan. 22.
SS Rhydwen, at Hull, Jan. 23.
SS Roddam, at Cadiz, Jan. 23.
SS W. I. Radcliffe, at Marseilles, Jan. 19.
SS Queen Mary, at St. Lucia, Jan. 22.
SS Tynemead, at Swansea, Jan. 22.
SS Orduna, at Liverpool, Jan. 24.
SS Rockpool, at Dunston, Jan. 24.
SS Lewis Luckenbach, at Barbados, Jan. 24.

Sailed.

SS Arnfinn Jarl, from Santos, Jan. 22.
SS Sao Paulo, from Bahia, Jan. 22.
SS Saxon Monarch, from London, Jan. 23.
SS St. Louis, from Liverpool, Jan. 22.
SS Halufnet, from Palermo, Jan. 17.
SS Caserta, from Naples, Jan. 17.
SS City of Vienna, from Colombo, Jan. 22.
SS Netherby, from Port Natal, Jan. 22.
SS Italia, from Palermo, Jan. 22.
SS Guiana, from Demerara, Jan. 22.
SS Songa, from Belfast, Jan. 24.

Passed.

SS Napoli, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS San Guglielmo, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Wilberforce, New York for Torre Annunziata, passed Gibraltar.
SS Wieldrecht, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Nirefs, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Venus, New York for Hull, passed Dungeness.

RESORTS.

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MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele, Golf, Splendid Orchestra, Dancing, English Grill, Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
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Preferred dividend being earned more than 6 times.

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Price to yield about 5½%

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Off on News of Labor Troubles and Uncertainty Over Steel Dividend.

The downward movement in stocks was resumed yesterday in an active session, and for the first time the railroad issues shared in the weakness. Their inclusion was probably due to the announcement that four big unions of railroad employes have voted by a very large majority to submit united demands for a working day of eight hours, instead of ten hours, and a continuance of the present scale of wages. It had been known for months that with the expiration of working agreements the railroad men would make fresh demands, and there was nothing alarming in the fact that the men have already voted to back up their leaders in the request to be presented in Washington. However, in the case of previous demands the men have submitted to arbitration, knowing that they would get at least a compromise verdict. This time, according to the labor leaders, the unions will deliver an ultimatum, calling for the full extent of their demands on the penalty of a general strike. It is doubtful if they would dare refuse to accept arbitration in view of the enormous pressure which would be brought to bear on them by the public, but the thought of the chaos which would result from a deadlock proved most unsettling.

A more important factor in shaping yesterday's quotations was the continued uncertainty over the attitude of leading Directors of the Steel Corporation on the matter of the dividend when it comes up for discussion this afternoon. The market seemed to believe that the board would vote against the declaration, and evidenced that fact by selling Steel common off to 82⅜. The stock showed a better tone in the afternoon and closed at 83½, with a net loss of ¾. Bankers who are ordinarily closely in touch with the corporation's affairs were confident yesterday that the board would authorize a resumption of dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. J. P. Morgan and Henry C. Frick returned to New York yesterday and gossip in the financial district had it that they, with George F. Baker and D. G. Reid, are strongly in favor of a payment. The Chairman, on the other hand, is popularly supposed to be opposed. The possibilities of new tariff legislation which are already beginning to attract serious attention are supposed to be back of Judge Gary's opposition to resuming dividends, if it is true that he will argue against a payment.

Almost every stock on the list lost more ground yesterday, and some of the recently popular industrials declined several points. In this class were American Coal Products, Bethlehem Steel preferred, Mexican Petroleum, Studebaker, Texas Company, Industrial Alcohol and Westinghouse. A remarkably favorable earnings report made by the Southern Pacific for December was almost ignored. Net earnings of this company for the final month of 1915 showed an increase of a little better than 50 per cent. over the corresponding month a year earlier. For the first six months of the current fiscal period net earnings have run $7,838,000 above the $19,908,000 reported for the first six months of last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90
Boston	3	3½	4	4½
New York	3	3	4	4½
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4½
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4½
Dallas		4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	3½	3	3	
Cleveland	5	3	3	
Richmond	5	3½	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	4
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	4
Minneapolis	5	4	4	4
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3½
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3½
San Francisco	6	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	3½%
Ninety days	3½%

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2¾	5 months	3@3¼
90 days	2¾@3	6 months	3@3¼
4 months	3 @3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	2¾@3
60 to 90 days	2¾@3

Other Names.

4 months	3@3½
6 months	3@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.76¼	4.76	4.76	—.00¼
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	4.76⅜	—.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or centimes to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
Normal		
4.8668	London	4.76	4.76⅜
5.1826	Paris	5.87½	5.86½
95.28	Berlin	74.37½	74.50
20.20	Austria	12.60	12.65
19.20	Greece	19.85	19.40
26.70	Scandinavia	27.45	27.50
19.29	Spain	19.00	19.05
5.1826	Switzerland	5.17½	5.16½
40.19	Holland	48.62½	48.87½
5.1826	Italy	6.07	6.66
51.45	Russia		29.50
	China—		
	Hongkong	47.00	47.10
	Shanghai	68.25	68.37½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.93	42.05
32.44	Rio	22.12½	22.50
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.50	50.63
49.84	Yokohama	50.50	50.63

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71¾	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $292,058,552; balance, $16,748,816; Subtreasury credit balance, $2,891,390.

The local banks have lost $2,117,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $3.12½ premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27 5-16d, up ⅛d; New York, 57½c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 44½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JAN. 24, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	559,045
Same day last year	167,080
Year to date	12,265,289
Same period last year	3,741,307
Average price and change 50 stocks	$85.06 — .85
Same day last year	63.72 — .04

Year's range to date	High.	Low.
	91.87 Jan. 3	86.78 Jan. 11
Same period last year	64.08 Jan. 22	60.07 Jan. 2
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
143	150	200	Adams Express	150	150	150	150	...
23⅝	23½	6,400	Alaska Gold Mines	24½	24½	23⅝	23½	— ⅛
9¼	9⅜	200	Alaska Juneau	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
26	26¼	1,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ¾
78	78	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	77	78	77	78	—1
68¼	70	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	—1½
97⅝	98	100	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf	98	98	98	98	...
65½	66	700	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	66¼	66¼	65¼	65½	—½
62	62¼	6,800	Am. Beet Sugar	62	62	61¾	62	—1
112½	113½	100	Am. Can	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	+ ¼
67	67¼	1,400	Am. Can pf	67	67¼	67	67⅛	—1
170	172	4,900	Am. Car & Fdry	172	172	170	170	—3½
115½	117¼	200	Am. Coal Products	116	116	116	116	+ ½
54½	55½	200	Am. Coal Prod. pf	55	55	54½	54½	— ⅛
53¼	54	1,000	Am. Cotton Oil	54½	54½	53⅞	54	—1
22¼	23	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	23	23	22	22¼	—1
40¾	42	200	Am. Linseed	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	—1¼
63	63¾	5,900	Am. Linseed pf	63	63¾	63	63½	—1
101¾	102	200	Am. Locomotive	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	—1
8½	9	200	Am. Locomotive pf	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
103	103¼	8,400	Am. Malt	103¼	103¼	103¼	103	—1⅛
112½	113½	225	Am. Smelt. & Ref	113¼	113¾	112¾	113	+ ¼
92¾	93	400	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	92¾	93	92¾	93	+ ¼
55½	56½	700	Am. Smelters pf. A	56	56½	55½	56	— ⅛
97	98	300	Am. Steel Fdries	97	98	97	98	...
202	205	100	Am. Sugar Refining	205	205	205	205	+2⅝
107	108	400	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
49¾	50¼	1,900	Am. Tobacco pf	50	50	49	50	—2⅝
96	97	400	Am. Woolen t. r	97½	97½	97¼	97¼	— ½
12	13	100	Am. Woolen pf. t. r	13	13	13	13	— ½
68½	69	1,400	Am. Writing P. pf	69	69	68½	68½	— ⅝
87⅜	87½	28,500	Am. Zinc Lead & S	87½	88⅛	87	87½	— ⅛
5¼	8½	300	Anaconda Copper	8½	8½	8	6	—2
63½	64½	300	Assets Realization	64	64	64	64⅞	— ⅛
106¼	106½	2,000	Associated Oil	65¼	65¼	64⅞	64⅞	— ⅛
99⅝	99⅞	19,600	Atch., Top. & S. F	106½	106½	106⅛	106⅛	— ⅝
107½	108	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
108½	109½	6,000	Baldwin Loco	109½	109½	105¼	107⅝	— ⅝
91½	91½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	— ⅝
77½	78	700	Balt. & Ohio x d	92½	92½	90⅞	90⅞	— ⅝
...	...	20	Balt. & O. pf. x d	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	— ⅛
2⅝	3	100	Bank of Commerce	175	175	175	175	— ¼
470	475	300	Batopilas Mining	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	...
130	160	800	Bethlehem Steel	480	475	455	475	+3
86⅝	87⅝	700	Bethlehem Steel pf	130	130	130	130	—10
49	52	100	Brklyn Rapid Tran	86¼	86¾	86¼	86¼	—1
11	11⅞	100	Brown Shoe	52	52	52	52	+1¼
83½	84	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	12	12	12	12	...
74⅝	75	8,300	Burns Brothers	84	84	84	84	...
30½	31	4,400	Butte & Superior	74⅞	75½	74⅞	74⅞	— ½
63	64	2,900	California Petrol	32	32	29¾	30¾	— ⅛
171¼	172¼	4,000	California Pet. pf	66	66	66	66	— ⅛
53¼	53½	800	Canadian Pacific	174⅞	174⅞	174⅞	174⅞	— ⅝
63¼	63¾	4,000	Central Leather Co	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅛
13	13½	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	64	64½	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅛
37½	38¼	1,500	Chi. Great Western	14	14	13	13	— ⅛
97⅞	98¼	4,300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	38	38	38	38	— ⅛
130	134	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	99	99	97⅝	98	—1
17¼	17½	1,350	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	133¼	133¼	132½	132½	—1
23¼	23½	1,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17⅜	17⅜	16⅞	17	— ¾
53½	53¾	3,000	Chile Copper	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	...
72½	72¾	200	Chino Copper	53⅝	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ¼
74	75	300	Cluett, Peabody Co	78	78	78	78	—1
111	112	300	Cluett, Peabody Co. pf	112	112	112	112	+1¼
45½	45¾	4,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	45½	45½	44½	45	+¼
50½	51	100	Col. South. 1st pf	51	51	51	51	—1
50	51¼	800	Computing Tab.Rec	52	52	50	50	—2
113	114½	100	Con. Gas El.L.&P.B.	114	114	114	114	—1
141¼	142	800	Consolidated Gas	142	142	141¼	141¼	—1
23¾	24	33,800	Corn Products Ref	24	24½	23¾	23¾	— ⅞
98	98¼	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	98¼	98¾	98	98¼	+ ⅛
65	65¼	16,500	Crucible Steel	66	67	65¾	65¾	+1⅝
100½	110	100	Crucible Steel pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
178	180	700	Cuban-Am. Sugar	180½	182¼	180	180	—5
96¼	96¾	100	Deere & Co. pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ½
225	225	300	Del., Lack. & West	224	224	224	224	+ ½
13	14	100	Den. & Rio Grande	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
46¼	46¾	7,100	Distillers' Secur	47½	47½	46	46¼	—1⅜
27¼	27½	500	Dome Mines	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
61	63	200	Elec. Storage Bat	63½	63½	63	63	—1
38¼	38½	12,800	Erie	39¾	39¾	38	38½	—1¼
54⅝	55	1,800	Erie 1st pf	55¼	55¼	53⅝	55	—1
52⅝	53	100	Federal M. & S. pf	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	—3
300	310	25	General Chemical	300	300	300	300	...
172½	173	500	General Electric	173	173	171½	172⅝	...
71½	72	5,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72½	72½	71	71¼	+ ½
110⅝	111	1,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf	111	111	110	110½	+ ½
87⅜	88	1,900	Granby Consol	88	88¼	87⅜	87⅝	— ⅛
122	122¼	4,400	Great Northern pf	123¼	123¼	121½	122	— ½
46	46¼	7,000	G. N. certs.ore prop	47	47	45½	46	—1
47¼	48¼	500	Greene-Cananea	48¼	48¼	47	47	—1¼
22⅞	22⅝	3,300	Guggenheim Explor	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	—1
127	130	10	Homestake Mining	129½	129½	129½	129½	—2½
106¾	107¾	200	Illinois Central	107	107	106¾	106¾	— ½
45⅜	45⅝	7,400	Inspiration Copper	45¾	46	44¾	45¼	— ⅝
19¼	19½	800	Interboro Consol	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½	— ¼
74½	75¼	400	Interboro Con. pf	75	75	74½	75	+ ⅛
22	22½	100	Int.-Met. pf	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	—1⅝
58⅝	59	400	Int. Agricultural	22¾	23¼	22¾	23	—1
100½	110	600	Int. Agricul. pf	60	60	59½	60	— ⅝
20⅜	20¾	10,000	Int. Harvester, N.J	110¼	110¼	109¾	109¾	—1¼
80	80½	27,600	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	21¼	21¼	20¾	20⅝	— ⅞
214	217	1,100	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t. r	81¾	81¾	80	80	—1
11	11½	400	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	214	218	214	214	—1½
46½	47¼	600	Int. Paper pf	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
27⅞	28	1,400	Int. Paper pf.	47	47	46¾	46¾	—1¼
62	64	2,500	Kan. City Southern	28¾	28¾	27¾	28	— ⅝
79	79¾	100	Kan. City South.pf	62	62	62	62	...
104½	105¼	100	Kackawanna Steel	81	81	77¾	79	...
13	13½	100	Laclede Gas	105	105	103	105	— ½
78	78¼	2,200	Lake Erie & West	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
120	121	300	Lehigh Valley	78⅞	78⅞	78	78	— ⅝
21	22	500	Lehigh Valley pf. t. r	120	120	120	120	— ½
125	126½	100	Liggett & Myers pf	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
103	106	100	Long Island	179¾	180	179¾	180	+ ½
65¼	66	3,100	Loorllard (P.) Co	126½	126½	126½	126½	+ ½
87½	88	900	Louis. & Nash	109	109	108	108	— ½
51½	52¼	400	Manhattan Shirt pf	66¾	66¾	64½	64⅞	— ⅝
106¼	106½	2,500	Maxwell Motors	88	88	87	87½	— ⅝
99⅝	99⅞	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	106½	106½	105¼	105¼	— ⅝
107½	108	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅝
108½	109½	100	Mexican Petroleum	109½	109½	107¾	107⅝	— ⅝
91½	91½	6,000	Mex. Petroleum pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	— ⅝
77½	78	700	Miami Copper	90	90	89	89	— ⅝
...	...	20	Minn. & St. Louis	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
...	...	100	M., St. P. & S. M.	99	99	97¾	97¾	— ⅛
470	475	300	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
130	160	800	Mo., Kan. & Tex	122	122	122	122	— ½
86⅝	87⅝	700	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	138¼	138¼	135	135¾	—1¼
49	52	100	Missouri Pacific	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
11	11⅞	100	do., trust rcts	15	15	15	15	— ½
83½	84	100	Montana Power	5¼	5¼	5	5	— ½
74⅝	75	8,300	Nash., C. & St. L	76	76	76	76	— ½
30½	31	4,400	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	130	130	130	130	— ½
63	64	2,900	Nat. Lead Co	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ¼
172½	173	4,000	Nat. Lead Co. pf	27	27	27	27	— ½
57	59	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	71½	71½	70	70	—1½
119	120	200	Nevada Con. Copper	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
			N. Y. Air Brake	150½	150½	150	150	— ½
			N. Y. Central	100	100	100	100	— ½
			N. Y., Chi. & St. L	43	43	42	42	—2
			N. Y., N. H. & H	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	—1½
			N. Y., Ont. & West	28	28	28	28	— ½
			Norfolk Southern	24	24	24	24	— ½
			Norfolk & Western	118¼	118¼	118	118	—1½
			North American	72	72	72	72	— ½
			Northern Pacific	114¾	114¾	113¾	114¼	+ ⅛
			Ontario Mining	9¼	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
			Penn. R. R.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ⅛
			People's Gas, Chi	106¼	106¼	106	106	— ¾
			Philadelphia Co	43¼	43¼	42¾	42¾	— ⅝
			Pittsburgh Coal	84½	84½	82	82	—2
			Pittsburgh Coal pf	107	107	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
			Pressed Steel Car	58	58	56¾	56¾	—1⅝
			Pullman Co.	165¾	165¾	165¼	165¼	—1½
			Quicksilver	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
			Quicksilver pf	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
			do., odd lots	40	40	39	39	—1
			Railway Steel Spr	99	99	99	99	— ⅛
			Railway Steel S. pf	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
			Ray Con. Copper	73	73	73	73	—1
			Reading x d	112	112	112	112	+1¼
			Reading 2d pf	45½	45½	44½	45	+¼
			Rep. Iron & Steel	51	51	51	51	—1
			Rep. Iron & S. pf	52	52	50	50	—2
			Rock Island Co	114	114	114	114	—1
			Rock Island Co. pf	142	142	141¼	141¼	— ⅞
			Rumely.(M.)Co	23¾	24½	23¾	23¾	— ⅞
			Rumely.(M.)Co. pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ⅛
			Seaboard Air Line	67	67	65¾	65¾	+1⅝
			Seaboard Air Line pf	17¼	17¼	16¾	17	— ⅛
			Sears, Roebuck & Co	153	153	153	153	— ½
			Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	58	58	58	58	— ½
			Southern Pacific	100¾	101	100¾	100¾	— ⅝
			South P. R. Sugar	151	151	151	151	— ½
			Southern Railway	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
			So. Railway pf	67	67	67	67	— ⅛
			Standard Milling pf	87	87	87	87	— ½
			Studebaker Co	154¾	154¾	150¾	152	—2
			Tennessee Copper	56½	56½	57¾	58¾	—1⅛
			Texas Co	210	210½	205	206½	—2½
			Texas & Pacific	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
			Third Avenue	61	61	60	60½	— ⅝
			Twin City R. T	96	96	95¾	95¾	— ⅛
			do., odd lots	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	— ⅛
			Union B. & P. Co	76	76	76	76	— ⅛
			Union Pacific	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	— ⅛
			Union Pacific pf	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	— ⅛
			United Cigar Mfrs	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ⅛
			United Cigar Stores	63	63	63	63	— ⅛
			United Fruit Co	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
			United Fruit Co. pf	141	142	139½	140¾	— ⅛
			United Rys. Inv. pf	18¼	18¼	18½	18½	+1½
			U. S. C. I. P. & F.	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
			U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	21¼	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
			U. S. Indus. Alco	51	51	49	49	— ⅛
			U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	164	166	158¼	160½	—1
			U. S. Red. & Ref	112	112	112	112	—1½
			U. S. Red. & R. pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
			U. S. Rubber	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
			U. S. Steel	54½	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
			U. S. Steel pf	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	— ⅛
			Utah Copper	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ⅛
			Va.-Car. Chemical	49	49	47¾	48	— ⅛
			Wabash	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
			Wabash pf. A	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
			Wabash pf. B	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
			Western Union Tel	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	— ⅛
			Westingh. E. & M	67¾	68	66¾	66¾	—1⅛
			Weyman-B. Co. pf	67¾	68	66¾	66¾	—1⅛
			Willys-Overland	115	115	115	115	— ½
			Wisconsin Central	220¼	220¼	218	218	— ¾
			Woolw. (F.W.) Co	37	37	37	37	—1
				119¼	119¼	119¼	119½	— ½

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$10,929,942	$108,000,902
Ord. int. rev. rects	23,018,819	213,170,045
Income tax	4,106,580	18,056,287
Miscellaneous	1,020,084	25,560,418
Total receipts	$39,075,427	$362,787,668
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	10,212,458	58,218,501
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	7,667,191	55,146,998
Expenditures	$46,887,886	$421,006,166

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	100	115
American Cigar pf	90	101	90	101
MacAndrews & F	140	145	140	145
MacAndrews & F. pf	98½	100¾	98½	100½

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COTTON LIQUIDATION ON GINNING REPORT

Census Figures to Jan. 16 Are 394,898 Bales More Than the Forecast of Dec. 10.

THE TOTAL 11,161,000 BALES

Statement Bullish, but Discounted—Increase Over the Estimate Causes 11 to 13 Points Decline.

There was an increase in the volume of business in the cotton market yesterday, but the activity was at the expense of prices, which made a maximum decline of about 20 points, nearly half of which, however, was regained by a rally toward the close. The net loss for the day was 11 to 13 points.

The news feature of the day was the Census Report of the amount of cotton ginned to Jan. 16. While this practically confirmed the small estimate of the Government issued on Dec. 10, placing the crop at 11,161,000 bales, exclusive of linters, the figures were slightly above expectations and caused more or less liquidation. The amount of cotton ginned to Jan. 16 is placed at 10,766,202 bales, against 14,915,000 bales last year. The figures also compare with 11,253,000 bales ginned up to Jan. 16 in 1910, the year with which comparisons have been most frequently made. In that season there were ginned after this date only 315,000 bales. If the amount this season should be approximately the same, the total crop, exclusive of linters and expressed in running bales, would be only about 11,080,000 bales.

Yesterday's report, therefore, while bullish, was considered to have been discounted, as the trade has already formed its ideas as to the size of the crop. The factor which was given most weight was the continued embargo placed on exports of cotton through the scarcity of tonnage and the high freight rates. There were some reports from Texas to the effect that freight brokers were refusing to make contracts for fear that additional steamers might be commandeered by the British Government.

Southern spot markets are steady. Prices are firm, owing to the stubbornness of holders, but the information reaching the Cotton Exchange is to the effect that sales are hard to put through owing to slack demand. A Memphis wire said if all orders in that market were satisfied, it would not reduce the stock at that point by as much as 2,500 bales.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 5 to 10 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points decline, 12.20 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	12.13	12.02	12.06@12.08	12.18@12.21
March	12.29	12.14	12.21@12.22	12.33@12.34
May	12.53	12.38	12.46@12.47	12.57@12.58
July	12.84	12.62	12.82@12.89	12.71@12.72
Oct.	12.97	12.51	12.59@12.90	12.71@12.72
Dec.	12.83	12.66	12.73@12.75	12.85@12.87

Total port receipts, 26,630 bales; last week, 28,196 bales; last year, 70,343 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	5,365	2,678	15,536
Galveston	4,019	7,801	16,875
Mobile	327	196	373
Charleston	983	579	4,290
Savannah	5,886	3,305	16,173
Wilmington	1,885	890	1,613
Norfolk	4,432	2,461	7,126

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	805	486	2,196
Memphis	1,156	5,259	3,668
St. Louis	233	886	4,577
Houston	11,360	14,304	39,943

Exports, 22,822 bales.
Total to thus far this season, 2,670,587 bales; total last season, 8,467,419 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS.

Sales.		Stocks.	Last Yr.
599	Galveston	368,352	581,712
2,000	New Orleans	443,031	884,187
200	Mobile	24,886	64,156
130	Savannah	224,539	342,983
	Charleston	97,895	155,418
	Wilmington	41,883	56,887
87	Norfolk	128,328	78,187
2,398	Augusta	196,071	151,105
1,150	Memphis	275,053	251,918
	St. Louis	18,419	39,560
3,767	Houston		215,841

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a moderate demand in spot cotton, with middling 3 points decline, at 8.18. Sales, 8,000. Receipts, 11,000. All American market closed easy.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French	5	Oct., 1920	95½	95¾	6.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	101½	101⅝	4.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	101¼	101⅜	5.58
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	101½	102	4.90
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.95
City of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	90	90½	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅜	100½	3.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.05
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	100	100¼	3.50
Italian Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	99¾	6.35
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	101	101¼	4.25
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101	101¼	5.25
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅞	101¼	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¼	99⅞	5.03

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.20
Am. Locome.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	101¼	2.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	2.40
A. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.12
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.70
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July 1, '18	97	98¼	6.50
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1917	101¼	101⅜	2.25
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	101¼	101⅜	2.35
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101	4.55
Can. Nor. Ry.	5	Sept., 1917	98¾	99¼	5.55
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅜	103¼	5.45
C. P., B. & C.	6	May, 1918	103	103¼	4.40
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	101	4.80
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95	96	13.70
Cons. Power	5	May 1, '17	99¾	100¼	5%
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	2.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅞	102¼	4.05
E. Pr. & L. C.	5	Mar., 1918	95	98	6.00
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1919	100¾	100⅝	4.65
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100¼	100½	3.65
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Havana E. R.	6	Sep., 1916	100	100⅜	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅜	102¼	4.00
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	101¼	101¾	4.85
Louisv. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.90
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101½	5.50
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1, '25	95	96⅝	6.50
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	98¼	98⅝	6.55
Mont. P.	5	Apr., 1917	98	98½	4.93
Mor. & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99¾	100¾	5.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100	100½	2.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.10
Nor. W. Tel.	5	June, 1917	100¼	101¼	1.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	101½	101¾	4.10
P. S. C. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅛	1.00
Seab'd A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅜	1.00
So. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100⅛	3.50
So. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.85
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.10
U. S. S. R. & M.	5	June, 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.65
U. S. Steel	5	Apr., 1963	98	98¼	5.20
*Unit. Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅜	102	2.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅞	101¼	4.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100⅜	101¼	4.85
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.05
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100	101	5.10
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100⅝	5.40
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	99¼	100¼	6.00
W. Y. T. & P.	6	June, 1917	97	98	6.75
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100	100⅜	6%

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.20
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.20
Buff., R. & P.	1916-'20	4½@5	4.35	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.45	4.38
Caro., Cl. & Ohio	1916-'24	5	4.75	4.50
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.30
Chi. & E. Ill.	1916-'25	5½	5.70	5.40
Chi. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.12
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.30	5.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.80	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.50	4.38
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.80	4.30
Erie R. R.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.45	4.30
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.50	4.30
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.80	4.15
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.30
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.12
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4	4.80	4.30
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.10
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.50	4.90
St. L. & San F.	1916-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Seaboard A. L.	1916-'23	5	4.60	4.38
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.80	4.20
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.35

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Gilt-Edged Securities and Rubber Shares Very Active.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Money was scarcer and discount rates were firm today. American exchange was inclined to group under 4.77 owing to the appearance of several buyers.

The stock market had a fairly cheerful tone, due to the execution of a good number of week-end orders in gilt-edged securities and rubber shares. The latter hardened with the raw material. The Allied loans and oil shares were wanted, but home rails and industrials sagged.

In the American section the trading was confined to Canadian Pacific, and United States Steel and a few of the low-priced shares. Business is so depleted by the Treasury mobilization scheme that jobbers are migrating to other parts of the market. The number of bonds sold, however, is indicated by the large amount of stock checks offerings through exchange houses.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	17¼	17⅝	17½	17⅝
Atlantic Refining	640	645	640	645
Borne-Scrymser	275	285	280	285
Buckeye Pipe Line	106	108	106	106
Chesebrough Mfg	725	740	730	740
Colonial Oil	160	180	170	180
Continental Oil	270	275	270	273
Crescent Pipe Line	45	46	45	46
Cumberland Pipe L.	50	55	50	52
Eureka Pipe Line	242	247	243	250
Galena Signal Oil	135	138	135	138
Galena Signal Oil pf.	159	161	159	161
Illinois Pipe Line	178	180	178	180
Indiana Pipe Line	107	109	107	110
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13¾	13½	13¼	13⅝
National Transit	33	35½	32½	33½
N. Y. Transit	208	210	210	212
Northern Pipe Line	104	106	103	105
Ohio Oil	195	197	195	197
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	65	70	65	70
Prairie Oil & Gas	420	425	423	426
Prairie Pipe Line	227	230	228	230
Solar Refining	300	310	300	310
Southern Pipe Line	218	220	220	222
South. Penn. Oil	360	363	360	364
Southwest. Penn.	120	122	120	122
Standard Oil of Cal.	369	370	370	372
Standard Oil of Ind.	503	506	510	513
Standard Oil of Kan.	450	455	450	455
Standard Oil of Ky.	340	345	340	345
Standard Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of N. J.	509	511	510	513
Standard Oil of N. Y.	217	219	217	219
Standard Oil of Ohio.	532	535	532	535
Swan & Finch	127	130	128	132
Union Tank	85	87	85	87
Vacuum Oil	223	226	223	225
Washington Oil	50	52	50	53

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
320	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
125	Ahmeek	97½	97½	97½	97½
610	Alaska Gold	24½	24½	23½	23½
160	Algomah	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
650	Allouez	70⅝	71	69½	70
5,050	Am. Zinc	69¼	69½	68⅝	68½
380	Arizona Com'l.	9	9	8⅝	8⅝
160	Butte-Balak	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼
1,525	Butte & Sup.	75½	75⅝	74¾	74¾
1,155	Cal. & Arizona	71	71	70	70
185	Cal. & Hecla	565	565	560	560
60	Centennial	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼
35	Chino	54¾	54¾	54¼	54¼
1,000	Copper Range	64	64½	63	63¼
165	East Butte	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
170	Franklin	10¾	10¾	10	10¼
3,040	Granby	88	88½	86	88
90	Greene-Can.	48½	48½	47½	47⅝
20	Hancock	17½	17½	17¼	17½
5	Indiana	5½	5½	5½	5½
65	Inspiration	46	46	45¼	45¼
5	Island C. pf.	89	89	89	89
200	Island Creek	48½	48½	48½	48½
60	Isle Royale	28	28	28	28
12	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
225	Lake	19	19	18¼	18½
500	La Salle	5¼	5¼	5	5
150	Mason Valley	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
305	Mass. Con	13	13	12¾	12¾
25	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
36	Miami	38	38	38	38
685	Michigan	2	2	1⅝	1⅝
390	Mohawk	92½	92½	91	91
80	Nevada Con.	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¼
10	New Arcadian	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
820	New Idria	20¾	20¾	19½	19½
15	Niplissing	7½	7½	7½	7½
260	North Butte	29½	29½	29	29
135	North Lake	1⅝	2	1⅝	1⅝
200	Ojibway	2½	2½	2	2
50	Old Colony	3½	3½	3½	3½
80	Old Dominion	65⅜	65⅝	64	64
90	Osceola	86	87	86	86
885	Pond Creek	14	14	13¼	13½
45	Quincy	88½	88⅝	88½	88⅝
250	Santa Fe	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
340	Shannon	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼
615	Shattuck	33½	33½	33	33
25	St. Mary's L.	65	65	64	64
460	Sup. & Boston	2½	2½	2½	2½
85	Sup. Copper	26	26	26	26
35	Tamarack	54	54	53	53
825	Trinity	11¼	11¼	10½	10⅝
900	Tuolumne	20c	20c	20c	20c
75	Union Con. L.	1	1	1	1
2,025	U. S. Smelting	59½	59½	58	58¼
279	U. S. Smelt. pf	50½	50½	50	50
1,544	Utah Apex	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
180	Utah Con	14½	14⅝	14	14¼
2,396	Victoria	3¼	4	3¼	3⅜
495	Winona	4½	4½	4	4⅜
145	Wolverine	62	62	61½	61½
110	Wyandotte	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

RAILROADS.

8	Bos. & Alb.	192½	192½	192½	192½
25	Bos. Elevated	87½	87½	87½	87½
7	Bos. & Maine	37	37	36½	36½
45	Chi. Jct. & S. Y. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½
20	Fitchburg pf.	79	79¾	79	79¾
34	Nor. New H.	98	98	98	98
20	Old Colony	154	154	154	154
227	N. Y., N. H. & H.	73	73	72	72
5	W. End St. Ry.	66	66	66	66

MISCELLANEOUS.

48	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	97½	98	97½	97½
100	Amoskeag	67	67	67	67
30	Amoskeag pf.	100¼	100¼	100	100
65	Am. Pn. Ser. pf.	14	14	14	14
30	Amer. Sugar	114	114	113	113
89	Am. Sugar pf.	117	118	117	118
483	Am. Tel. & T.	127⅜	128	127⅜	127½
141	Amer. Woolen pf. ctfs.	97¾	97¾	97	97
161	Atl. G. & W. I.	29	29	28½	28½
200	Atl. G'lf & W. I. pf.	45½	45½	44½	45
35	Edison	244	244	244	244
200	Mass. Elec.	12½	12½	11¾	11¾
10	Ga. Ry. & El. pf.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87½
55	Mass. Gas	85	85	84¾	84¾
75	Mass. Gas pf.	86	87	86	87
20	McElwain pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
6	N. E. Cot. Y. pf.	50	50	50	50
25	N. E. Teleph.	134	134	134	134
110	Nipe Bay	111¾	111¾	110	110
12	Pullman	166	166	166	166
50	Swift & Co.	126½	126¼	126¼	126½
380	Torrington	38	38	37¾	37¾
382	United Fruit	140	141¼	139¾	140
7,482	Unit. Fruit rts.	5⅛	6	5⅛	5⅜
650	Un. Sh. Mach.	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55¼
480	Un. Sh. M. pf.	29	29	29	29
1,825	U. S. Steel	84¾	84¾	82½	83⅝
5,065	Ventura Oil	10⅜	10⅜	9¾	10

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. Tel. & T. cv. 4½s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
30,000	Am. Tel. & T. col. 4s	92¼	92¼	92	92
5,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	76½	76½	76½	76½
2,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102	102	102	102
350	Pond Creek 6s	92½	93	92½	93
5,000	Swift 5s	99¼	99¼	99⅜	99⅜
1,000	Unit. Fruit 4½s	98	98	98	98

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1⅛	1¼	Houghton	2⅝	3
Bay S Gas	.22	.25	Iron Blos.	1⅛	1¼
B & N Y.	2⅜	2½	La Rose	.62	.70
Bos & M.	.44	.46	Majestic	1½	1⅝
Bingham	7½	8	McK-Dar.	.38	.45
Begole	.80	.90	Mex Meta.	.65	.68
Bohemia	2	2⅛	Mines of A.	5	5¼
Boston Ely	.46	.50	N Baltic	4	4¼
Butte & L.	.86	.88	N Cornelia	12⅛	18
Cal Corbin	8	9	Nev Doug.	.67	.71
Calaveras	2⅜	3⅛	Ohio Cop.	.20	.24
Champ Cop	.20	.25	Oneco	.90	1⅛
Chief Con.	1⅞	1⅞	Onondaga	1⅞	2¼
Con Cop.	1⅜	2	Riker-Heg.	2½	3¼
Con Arlis.	1⅜	1⅝	S W Miami	.80	.85
Cortez	.80	.90	Stew Min.	.55	.65
Crown R.	.60	.75	Utah Mets	9¾	9½
Davis-D.	1½	2	Un V. Ext.	6¼	6⅜
E & B R.	1⅛	1⅜	Tono Bel.	4½	4⅝
First N G.	7⅛	7¼	Tono Min.	6½	6⅝
G'd'd Con	1⅞	1⅞	Yuk Gold.	2⅝	3

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Bank of Com.	33½	33½	33½	33½
100	Balt. Trust	155	155	155	155
45	Balt. Tube	69	69	69	69
235	Balt. Tube pf.	82¾	83	82¾	83
45	Cons. Coal	100	100	100	100
25	Contin. Trust	174	174	174	174
8,166	Cosden	17⅝	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛
934	Dav. Chem.	69	69	68	68½
5	Elkhorn Fuel	18¾	18½	18½	18½
25	Fidelity & Dep.	136	136	136	136
125	Houston Oil	21	21¼	21	21¼
65	Mer.-Mech. Bk.	25¼	28½	28½	25½
3	No. Central	89	89	89	89
50	Penn. W. & P.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
62	Symington pf.	100	101	100	101
100	Sapulpa Ref.	9½	9½	9½	9½
405	Sap. Ref. pf.	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼
800	Un. Rys. & El.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
55	Way. Oil & G.	5	5	5	5

BONDS.

$1,000	Balt. El. 5s st.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
500	City B. 5s, '18.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5,000	City B. 4s, '61.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
400	City B. 4s, '68.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
42,000	Cosden 6s	103	103	102¾	102¾
8,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
3,000	Elk. Corp. 6s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
3,000	Hous. Oil ctfs.	82	82	82	82
2,000	M. & S. P. jt. 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1,000	M. & M. Tr. 5s	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¼
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	North Balt. 5s	105	105	105	105
1,000	Pa. W. & P. 5s	90½	90½	90½	90½
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	83½	83½	83½	83½
9,000	Un. Rys. & El. Ctfs. 5s	85	85	85	85
1,000	Wash., Balt. & A. 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Rad. pf.	136	136	136	136
130	Am. Ship	35	35	35	35
293	Booth Fish	28¼	29	28½	28½
100	Canal & Dock	49½	49½	49½	49½
830	Chi. P. Tool	74	74¾	74	74¾
74	Chi. Ry., Ser. 2	18	18	18	18
50	Com. Edison	143¼	143¾	143½	143¾
10	Dia. Match	106½	106½	106½	106½
25	Illinois Brick	78½	78½	78½	78½
800	Lindsay Light	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
40	Mont.-Ward pf.	113¼	118½	113¼	113¾
152	People's Gas	108¼	108¼	108	108
50	Public Service	107	107	107	107
15	Quaker Oats	350	350	350	350
12	Quaker Oats pf.	106½	106½	108½	108½
165	Sears-Roebuck	183	183	181½	182¾
1,463	Stew. Warner	90¼	90¼	89½	89½
175	Swift	126⅞	127	126⅝	126⅞
265	Carbide	177½	177½	177	177

BONDS.

$10,000	Armour 4½s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
5,000	Chi. C. Ry. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
10,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2,000	Booth Fish. 6s	84	84	84	84
1,000	Met. gold 4s	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
3,000	Public Svs. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	Swift 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Milling	71½	71½	71½	71½
8	Am. Railways	29	29	28¾	28¾
2	Am. Rys. pf.	96

Chemical Stocks

American Cyanamid
Am. Dyewood & Chem.
Davison Chemical
Dow Chemical
Federal Chemical
Freeport Texas Sulphur
General Chemical
Grasselli Chemical
Harrison Bros.
Hooker Electro Chem.
H. K. Mulford Co.
Mathieson Alkali
Merrimac Chemical
Mich. Limestone & Chem.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Continue Their Downward Movement in an Active Session of Curb Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 304,414 shares of stock and $419,100 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 102,465; oils, 15,487 and mining, 186,462. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Aeolian-W. P.	28	30	28¾	30
300	Ajax R. Rc.	71	71¼	71	71
2,500	Am. B. M. Co.	40	43	36	36
100	A. G. & W. I. S. S.	30	30	30	30
200	Atl. Steel	55	55	55	55
200	Am. I. Cop. pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½
75	‡C. C. & F. pf	90	91	90	91
2,050	Can. N. G. C.	2¼	2¾	2	2¼
370	‡Car. & F.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¾
800	Car. S., w. i.	8⅝	8¾	8½	8¾
3,000	‡Chan. Motors.	90¼	90¾	88	90
2,550	‡C. M. Car Co.	132½	135	131	135
200	‡Crocker W'r.	104½	106	103½	104
3,000	‡Cuba C. Sug.	45¾	46¾	45¾	46¾
1,000	C. A. c., v. t. ctfs.	55	55	55	55
600	Driggs-Seab'y.	133	135	130	133
150	Dav. Chem.	68¾	69¾	68	68
175	Emer. Phon.	12½	12½	12½	12½
200	Guan. Sugar	64	64	64	64
350	‡Elec. Gun.	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
100	‡Hall Sig. pf.	38	38	38	38
400	H. & B. C. Co.	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾
120	‡I. A. F. S. C.	21¾	21¾	20	20
1,600	‡Int. Mer. Ma.	21¼	21¾	20½	20⅝
500	‡Int. M. M. pf	90	90¾	90	90¾
3,000	‡Int. N., new.	54¼	54⅞	53½	54
100	‡Int. Steam P.	41½	41½	41½	41½
100	Int. C. Rub.	14¼	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	‡I. S. P. pf., B.	61½	61½	61½	61½
1,000	J. T. c., w. i.	60¾	60¾	67½	68¾
700	J. T. pf., w. i.	103½	103½	102	103¼
1,500	Kath. B. pf.	24	24	22	23
10	Kelly Sprin., T.	290	290	290	290
600	‡K. S. T., w. i.	74¾	74¾	74	74¼
200	‡S. S. K., w. i.	16½	16½	16½	16½
1,600	‡Lee Tire.	50	50½	49¾	49¾
3,000	Manhat. Tran.	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
200	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs.	35	35	34	34
300	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs. pf.	80	80	80	80
400	Marconi of Am.	4	4½	4	4⅛
2,500	‡Maxim Mun.	8½	8½	7¾	8
6,200	‡Mldvale Steel.	69¾	69¾	68¾	69¼
1,735	Mojave Tungs.	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5
1,200	‡Nevins Elec.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Penn. Mar. Ord. Cast. Co., w. i.	60	60	59¼	59½
400	Peerless Tr. & Motor Corp.	28¾	28¾	28½	28½
75	‡Poole Engine & Mach. Co.	140	140	138	138
700	Redtop El., Ins.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
1,200	Cor. of R. & H.	5¾	5¾	5½	5½
600	‡Saxon Motor Car Co.	70½	70¾	70	70¾
700	‡St. Jos. Lead.	15	15¼	15	15¼
5,100	Standard Ship	13	13¼	13	13¼
1,800	Subma. Boat, v. t. ctfs.	38¾	38¾	37	37⅞
5,000	‡Tex. Co.	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¾
100	‡Tob. Prod.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
9,100	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
14,800	Un. Fried.	2¼	2¼	1¼	1⅜
4,000	‡U. S. Light & Heat Corp.	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
600	‡U. S. Light & Hea. Cor. pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,700	White M. Co.	50	50¼	49¾	50⅛
3,000	‡Willys Overl'd pf., w. i.	105½	106⅜	105	106⅜
3,000	World P. Corp., v. t. ctfs.	2⅜	2¾	2	2

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
1,200	Angle-Am. Oil.	18	17¼	17½	— ¼
30	Ill. Pipe Line.	180	179	179	— 4
335	Ohio Oil.	194	196	196	+ 1
8	Prairie O. & G.	425	420	420	— 5
275	Prairie P. L.	229	227	227	— 1
40	St. O. of Cal.	372	368	369	+ 3
120	St. O. of Ind.	504	500	504	— 6
25	St. O. of N. J.	510	500	500	— 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
6,000	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	10⅜	17¼	—	⅜
100	‡Houston Oil.	21	21	21	— ¼
3,500	‡Int. Petrol.	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
25	Midwest Ref.	55	55	55	..
3,200	‡Sap. O. & R.	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ¼
600	‡Victoria Oil.	2¾	2¼	2¼	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	††Alta Con. M. Co.	23	23	20	22
5,700	††Am. Com.	11½	12	11½	12
2,700	††Atlanta	21¾	22	21½	22
9,000	††Big Cotton	4	4	4	4
700	Big Ledge Dev. Co.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	††Booth	42	42	42	42
1,000	Butte & N. Y.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2½
1,700	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
600	Canada Copper.	1½	2	1½	2
800	‡Calaveras Cop.	3	3	3	3
2,700	‡Caledonia	92	93	92	93
1,300	Cerro de Pasco Copper	37	37½	37	37
600	††Comstock T.	14	14	14	14
2,000	Con. Arizona S.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
275	‡Con. Cop. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	Con. Nev.-U.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	‡Dia. Black B.	4	4	4	4
30,000	††Emma Cop.	30	37	29	35
1,000	††Federal Res. Mining Co.	16	16	16	16
3,100	First Nat. C.	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½
500	Florence	52	52	52	52
1,100	Goldfie'd Con.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,000	††Gold. Merger	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
1,260	Howe Sound.	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6½
275	Hecla Mining.	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
400	††Int. Mines.	15	15	15	15
500	††Iron Blossom	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
670	††Jim Butler.	94	97	94	96
700	Jumbo Ext.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5,000	Ken. Copper.	54¼	54⅝	53½	53⅝
300	Kerr Lake.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
5,000	††Kewanaan	22	22	22	22
1,500	xLa Rose Con.	⅝	¼	⅝	¼
1,500	††Majestic M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Magma Cop.	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15½
5,500	††Marsh Min.	36	38	36	37
800	‡McIntyre	93	93	91	91
1,000	‡McK.-Dar.	40	42	40	40
75	M. of Amer.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
11,500	††Mother Lode	24½	25	23	24
300	‡Nat. Z. & L.	2⅞	3	2⅝	2⅞
552	New. U. Bing.	4¾	4¾	4	4
400	Nip. Mines Co.	7⅞	7½	7⅜	7½
600	North Bu. D.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	‡O. G. (a P.)	65	65	65	65
2,800	‡O. Cr. (a Pr.)	48	48	48	48
1,400	‡O. Ex. (a P.)	13½	13½	13½	13½
5,000	‡Peterson L.	34	34	32	32
1,000	‡Ray H. Min.	3¼	3¾	3½	3⅝
1,500	††Rex. Con. M.	31	31	31	31
1,400	‡Roch. Mines.	67	67	67	67
4,600	‡San Toy.	22	23	22	22
2,000	‡Sand. Kendall.	7½	7½	7½	7½
900	Sev. Tr. Coallt.	48	48	48	48
2,000	††Silver Pick.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
400	St. Silver-Lead	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Stewart	11	11	11	11
3,800	‡Success Min.	71	72	71	72
5,400	‡Superst. Min.	40	41	40	41
6,000	††Temiskaming	68	69	68	68
25	‡Tono. Belmont	4¾	4¾	4¾	1⅝
15,000	Tonopah Ext.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4½
4,200	Tono. Jim But.	96	96	96	96
450	Tri-Bullion	½	⅝	½	⅝
1,200	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	††U. S. Con. M.	9	9	9	9
2,500	‡West End C.	81	83	81	83
2,000	xYukon G. M.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2⅝

BONDS.

$150,000	‡B. & O., n. 5s.	102¾	102¼	102¼	102⅜
3,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P. 4s.	96	96	96	96
250,000	‡Erie cv. 4s, wh. issued.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
11,500	Erie rights.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
4,600	Texas rights.	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17½

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	67	69	68	75
Aetna Explosives pf.	82	92	82	92
American Brass	202	202	202	209
Atlas Powder	252	260	252	260
Atlas Powder pf.	100	103	100	103
Babcock & Wilcox	118	125	118	125
Bliss, (E. W.)	340	360	340	360
Bliss, (E. W.) pf.	73	83	73	83
Can. Fdries & Forg.	205	215	208	219
Canadian Explosives.	360	380	360	390
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	855	875	855	875
Du Pont Powd., new.	370	380	370	380
Du Pont Powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Hercules Powder	400	415	400	415
Hercules Powder pf.	114	120	114	120
International Arm.	20	22	20	22
Marlin Arms Co. pf.	34	36	34	36
Niles-Bement-Pond	180	190	180	190
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	110	100	110
Savage Arms	495		495	
Scovill Mfg. Co.	460	475	460	475
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2,400	2,550	2,400	2,550

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Harris, Forbes & Co.; Lee, Higginson & Co., and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. are offering the unsold balance of $25,000,000 Interborough Rapid Transit first and refunding 5 per cent. bonds, due 1966, at 99½ and interest.

Kean, Taylor & Co. of New York are offering $1,600,000 of the Interlake Steamship Company 5 per cent. serial gold notes at 100 and interest, yielding 5—per cent. for equal amounts of each maturity.

The American Surety Company on Dec. 31, 1915, had total resources of $9,284,349. The surplus and undivided profit was $1,236,029. The reserve for unearned premiums was $2,053,118.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank opened their books yesterday morning for subscriptions for $3,150,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Railway 4½ per cent equipment trust certificates. The certificates were sold quickly. They mature in ten years.

TO EASE BANK RESERVES.

Bill to Allow 2½% in Approved Depositories in This State.

The movement to amend the Federal Reserve act so that it will not be necessary for the country banks to withdraw so much of their deposits from their city correspondents, recognized under the old law as reserve agents, seems to have extended to State institutions, the reserve requirements of which were stiffened considerably by the new State banking law.

A bill has just been introduced in the Senate at Albany reducing from 10 per cent. to 7½ per cent. of their deposits the amount that must be kept in their own vaults. The other 2½ per cent. could then be kept in approved reserve depositories, the country banks drawing the customary 2 per cent. interest, although at times like the present it is hardly worth that to the city banks.

It has not yet developed what influences are behind this bill, which, however, is receiving the attention of the State Bankers' Association. A companion bill in the State Senate abolishes the provision prohibiting a bank in New York or Buffalo from making a loan to one of its own officers.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange rallied in the late afternoon, but the closing quotations for a majority of the leading stocks reflected, nevertheless, substantial net losses from Saturday's final levels. Liquidation showed in the market during a good part of the day. The softness of such prominent railroad issues as Union Pacific, New York Central, and Erie was noticed early, and had an unfavorable influence upon other sections of the list. As the session progressed, United States Steel common gave way sharply, but recovered a part of its loss at the close.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Alaska Gold.	24¾	24¾	23¾	23¾
70	Allis-Chalmers.	26½	26½	26¼	26¼
90	Am. Beet Sug.	69¾	69⅝	68	69¼
1,340	Am. Can	63¼	63½	61¾	62
140	Am. Car & F.	68	68	67	67⅝
230	Am. Loco.	64	64⅜	63	63½
1,740	Am. Smelting.	103¾	104¼	102⅝	103¼
30	Am. T. & T.	127¼	127½	127½	127⅝
5,790	Anaconda Cop.	88¾	88¼	87	87½
70	A., T. & S. F.	106⅝	106⅝	106	106
780	Baldwin Loco.	106⅝	106⅝	105¼	107¼
200	Balt. & Ohio.	92½	92½	91	91¼
10	Brook. R. T.	86½	86½	86¼	86½
50	Butte & Sup.	74⅞	74⅞	74⅝	74⅝
270	Cal. Petroleum.	31½	31¾	29¾	30¾
300	Cent. Leather.	53¾	53¾	53	53¼
90	Ches. & Ohio.	63½	63¾	63¼	63¾
20	Chi. Gt. West.	14	14	14	14
900	C., M. & St. P.	98¼	98½	97⅝	98¼
70	C., R. I. & P.	17½	17½	16⅝	16⅝
100	Chino Copper.	54	54	54	54
600	Col. Fuel & I.	45¾	45¾	44¼	45
10	Consol. Gas.	142¼	142¼	142½	142½
4,090	Corn Products.	23	24½	22¾	23⅜
3,250	Crucible Steel.	69⅝	67	63¾	65¾
50	Den. & R. G.	13	13	13	13
330	Dist. Securities.	47	47½	45¼	45¾
50	Dome Mines.	27½	27½	27¼	27½
1,420	Erie.	30½	30½	28	28⅝
70	Erie 1st pf.	54¼	54½	54¼	54½
150	Goodrich Co.	71¾	72½	71¾	72
540	Gt. Nor. ore.	46¾	47	43¾	45¾
20	Gug. Explora'n	22½	22½	22½	22½
190	Insp. Copper.	45½	46	45¾	45¾
30	Interbor. Con.	19½	19½	19¾	19¾
30	Int. Harv.	110½	110½	110¼	110½
140	Int. Mer. Mar.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
1,000	Int. M. M. pf.	81½	81½	79½	80¼
10	Kan. City So.	28½	28½	28¼	28¾
50	Lack Steel	81	81	80½	80½
120	Lehigh Valley.	78½	78½	78½	78⅝
50	Max. Motor	65	65	64¾	64¾
10,820	Mex. Petrol'm.	110¼	110¾	104½	106¾
180	Miami Copper.	37½	38¼	37½	37¾
40	Nat. En. & S.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
300	Nat. Lead	71	71	69¾	70¼
90	Nevada Con.	15¾	15¾	15½	15¾
990	N. Y. Central.	109	109	107	107¾
980	N. Y., N. H. & H.	72¾	72¾	71¾	71¾
60	Northern Pac.	114¼	114¼	113¾	113¾
40	Ontario Min.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Pennsylvania.	58	58	58	58
280	Quicksilver pf.	8	8¾	8¾	8¾
90	Ray Copper.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝
4,970	Reading	80¼	80½	78⅝	79¼
120	Rep. I. & S.	50¾	50¾	49⅞	50
40	Seabd. A. L. pf	39	39	39	39
270	So. Pacific.	100⅝	101	100⅝	100⅝
440	Studebaker	152⅜	152⅝	150⅜	152⅜
430	Tenn. Copper.	59	59⅝	57⅜	58½
110	Third Ave.	61	61	60¼	60½
200	Union B. & P.	7¼	7¼	7	7
1,610	Union Pac.	136½	136½	134½	135
40	United Fruit.	140	140	140	140
50	United Rys, pf	35	35	35	35
30	U. S. Cast I.P.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
310	U. S. Ind. Al.	162	164½	159½	160¾
140	U. S. Rubber.	54⅝	54½	54	54¼
22,520	U. S. Steel.	84½	84½	82½	83⅜
250	Utah Copper.	79½	79¾	78⅝	79¼
40	Va. C. Chem.	48¾	49	48¾	49
140	Wabash pf B.	30	30	29½	29½
40	West. Un. Tel.	90¾	90¾	90	90
500	Westing'se El.	67¾	67¾	60½	60¾
60	Wisconsin Con.	37	37	37	37

69,380

MINING STOCKS.

500	Elkton	.37	.37	.07	.37
400	Gold Flor.	.53	.54	.53	.54
400	Isabella	.20	.20	.20	.20
500	J. Butler	.95	.95	.95	.95
900	Jumbo Ex.	1.37½	1.37½	1.35	1.35
800	Mex.-A. pf.	.30	.30	.30	.30
800	Midway	.17	.17	.17	.17
500	North Star.	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½
280	Quickslv'r	8.00	8.37½	8.00	8.37½
850	Tonop. Ext.	4.40	4.50	4.40	4.50
400	Union Con.	.68	.68	.68	.68
400	West End.	.80	.80	.80	.80

6,180

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Light & Traction.	383	388
American Light & Traction pf.	111	114
Adirondack Electric Power.	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	75	78
*American Gas & Electric.	132	137
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Power & Light.	67	68
American Power & Light pf.	86½	87
American Public Utilities.	40	43
American Public Utilities pf.	72	76
American Waterworks & Electric.	7⅝	8⅜
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	18
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	54	57
Associated Gas & Elec. pf.	80	85
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	95
Carolina Power & Light.	28	32
Carolina Power & Light pf.	80	85
Cities Service	117	120
Cities Service pf.	77	79
Colorado Power.	24	25
Colorado Power pf.	98	100
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	62	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85	87
Consumers Power 5s, 1929.	102	104
Consumers Power pf.	92	93
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s.	94	96½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	74	78
Electric Bond & Share pf.	96	100
Empire District Electric.	81	86
Federal Light & Traction.	8	12
Federal Light & Traction pf.	40	47
Gas & Electric Securities.	123	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	88	93
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.	85	87
Lincoln Gas & Electric.	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	17	18
Northern Ontario Lgt. & P. pf.	59	64
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. 6s, '03.	85	92
Northern States Power.	45	46
Northern States Power pf.	91½	93
Ozark Power & Water.	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric.	63½	64
Pacific Gas & Elec. old pf.	90	92
Pacific Gas & Elec. new pf.	88	90
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	20	22
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	67	70
Southern California Edison.	92½	94
Southern California Edison pf.	103	105
*Standard Gas & Electric.	8½	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	31¾	32
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power.	10	11
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	44½	45
United Light & Rys.	40	48
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	73¼	75
Utah Securities.	19	20
Western Power.	17	18
Western Power pf.	58	59

*Par value, $50.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916.	102	102¼	102	102¼
6s	—Sept., 1917.	103¾	104	103½	104¼
4½s	—June, 1965.	106⅞	107	106⅞	107
4½s	—Mar., 1963.	106⅝	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
4½s	—Nov., 1957.	106⅛	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
4½s	—May, 1957.	106¼	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
4½s	—Nov., 1917.	101¾	..	101¾	..
4½s	—May, 1917.	100⅞	..	100⅞	..
4½s	—Mar., 1964.	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4½s	—Mar., 1962.	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4½s	—Sept., 1960.	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4½s	—Mar., 1930-60.	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅞
4s	—May, 1959.	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4s	—Nov., 1958.	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4s	—May, 1957.	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4s	—Nov., 1956.	97⅝	98	97⅝	98
4s	—Nov., 1955.	97¼	98	97⅝	98
4s	—Nov., 1936.	98	..	98	..
3½s	—Nov., 1955.	87¼	..	87½	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954.	87⅝	88½	87⅝	88½
3½s	—May, 1964.	87⅝	88¼	87⅝	88¼

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 24.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	Jan. 22, 1916.	Week's increases.
Circulation	$8,286,000	$6,000
Loans, disc., and inv.	388,323,000	531,000
Indiv. dep. inc. U. S.	335,853,000	11,924,000
Due to banks.	130,991,000	2,985,000
Time deposits.	16,161,000	460,000
Exchange clearances.	17,484,000	216,000
Due from banks.	38,635,000	547,000
Cash reserves.	27,269,000	519,000
Reserve in F. R. B.	16,810,000	58,000
Res. with other banks.	69,725,000	14,578,000
Reserve excess.	5,159,000	537,000
New York excess.	51,300,000	14,598,000
Excess with F. R. bank	2,070,000	70,000
Total excess.	58,529,000	15,200,000

Central Aguirre Sugar
Fajardo Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
Manati Sugar
New Niquero Sugar
Stewart Sugar
Trinidad Sugar
ERNEST SMITH
Specialist in Sugar Securities
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad.

BONDS
Wm. Morris Imbrie & Co.
Established 1882.
61 BROADWAY NEW YORK
111 West Monroe St., Chicago.

BONDS
E. & C. Randolph
Members New York Stock Exchange.
111 Broadway, New York.
Bond and Open Market Securities Department
T. F. SHIELDS, Mgr.
Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Carwen Steel
Now being traded in on the New York Curb around 88¾ per share. (Par $10.)
Descriptive Circular N. T. on request.
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St. New York

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.07	Julia	.01
Alpha Con.	.02	Justice	.03
Andes	.11	Kentucky Con.	.02
Best & Belcher	.04	Mexican	.

SEEK WORLD TRADE WITH COLLEGE MEN

American International Corporation to Train Them for Places Abroad.

SIFTING MANY PROJECTS

$50,000,000 Concern Gets Dr. R. P. Strong, Typhus Expert, to Handle Sanitation Problems.

Charles A. Stone, President of the $50,000,000 American International Corporation, answered a large number of inquiries which have been pouring in on the company by announcing yesterday the first steps which have been taken in a comprehensive program for pushing American capital into all parts of the world.

His most significant information, as showing the scale on which the new organization purposes to operate, related to the employment as a Vice President of Dr. Richard P. Strong, the man who eradicated typhus from Serbia. It will be Dr. Strong's work to attend to the sanitation or districts in which the company's development work is situated. It was announced yesterday that the new corporation already has under consideration an invitation to undertake an important sanitation work, involving the construction of new sewerage and water supply systems.

Mr. Stone said that between 500 and 1,000 proposals had already been submitted for consideration, and that the management had been busily engaged sifting them out. It is purposed to employ a large number of young men, most of whom will be selected from college graduates, and to educate them for permanent positions in the foreign field. He said:

"The American International Corporation is slowly developing for doing business with foreign countries, and during the past month has made some important steps in its program for procedure.

Ship Expert, George B. Baldwin.

"At the meeting of the Directors on Dec. 23 George J. Baldwin of Savannah was elected Vice President, and started immediately for San Francisco to look into the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Mr. Baldwin has now returned and reported to the board the condition of this business and the possibilities for further development of the shipping business, both coastwise and transpacific. He will be the representative of the corporation to devote his time especially to this matter, and will be the officer of the American International Corporation who, in association with the officers of Messrs. W. R. Grace & Co., will especially follow the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

"Two other important steps have been taken in the line of completing the organization. Dr. Richard P. Strong, the well-known medical expert, who last year succeeded in completely preventing the spread of typhus in Serbia, has come with the American International Corporation. He has had a world-wide experience in dealing with various foreign Governments, and has established such friendly relations with the people with whom he has worked that his name has become famous. His specific duties will be to assist in building up the new organization with the right kind of young men, and to follow up the men of the organization who are at work in foreign countries; and also to take up any questions that may arise with foreign countries in regard to sanitary and health conditions, with the purpose of being helpful to these people in such matters and establishing friendly relations which will be mutually beneficial.

Philip Henry an Officer.

"Philip Henry, a well-known engineer, who has given much of his time to the investigation and construction of railroad and other enterprises in South America, has been engaged by the corporation, and was elected Vice President at the last meeting of the Board of Directors. Mr. Henry knows South America and the engineering possibilities and difficulties of that country perhaps as well as any one in this country, and this experience will enable him to render a special service and make his advice of great value."

A committee of five Directors has been formed to look after navigation matters. Mr. Stone said that the corporation had under advisement the matter of entering the transpacific trade, but that as this involved the construction of new ships it was too early to say that vessels would be entered in this trade. The committee consists of W. L. Saunders, Robert Dollar, J. P. Grace, James J. Hill, and John D. Ryan. The Pacific Mail boats are being used on the Central and South American routes.

NO DEGREES TO WOMEN.

City College Denies Petition of Many Teachers.

At a meeting yesterday of the Trustees of the College of the City of New York Colonel Charles Edward Lydecker was elected Chairman of the board. Action was taken on the petition of the teachers who are taking courses in the Teachers' Extension Department of the college. The petition asked that credit toward a degree be given for work in these courses to male and female students. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the petition of teachers in the extension courses at the college, requesting the Board of Trustees to count the extension courses for teachers toward a degree, cannot be granted since the charter of the college, (Section 1,182 of the Greater New York Charter,) provides that degrees may be conferred only upon male students, and that in the case of special courses and courses of study in vocational subjects, only certificates may be awarded.

The following new appointments were made by the board: Dr. Frank McLean, tutor in Department of Hygiene; Dr. George Holz, part time tutor in Department of Hygiene; Edwin T. Hauser, assistant tutor in Department of Hygiene; Philip Curoe, tutor in Department of Education; Harold W. Austin and Isaac Kapin, assistant tutors in Dean's office; Thomas E. Colton, assistant tutor in public speaking; Paul Gross, assistant tutor in chemistry for the next term. To Professor Morris R. Cohen of the Department of Philosophy was granted a leave of absence for the next term.

SEEKS TO JAIL WITNESS.

District Attorney and Lawyer in Tilt Over Disposition of W. J. Peck.

A lively tilt between District Attorney Martin of the Bronx and Thomas J. O'Neill of 309 Broadway, attorney for Walter J. Peck, managing clerk in his office, occurred yesterday in the Bronx County Court when the former tried to have the bail of Peck forfeited and the prisoner kept in jail during the remainder of the trial. Peck, who is accused of subornation of perjury in having induced an employe of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to testify falsely at a Coroner's inquest into the death of James J. Fletcher, a lineman, has been allowed his freedom while preparing his defense.

In answering the assertion of the District Attorney that it was unwise for the prisoner to be out on bail, O'Neill stated that a forfeiture of bail at this time would prejudice his client in the eyes of the jury. Pendi consideration of the matter Judge Gibbs permitted Peck to continue his bail.

It was intimated that the defense will place District Attorney Weeks of Westchester on the stand his morning. Weeks has been criticised for allowing the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to defray the living expenses of two witnesses in the Fletcher case, who were nominally witnesses for the State. It was believed that he is anxious to testify.

TYPE MACHINE PLANT SOLD.

Reorganization Committee of International Co. Pays $1,650,000.

Henry B. Slossin, special master in the foreclosure suit against the International Typesetting Machine Company, founded by the late Herman Ridder, sold the plant of that company yesterday to the Reorganization Committee for $1,650,000. Philip T. Dodge, President of the Mergenthaler Linotype Machine Company, was present at the sale, but withdrew when his bid of $1,625,000 was exceeded.

The sale took place in the Temple Bar Building, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn. Because the case necessitated the installation of typesetting machines, the old quarters of the Union Bank were hired. The sale marks the first step in the launching of a new concern by the members of the Reorganization Committee. It is said that the name of the new company will be the Inter-Type Corporation.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Exporters were credited with having taken 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bushels of wheat yesterday, and as practically all the business was said to have been in American wheat for shipment through several of the seaboard ports and the Gulf, prices, after an early reaction of 1¼@1¼c, rallied sharply, and closed firm at the top, with net gains of ¼@1c. The May position in Chicago again made a new high record for the season, while July was only ⅜c under the previous close. The visible supply of domestic wheat in the United States decreased 965,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 2,781,000 last year, while bonded wheat decreased 1,482,000, against a decrease of 280,000. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.46¾; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.51¾, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.65¾, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.41¾	1.40¾	1.51¾
July	..	..	1.34⅝	1.33¾	1.35⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.33¾	1.31½	1.33¾	1.32⅜	1.45¾
July	1.25⅝	1.24¼	1.26⅝	1.25¼	1.26⅛

CORN.

The corn market was rather quiet, and the undertone was easy, but the strength in wheat had a sustaining influence and price changes were small, the close being ¼c lower to ¼c higher. Receipts at primary points were larger, and reports from the West indicated a very slow cash demand, with prices lower. The visible supply showed an increase of 1,125,000, compared with an increase of 4,337,000 last year. In the local cash market, No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	78¾	77¼	78¾	78½	79¾
July	78¾	78	78¾	78½	80⅞

OATS.

The oats market was inactive, but steady, closing net unchanged to ⅛c higher. There were rumors of export demand, but no sales were confirmed. The visible supply decreased 483,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 36,000 last year. The local cash market, No. 2 white oats was quoted at 55½c to 56c; No. 4 white, 54½c to 55c; fancy clipped white, 57½c to 59½c; ordinary clipped white, 55½c to 57c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	53¼	52⅜	53	53	57⅛
July	49½	49	49¼	49¼	54½

PROVISIONS.

Price changes in the provision market were comparatively small and trading was quiet. Hog products were again liberal and the demand for cash product was said to be fair for high grades, but very quiet for low grades. There was some pressure early, but commission houses bought and prices recovered the early loss. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 75,000; estimated for Tuesday, 45,000; Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 12,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.35	10.30	10.35	10.35	10.62
May	10.67	10.52	10.60	10.60	10.85
Ribs—					
January	..	..	10.75	10.75	9.87
May	11.10	11.00	11.10	11.10	10.27
Pork—					
January	20.55	20.35	20.35	20.55	18.35
May	20.57	20.40	20.55	20.55	18.90

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was moderately active, and prices were easier, closing at 2 to 9 points net decline. Longs seemed disposed to liquidate on evidences of a rather overstrained technical position, and on the heavy run of hogs in the West, which was expected to have a bearish influence on lard.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.10@	9.05
January	9.40	9.40	9.08@9.50	9.10
February	9.13	9.08	9.06@9.12	9.08
March	9.12	9.07	9.07@9.09	9.13
April	9.15	9.10	9.06@9.10	9.12
May	9.15	9.10	9.10@9.11	9.17
June	9.19	9.13	9.12@9.14	9.22
July	9.27	9.20	9.20@9.21	9.29
August	9.30	9.25	9.24@9.25	9.32

COFFEE.

The coffee market assumed a firmer tone yesterday, and prices advanced 4 to 10 points. Total sales were 14,750 bags, and while this was a very small day's business, the buying was more aggressive than the selling, and there were pretty good evidences of renewed outside interest. The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	6.92@6.94	6.88
February	..	..	7.00@7.02	6.95
March	7.10	7.05	7.07@7.10	7.02
April	7.12	7.12	7.11@7.13	7.05
May	7.18	7.11	7.16@7.18	7.08
June	..	..	7.23@7.25	7.13
July	7.30	7.25	7.27@7.28	7.19
August	..	..	7.32@7.33	7.23
September	7.36	7.36	7.37@7.38	7.29
October	..	..	7.42@7.44	7.34
November	..	..	7.47@7.49	7.39
December	7.53	7.50	7.51@7.53	7.44

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet and irregular, with first prices showing a decline of 7 points to an advance of 2 points, with sales on the call 650 tons. During the morning the market continued inactive, with no further sales reported up to 1 o'clock. The market closed steady, 2 points lower to 2 points higher, with sales for the day 1,500 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	3.77@3.83	3.79
February	..	..	3.67@3.68	3.68
March	3.68	3.68	3.66@3.67	3.67
April	..	..	3.71@3.72	3.72
May	3.79	3.77	3.76@3.78	3.78
June	..	..	3.82@3.84	3.83
July	3.92	3.92	3.88@3.90	3.88
August	..	..	3.92@3.94	3.92
September	..	..	3.96@3.97	3.95
October	..	..	3.98@4.00	3.96
November	..	..	3.99@4.00	3.97
December	..	..	4.00@4.01	3.98

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,766 packages. Considerable stock was carried over from last week, and with generally slow trading the market developed further weakness on most grades of fresh creamery. Prices were shaded ½@1c in the effort to find a larger outlet. Storage creamery held about as of late with some further business in range of 28@30c generally. Renovated, ladles and packing stock remain unchanged. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 32@32½c; higher scoring, 33@33½c; firsts, 29@31½c; seconds, 25½@27½c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery, held, extras, 29½ scores, 29@29½c; higher scoring, 30@31c; firsts, 27@28½c; seconds, 24½@26½c; thirds, 23@24c; State dairy, finest, 30@31c; good to prime, 27@29c; common to fair, 21@26½c; renovated, extras, 24½@25½c; firsts, 23@24c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@23½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½@21c; current make, fine, 20½c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 17@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 4,182 cases. The firmer feeling noted on Saturday seems to have been anticipated. Trading yesterday was quieter, and with a considerable accumulation of stock on hand, prices are being further reduced in the effort to force wider outlets. Advices of shipments in transit are generally light, although in some cases they are larger than was expected, and there is considerable stock on hand to meet any probable deficiency in later arrivals. Storage eggs are meeting only moderate demand, chiefly in small lots for current trade needs, and offerings are free at the recent decline. Nearby white eggs of strictly fine to fancy quality are sustained; trading in average qualities is quiet, and much of the supply has to be sold at secondary quotations. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 30@31c; extra firsts, 28½@29c; firsts, 27@28c; seconds, 26@26½c; thirds, 24½@25c; dirties, No. 1, 19@20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 17c; lower grade checks, 14@16c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 20c; firsts, 18@19c; seconds, 16½@17½c; thirds or poorer, 14@15c; State, Penn., and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 35@36c; ordinary to good, 31@34c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 31@35c; small whites, 31@33c; Western, gathered whites, 29@33c; State, Penn., and nearby, hennery browns, 32@34c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 29@31c.

AETNA EXPLOSIVES IS IN NEED OF CASH

President Moxham, Proposing Issue of 630,000 New Shares, Calls "Situation Critical."

OWES $4,000,000 ON NOTES

Capital Increase to Raise $8,400,000 for Debts and Completion of Delayed Munitions Orders.

The Aetna Explosives Company sent a letter to shareholders yesterday, saying that a critical situation had arisen in its affairs which necessitated the raising of new capital. The concern was formed about fifteen months ago to fill large war contracts. A plan proposed for ratification by the stockholders calls for the issue of 630,000 new shares of stock, without par value, of which 420,000 will be offered to the present stockholders for subscription at $20 a share. The remaining 210,000 will be distributed to the present owners of the $7,000,000 authorized common stock on the basis of three new shares for each old share.

The sale of the stock, the letter said, would bring in $8,400,000, which would be used to increase plant facilities and complete construction work now under way. The plan has been underwritten by New York and Boston bankers.

The market for Aetna Explosives common stock has indicated for some time that all was not well with the company and its war business. From a high price of $172 a share, the quotation slumped to par, and last week continued steadily its retreating process. Yesterday the bid price was $60 a share. A stumbling block in Aetna financial operations has been $4,000,000 notes, described in the letter as "due or overdue or coming due in the immediate future," of which $1,000,000 was cared for by banking interests when they matured Jan. 15. President A. J. Moxham said yesterday that all the notes would be looked after as they matured, and that, with the receipt of new money from the stock sale, work would be pushed on the $30,000,000 contracts received for explosives from the Allied Governments.

The letter said that after the company's incorporation, seven plants, with a total daily capacity of 251,000 pounds of smokeless powder, guncotton, picric acid, and trinitrotoluol were built. The letter continued:

It was originally hoped that by special efforts the plants could be finished sooner than has been the case and that the income from product delivered would come in with sufficient rapidity to meet the company's requirements. Such, however, has not been the case. There has been unavoidable delays in finishing the plants and in getting the plants into successful operation, which delays are inherent in the establishment of any business of this character. These delays have caused the company to fall behind in deliveries and have consequently curtailed the amount of money received from the sale of military explosives.

The plants have also cost, as is usual in such cases, more than was estimated, and, in addition to the large expenditures for plants, it has been and is necessary to have a very large working capital, the need for which will be very much increased when plants are in full operation.

The situation of the company at the present time is critical. If the company can be properly and comprehensively financed, there is certainly promise of a very successful and profitable business. It cannot, however, be financed comprehensively, or to any further reasonable extent, in a piecemeal way by borrowing. The noteholders and other creditors of the company having overdue claims are willing to wait a reasonable time for the submission of the plan to the stockholders and for the necessary corporation action to put the plan into effect.

Under the plan proposed, the notes will be permanently retired, but the outstanding $2,200,000 first mortgage bonds and $5,500,000 preferred stock will remain. The letter said $5,000,000 would be used to meet accounts payable and complete the plants. The underwriters are to receive a commission of 10 per cent. of the $8,400,000, or $840,000, paid in for the new stock.

According to a rumor in the Street yesterday, owners of various small plants who sold out to the Aetna Explosives Company more than a year ago took stock of the concern in payment. In the period when the shares were advancing strongly with the other war issues, there was persistent selling from several sources. This later proved, according to the story, to have been sales of the stock distributed for the plants. The owners netted a handsome profit, having taken the shares at par or under, and getting out on the way up to $170.

In addition to contracts with the allied Governments, the company has a large one with the Canadian Car & Foundry Company to supply powder for the latter's shells.

President Moxham's letter said that about $5,000,000 worth of orders had been filled to date, and that all the plants were turning out powder or acid with the exception of the one in Canada. With proper financing, it is estimated that all the existing contracts will be filled by July 1.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Trading on the Bourse was quiet today. Rentes were quoted at 61.75, and exchange on London at 27.98.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads that have so far reported gross earnings for the second week of January show the following changes, as compared with last year:

Twenty-two roads	$9,508,827	+$1,771,212
Five roads	1,083,470	— 139,960
Total (27 roads)	10,592,297	— 1,631,852

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for December—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	154,562	152,658	1,904
Net	53,857	49,409	4,448
Sur. aft. chgs., tax dep., &c.	9,298	5,852	3,446
Six mos. gross	1,024,321	1,097,376	*73,055
Net	374,370	412,313	*37,943
Sur. aft. chgs., tax, dep., &c.	104,115	151,048	*46,933

LOUISVILLE RAILWAY for December—

Gross	255,514	250,526	*4,012
Net aft. taxes.	137,506	122,244	15,662
Bal. aft. chgs.	49,772	48,894	878
Other income..	17,549	11,823	5,726
Surplus	67,321	60,717	6,604
12 mos. gross.	2,940,500	3,166,490	*225,981
Net aft. taxes.	1,414,770	1,370,818	44,952
Bal. aft. chgs.	503,906	503,181	722
Other income..	190,907	180,861	10,042
Surplus	894,810	684,016	10,794

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for December—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	12,758,223	9,997,195	11,255,518
Net aft. taxes.	3,758,358	2,488,539	2,872,064
3 mos. gross	30,097,312	27,486,082	28,370,171
Net aft. taxes.	27,746,836	19,908,004	23,009,245

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Operating inc.	$3,522,220	$2,187,922	$2,601,479
Other inc., divs., &c.	6,700,383	5,808,716	5,522,326
Total inc.		7,946,638	8,123,805
Interest	1,719,746	826,956	887,456
Surplus	8,502,857	7,119,681	7,235,949
Dividends	6,737,613	5,988,990	5,988,990
Surplus	1,765,244	1,130,691	1,246,959
Prev. surplus	15,026,910	15,031,540	12,614,538
Total surplus	17,392,154	16,162,231	13,861,517
P. & L. cred.	616,582	†535,321	1,170,028
P. & L. surp.	18,008,736	15,626,910	15,031,540

*Includes $145,407 surplus earnings of Astoria Light, Heat and Power Co. and interest received on investment in that company as against $1,127,886 in 1914.

†Debit.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX for the year ended Nov. 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Net profits	1,287,505	1,174,133	113,372
Pfd. dividend	286,110	305,715	*19,605
Pfd. stk. red. fd.	413,500	300,000	113,500
Prem. on pfd. stock	40,663	10,486	30,177
Total deduct.	740,273	616,201	124,072
Surplus	547,232	557,932	*10,700
Prev. surplus	1,045,910	487,978	957,932
Total	1,593,143	1,045,910	857,233

*Decrease.

NORTHERN STATES POWER for December—

Gross	849,509	471,665	77,844
Net aft. taxes.	329,977	267,739	62,238
12 mos. gross.	5,125,998	4,595,187	620,811
Net aft. taxes.	2,870,805	2,431,995	438,810
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,558,696	.....	.....
Balance after pfd. divs.	771,627	.....	.....

TO PAY MORE DUTY.

Change in Classifying Table Covers and Bed Spreads.

Collector Malone received word from Washington yesterday that the Treasury Department has approved the recommendation of local customs officials that a change be made in the classification of woven cotton fabric table covers and bed spreads imported in the piece. The authorities have been returning these goods at the proper rate for cotton cloth under Paragraph 252, according to yarn count. It is now directed that duty be taken at 30 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 266, covering articles made of cotton cloth, finished or unfinished.

Wife Left $15,000 to H. H. M. Lyle.

The will of Mrs. Clara Schlemmer Lyle, disposing of an estate of more than $15,000 in personal and real property, all of which she bequeathed to her husband, Henry Hamilton Moore Lyle of 50 East Fifty-third Street, was filed for probate yesterday.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Tues. Wed., fair; colder in w.; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Tues. Wed., fair; colder in n. w.; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate n. e. winds.

Ala.—Fair Tues. Wed., fair; colder in n. portion; gentle to moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Miss.—Fair Tues. Wed., fair; colder in the interior; moderate s. winds, shifting to n. Wed.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Tues.; colder at night, Wed., fair, colder.

Ohio—Fair Tues., colder at night; Wed., cloudy and colder; fresh s. to s. w. winds, shifting to n. w. by Wed.

Ind.—Fair Tues., colder at night; Wed., fair, colder.

Lower Mich.—Snow Tues. in n. and w. and Tues. night in s. e., colder, with a cold wave at night in n. e.; Wed., fair and colder; s. and s. w. winds, shifting to n. w. and becoming strong.

Upper Mich.—Snow and colder Tues. with a cold wave at night; Wed., fair, except snow near Lake Superior; colder in e.; fresh to strong n. w. winds Tues.

La.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; colder.

Ill.—Unsettled Tues.; probably rain in s. e., rain or snow and colder in n. and w. Wed. colder and probably fair.

Mo.—Unsettled and colder Tues.; probably rain or snow; cold wave in n. w. at night, Wed., probably fair; colder in s. and s.; fresh to strong shifting winds.

Wis.—Unsettled and colder Tues.; probably snow; cold wave in w. and n. Wed., fair, colder in e.

Minn.—Fair and colder Tues., with a cold wave. Wed., probably fair and warmer; fresh to strong n. w. winds Tues.

Iowa—Unsettled and colder Tues. with a cold wave, probably light snow; Wed., probably fair, colder in e.; fresh n. winds Tues.

N. Dak.—Fair Tues., colder in e.; Wed., probably unsettled and warmer.

S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; colder Tues.; warmer Wed.

Neb.—Unsettled and colder Tues., with a cold wave and fresh n. winds; Wed., probably fair, warmer in w.

Kan.—Unsettled and colder Tues. with a cold wave and fresh to strong n. winds; Wed., unsettled and probably continued cold.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of United Drug Company, Inc., of New York:

A meeting of the stockholders of United Drug Company, Inc., both common and preferred, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 352 4th Av., Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. At said meeting there will be submitted to the stockholders for their action thereon an agreement entered into on the 19th day of January, 1916, between the United Drug Company, Inc., and the Riker & Hegeman Co., a New York corporation, for the consolidation of the said corporations into a single corporation in accordance with Sections 7 and 8 of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York. The agreement may be inspected by any stockholder at the office of the Secretary. Such other business will be transacted as may properly come before the said meeting.

Dated New York, January 19, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE M. GALLES, President.

JAMES C. McCORMICK, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of Riker & Hegeman Co.:

A Meeting of the Stockholders of RIKER & HEGEMAN CO., both common and preferred, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 340 West 4th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1916, at three o'clock in the afternoon. At said meeting there will be submitted to the stockholders for their action thereon an agreement entered into on the 19th day of January, 1916, between the Riker & Hegeman Co. and United Drug Company, Inc., a New York corporation, for the consolidation of the said corporations into a single corporation in accordance with Sections 7 and 8 of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York. The agreement may be inspected by any stockholder at the office of the Secretary. Such other business will be transacted as may properly come before the said meeting.

Dated New York, January 19, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN S. ALLEY, President.

DANIEL J. COTTER, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE VICTOR FUEL COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER THE FIRST MORTGAGE OF SAID COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1903, TO KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, AS TRUSTEE:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Article Eighth of said mortgage, that a meeting of bondholders is hereby summoned to be held at the office of the said Trustee (successor to said Knickerbocker Trust Company), No. 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of March, 1916, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, for the purpose of approving an agreement between the Company and the Trustee altering and adding to said mortgage and the mortgages supplemental thereto, so as to provide for the release therefrom by the Trustee of certain lands the title to which is disputed, and pursuant thereto to effect the confirmation of title in the Company and the Trustee of other lands secured by said mortgage.

Dated, New York, January 12, 1916.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or proper, will be held at the principal offices of the Company, Pier 25, North River, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February 8th, 1916, at twelve M., and the polls will be closed at one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to the date of meeting.

W. L. WOODROW, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

LEWIS & LOCKE.

WHEREAS, The general partnership heretofore existing between Thomas R. Lewis and William Locke, under the firm name of Lewis & Locke, has discontinued, and

WHEREAS, A new limited partnership has been formed under the laws of the State of New York, and a majority of the members of the aforesaid partnership of Lewis & Locke are members of said new limited co-partnership, and said new limited co-partnership desires to continue the use of the said firm name of Lewis & Locke,

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, pursuant to Section 20 of the Partnership Law, do certify and declare that the only persons dealing or intending to deal under such firm name of Lewis & Locke are Thomas R. Lewis, whose place of residence is 47 Kensington Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., and William Locke, whose place of residence is 128 East 53rd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., that the said Thomas R. Lewis is the General Partner of said firm, and the said William Locke is the Special Partner thereof, and that the principal place of business of said partnership is No. 100 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

Dated the 3rd day of January, 1916.

THOMAS R. LEWIS.
WM. LOCKE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

On this 3rd day of January, 1916, before me personally appeared THOMAS R. LEWIS and WILLIAM LOCKE, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same. JOHN J. TIERNEY,
Notary Public Kings Co., N. Y., No. 27, Reg. No. 6,018. Certificates filed: New York Co., N. Y., No. 81, Reg. No. 6,083; Bronx Co., N. Y., No. 1, Reg. No. 612.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the MANHATTAN GENERAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 10th day of January, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this tenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen. C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

J. P. MORGAN BACK FOR STEEL MEETING

H. C. Frick Also Returns to Vote on Proposal to Restore Common Dividend.

RUMORS DISTURB MARKET

Dissension in Directorate Reported —Quarter's Earnings of $50,000,000 Predicted.

With the return of J. P. Morgan and Henry C. Frick yesterday from vacations spent in the South, the full membership of the Steel Corporation's Finance Committee was available for today's meeting and action on the common stock dividend. The other members of the committee, which recommends to the Board of Directors the dividend action considered proper, are George F. Baker, James A. Farrell, George W. Perkins, and Percival Roberts, Jr. They will hold their meeting at 3 o'clock, preceding the monthly Directors' meeting.

The Street was filled yesterday with conflicting rumors about the Steel common dividend. In Stock Exchange commission houses the persistent decline of prices during the morning and most of the afternoon was believed to be the result of pessimism regarding any payment at all. Persons who looked at things through dark glasses thought that, if the dividend was not resumed, the effect would be bad on the general stock list, and so they sold in advance of the meeting. In the last hour of the market session a more hopeful tone developed and Steel itself, after selling as low as 82¾, rallied to 83½.

It has been many a year since so much interest was shown in a Steel board meeting as in today's. The Street knows that in view of the present state of earnings the resumption of common stock dividends would be justified, but there are other factors to be considered. They have been considered so closely that a rumor has gone abroad in the last ten days of dissensions among the Directors.

According to the story, one party on the board holds that capacity operations at the plants, high prices and earnings estimated at a rate equivalent to 12 per cent. a year at least on the junior stock should produce a moderate dividend this quarter. The other party, the rumor goes, professes apprehension lest the end of present exceptional conditions will bring about a recession of orders and severe competition from abroad. Because of these possibilities, under a non-protective tariff, the party is thought to favor a conservation of resources at the expense of dividends.

There has been no sort of confirmation of the rumor. Chairman E. H. Gary has replied to inquiries, as on similar occasions in the past, that the Directors themselves could not tell which way they would vote until the situation had been gone over in the meeting. Advance information on a Steel dividend has been infrequent, if ever permitted to leak out at all, and this time Directors have had little to say even in a general way.

After today's meeting the full earnings for 1915 will be available. Predictions have been freely made that the last quarter of the year would show net income, after expenses and maintenance charges, of $50,000,000. If this huge total actually is reported, it will show a gain of more than $21,000,000 over the third quarter of 1915. Estimates on which the predictions are based consider that prices were substantially higher than in the preceding three months, while the plants were worked under greater pressure than in September, the best month of the three.

American Surety Company of New York

Organized April 14, 1884.

General Offices—100 Broadway

AMERICAN SURETY BUILDING
New York

BROOKLYN OFFICE
189 Montague St.
Telephone Main 1450

40 Branch Offices
Over 13,000 Agencies in the United States

Private Wire Service to Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago Offices

Over $19,200,000 Paid in Claims

Financial Statement—December 31, 1915

RESOURCES

Real Estate—		
Home Office Building and Land, unencumbered	$3,200,000.00	
N. Y. City Water Front, unencumbered (Appraised Value by N. Y. Insurance Dept.)	215,000.00	$3,415,000.00
Stocks and Bonds, Market Value		3,925,215.00
Cash in Banks and Offices		1,219,248.21
Premiums in Course of Collection	$739,910.25	
Less amount 3 months or more old	*305,718.84	434,191.41
Salvage Recoverable		154,055.62
Mortgage and Collateral Loans, Judgments and Decrees		96,993.23
Accrued Interest and Rents		39,645.80
		$9,284,349.27

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$5,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,236,629.56
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	2,053,118.17
Reserve for Contingent Claims	746,229.19
Reserve for Expenses and Taxes	170,000.00
Reinsurances and Accounts Payable, not due	62,028.74
Premiums Paid in Advance	16,343.61
Special Deposits, required by insurance laws of various States, not considered.	
	$9,284,349.27

*Estimated Collectible $194,805.17
Other Assets Not Included, Estimated Value 250,000.00

Total Estimated Value of Additional Assets Not Included $444,805.17

TRUSTEES

HENRY D. LYMAN, Chairman

J. S. ALEXANDER, CHARLES H. ALLEN, JOHN ANDERSON, EDWIN L. BLABON, CHARLES A. BOODY, R. R. BROWN, NEWCOMB CARLTON, E. F. CARRY, CLARENCE E. CHAPMAN, OTIS H. CUTLER, RICHARD DELAFIELD, JAMES B. DUKE, W. N. DYKMAN, DANIEL GUGGENHEIM, J. HORACE HARDING, HENRY W. HAYDEN, A. J. HEMPHILL, F. L. HINE, R. C. KERENS, F. M. KIRBY, F. W. LAFRENTZ, EDWARD E. LOOMIS, L. F. LOREE, W. S. McCORNICK, A. W. MELLON, AND

1000 SUITS
at $7.50

We will sell 1,000 Best Quality, All Wool Poplin, Yarn Dyed, Peau de Cygne Lined Suits at $7.50 each.
—New Spring Models—

THE PANARD CO.
34 West 27th St.

STYLE IS TOLD IN THE SILHOUETTE

The 1916 Silhouette cannot be correct without—

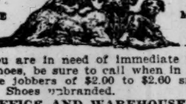
Witchtex
TRADE MARK
The Crushless, Resilient Lining

ALL SILK
GEORGETTES
$1.05 to $1.20
Immediate Delivery.

S. EISEMAN & CO.,
114-120 E. 23d St.
111-119 E. 22d St.

Motor Millinery
GOLF and TENNIS
Hats for Millinery and Veiling Depts.
America's only exclusive manufacturer of these popular ready selling necessities. Every model guaranteed original with us.
ASK THE MERCHANT WHO SELLS THEM.
THE HAT THAT SELLS ALWAYS, AT ALL TIMES, ALL YEARS.
The Sport Hats you see wherever you go all over the world. Absolutely staple.
CHELT-MARSHALL, Inc.,
347 5th Av., Suite 805.

The L. B. Schindler Shoe Co.



If you are in need of immediate men's welt shoes, be sure to call when in town. We are offering at $2.00 to $2.60 snappy mdse. Shoes unbranded.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
99 DUANE ST.
Telephone 2457 Worth.

Popular Misses' and Children's Hats
LIDS for KIDS
S. MAYER & SONS, 584-590 Broadway.
Uptown Showroom, 1270 Broadway.
Wilson Building, corner 33d Street.

Kaufman & Oberleder, Inc.,
Are Moving To-day from
24 West 25th St.
To 29-31-33 WEST 30TH ST.

BUYERS Save Time, Trouble, Expense by Visiting WORLD'S MARKET CORP'N, 1239 B'way, Bet. 30-31 Sts.

AUCTION SALES.
FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

A Most Important Sale.
J. Hatfield Morton, (Auctioneer),
Will Sell TODAY & Wednesday,
JANUARY 25TH & 26TH,
at 11 A. M. Each Day.
By order Mrs. Harriet C. Bates
Entire Furnishings of the Old Colonial Home at Fairfield, Conn., Removed to
9 WEST 28TH ST., New York City
Some genuine Old Mahogany Pieces in the Family 200 years; Old Mirrors and Prints, Original Old Oil Paintings.
Collection of Old Pewter, Coppers, Brass and Sheffield Plate, Sterling Silver, Tableware and Dishes from Galt and Tiffany & Co. Old Pottery, China, Glass, Bric-a-brac, Antique Rugs, Bedspreads, etc. Also modern furnishings from city residence.
All the above positive unrestricted sale.
Antique dealers, collectors, etc., invited.
Terms Cash. Deposits from Everybody.
Library of Old Books to Be Sold Early in the Sale.
J. Hatfield Morton, (Auctioneer).
MAIN OFFICE, 125 W. 40TH ST.
TEL. BRYANT 4659.

MERCHANDISE.
RECEIVER'S SALE.
Supreme Court, N. Y. County.
In the matter of Feinstein, Schwartz & Schwartz.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,
SELLS,
Thursday, January 27th, 1916,
AT 10:30 A. M.,
At Salesroom, 115-117 Spring Street,
DESIRABLE STOCK
Silk, Woolens, Dress Goods, Velvets, Linen and Cotton Goods.
Sale arranged and conducted by Philip Smith.
BARNETT FEINSTEIN, Esq., Receiver.
A. A. SILBERBERG, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, 258 Broadway.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2120-2126. Tel. 4911-12-4604-05 Barclay. Salesroom 115-117 Spring St. Tel. 6383 Spring.

AT AUCTION
STRAW and COTTON
BRAID
TODAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 25TH, 1916,
AT 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms
394 BROADWAY, N. Y. C., at Walker Street
About 50,000 Pieces of Braid
Comprising Jap, Milan, Tagal, Hemp, Pat Milan, etc.
Bleached and Natural
This offering also includes a bill of braid bought by A. MOSKOWITZ & CO., on January 11th, amounting to $3055.55, also some
SILKS, BUTTONS, Etc.
A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auction Department
Tel., Franklin 42-43 394 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.
AT AUCTION—FINEST MAHOGANY
Office Fixtures,
Comprising the Executive Offices of a well-known Corporation, on premises, 815 5th Ave., corner 32nd Street, covering the entire third floor of building, On Thursday, Jan. 27th, at 10:30 A. M., if Anyone looking for fine office furniture should not miss this sale, comprising fine Mahogany Rolltop and Flat-top Desks, Adding Machines, Comptometers, Typewriters of the finest makes, such as New Underwoods, Remingtons, etc. Multigraphs, Rotary Copying Machines, Filing Cabinets, Glass Top Tables, Safes, Carpets, Rugs, etc., etc. J. FRENKEL, Auct'r.

MEN OF MANY CITIES TELL OF PROSPERITY

Buyers from Every Part of the Country Here in Unprecedented Numbers.

ARE PLACING BIG ORDERS

Even Where There Is No Boom, They Say, Business Improves—Labor Well Employed.

Buyers from one end of the continent to the other, who have come to this city recently in greater numbers than ever before, all have said that business in their localities was increasing at a great rate. The Christmas trade in many cities broke records.

There has been no considerable section of the country in which general business conditions have not shown improvement in recent weeks, in fact for months, although in some sections, after a long period of depression, business has not yet returned to normal.

The Northwest has been suffering from the slump in lumber, but the lumber market has recently given indications of improvement, and with other industries in good shape and lumber more promising there has been brisker business in Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore., and other cities of the Northwest for several weeks. While there is a labor shortage in most parts of the country, unemployment still exists to some extent in the Northwest.

California, especially San Francisco and Southern California, benefited in 1915 by the largest tourist travel ever known. The expositions at San Francisco and San Diego brought tens of thousands, many of whom would have gone to Europe but for the war.

Good crops at good prices helped California, and mining and leather industries have been running at the height of their production.

Nevada, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, and Montana are doing well because of the boom in mining, agriculture, and stock raising. Big oil strikes have brought prosperity in some sections of the Rocky Mountain and intermountain States.

Cotton and grain crops bringing high prices are, of course, the causes of better business in the South, while in the Middle West the causes are more diversified, although the great part is played by agriculture.

Buyers Interviewed.

Buyers interviewed yesterday were from the West, Middle West, and South.

Practically all said they had come to place larger orders than they had ever placed before at this time of the year and that the firms they represented had been surprised by the holiday trade and the continuance of brisk business in January.

Interviews were as follows:

Charles Piers, manager of Hale Brothers, department store, San Francisco.—"Conditions in San Francisco are highly satisfactory today. Business was large during the Exposition, and in the latter part of 1915 was even larger than before. Christmas shopping was the largest, nearly the largest, ever done in San Francisco. January has so far been very satisfactory. We are looking forward to a great year."

J. F. Champion of the Coulter Dry Goods Company of Los Angeles—"Business is good and has been improving in Los Angeles, although it might be better. The people have plenty of money. Bank deposits are increasing faster than trade. Many are saving their money because they don't know what will happen after the war. The orange crop will be good. Christmas business in Los Angeles was excellent."

S. L. Benedict, resident buyer for the Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Ore.—"The business of the last five or six weeks has been excellent. Lumber is in better shape as building is picking up. We expect a big business in the Spring."

M. J. Friedman of the Auerbach Co., Salt Lake City, Utah: "Business is coming to us. The metal and mining industries are running at full blast, and enlarging. Business has been growing in Salt Lake City in the last few months."

W. C. Jones of Walter C. Jones & Co., Sherman, Texas: "The markets for Texas products are good and producers are making money. Business has recently improved a good deal, but is not back to normal yet, at least not in the small towns."

In the Middle West.

A. J. Cazelar, representing Stix, Baer & Fuller of St. Louis—"This probably will be the biggest business year ever known in St. Louis. Business has been good since Christmas and is good now, although some difficulty is being felt in readjusting prices in view of the tremendous advances in prices in nearly all retail lines. The retailer is the last man to get any advantage from a rising market, as they nearly always sell close."

A representative of the H. P. Wasson Company, Indianapolis, Ind.: "Business in Indianapolis is constantly improving and has been for several months. From the present outlook, this year will be the best in history. Many factories are being built in Indianapolis. Unemployment has about vanished."

R. S. Musser of Ride, Wallis & Co., Dubuque, Iowa—"Trade is better in Dubuque and throughout Iowa than it has been in years. I am confident 1916 will be a record year. Labor is well employed. The railroads are carrying a big tonnage. The automobile business is big and other industries are prospering."

Fred C. Law of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago—"The Christmas business in Chicago was the biggest in years. Ever since business has had a healthy tone. All through the West stocks are running low, and dealers are placing the largest orders they can, for fear of a scarcity of production, from the shortage of dyestuffs, and possible lack of labor in the mills."

In the South.

Walter Dannenburg of the Dannenburg Company, Macon, Ga.—"Business is much better than a year ago, but is not normal yet in Macon. It will unquestionably continue to improve, but I do not expect really good business until another cotton crop has been produced at good prices."

S. D. Levinson of the Ladies' Haberdasher, Columbus, Ga.: "Business in Columbus, Ga., has been prosperous for six months. I am placing orders for more than twice as much goods as I did on my trip a year ago. We do a big credit business and have made collections with much less difficulty than usual."

P. Dupkin, dry goods dealer of Baltimore: "Conditions have been much better in Baltimore since last July. The retailers are in urgent need of goods now, and merchandise is scarce, so that big prices have been paid. Millions have been recently invested in Baltimore in oil and chemical plants, and, from all appearances, 1916 is going to be a big business year."

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Shuttleworth Brothers Company, through the wholesale department of W. & J. Sloane, selling agents, announce these increases in their prices, which become effective immediately: Oneida body Brussels rugs, $1.55; Amsterdam body Brussels rugs, $1.35; Shuttleworth Wilton rugs, $1.85; Karnak Wilton rugs, $3.

B. B. & R. Knight yesterday made these new prices: "Fruit-of-the-Loom" 4-4 goods, 8¾ cents; "Fruit-of-the-Loom" 7-8 goods, 8 cents, net 60 days. At those figures they will sell a limited quantity. Orders for future delivery will be taken only "at value."

J. A. R. Husband, formerly the local representative of the Clarke Stores Company, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre Penn., is now buying piece goods and linens for the May Department Stores. The local office of the latter concern is at 37 West Twenty-sixth Street, in charge of E. M. Sostman.

George Rosenheim, a resident buyer of 1,270 Broadway, has added the J. E. Cunningham Company of Washington, D. C., to the list of his accounts.

Skogg & Buhl, Pittsburgh, have opened a local office at 1,140 Broadway. George Sloan is the representative.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOAKS, Suits, Dresses, Waists, and Skirts, jobs wanted; very cheap; old and new styles; no quantity too small or too large. Mr. Kaplan, 59 East 8th St., 1st floor, 9-10 A. M.

CLOAKS, SUITS, DRESSES in high-grade and medium qualities wanted at reasonable figure. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Frank. 4343.

COATS and SUITS.—Looking all week. Room 804. 27-35 West 24th.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Open for jobs coats, suits, and dresses for cash. Handel's, 336 4th Av.

COATS AND SUITS; looking at new samples. 22 West 26th St., 6th floor.

CONTRACTOR, with 50 machines open to make house dresses, kimonos, and dressing sacques. B 267 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTOR wanted on street dresses; must bring samples. 8th floor front, 141 West 36th St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—We will buy any quantity and satin striped tub silk for cash. Wear Well Waist Company, 129 West 27th St. Telephone Farragut 3218.

CREPE DE CHINE, Taffetas.—All colors; will buy for cash any quantities. Annetta Dress Co., 118 West 29th St.

DRESSES, silks, serges, cottons; jobber looking at Spring samples; placing orders on good styles. 12 West 31st, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Graduation; contractor on graduation dresses wanted; bring samples. 142 West 24th St., 4th floor, back.

DRESSES.—Contractors, silk and serge dresses; 500 weekly; can you make that many? Address B 258 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Contractors on cheap poplin and washable dresses; come with samples. 320 5th Av., Room 807.

GINGHAM, AMOSKEAG.—We are open for all kinds; quantity no object; also chambray. S. Rosenman & Co., 18-20 West 21st St.

JOBS.—Ribbon, embroidery, lace, glove, and leather; good jobs wanted. W. & A. Bacon Company, (Boston,) 1,133 Broadway.

LINENS.—French finish, all colors; will pay cash. Phone Farragut 3233.

PETTICOATS.—Contractor on petticoats, with machinery, can have good loft space with concern which will keep him busy. Box L 113 Times.

PLANT—Open to buy small shirt or waist factory in nearby New York town. State full particulars. G 288 Times Downtown.

SILKS.—Will buy silks that have become tender; light shades only. P 107 Times.

SKIRTS.—Contracting wanted on ladies' skirts. Morningstar Skirt Co., 4,077 Park Av.

SUITS.—Jobbers placing stock orders. 1,333 Broadway, 3d floor, entrance on 36th St.

SUITS, COATS.—Jobber, looking at samples all week. 13 East 30th, 2d floor.

TAFFETAS, colored and black, wanted; will pay cash; quantity no object. Room 801, 1,182 Broadway.

WAISTS.—Cotton contractors with own styles placing orders. 146 West 25th, 3d floor.

WAISTS—Contractors wanted on; bring samples. 24 East 21st St., Room 606.

WEARING APPAREL.—Will buy women's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2581.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS AND SUITS to close out. Real bargains. Davidoff, 41 W. 25th St.

CORDUROYS, Spring shades, all widths; immediate delivery. Charles Feldman & Sons, 50 Bond St. Spring 3536.

DRESSES, serges, crepe meteors, crepe de chines, taffetas; afternoon and evening wear; 1,000 for immediate delivery; you can save 10 to 20 per cent., as we have no salesmen. Globe Dress and Suit Co., 22 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Crepe de chine, taffeta, and crepe Meteor; about 50, to close out; up-to-date merchandise. P. I. Levinson & Co., 39 West 32d St. Madison Square 5321.

DRESSES.—Silk, crepe meteor, and taffeta; job of 300 to be shipped at once at close-out price. Smart Set Dress Co., 32 West 31st St. Phone 5077 Mad. Sq.

DRESSES.—White, to close out 50 dozen children's and juniors'. Suhin, 32 West 24th St.

DRESS FASTENERS for sale; immediate delivery. Herman Strauss, 320 5th Av.

LACES, RIBBONS.—Saco silk, silks, and other lots of mercerized; close out cheap. 38 West 20th, 11th floor.

PLUSH COATS.—300, full flare, fur trimmed, $9. Rothstein & Nelson, 146 West 25th. Call 9464 Farragut.

SAMPLES.—Lot of up-to-date Spring samples close out. 36 East 10th, 7th floor.

SILK NECKWEAR.—Men's; to close out cheap; large lot of silk open ends. M. Abromowitz, 128 Allen St.

SILKS, Matteliasse, 300 yards of 27-inch, cheap, all colors. Posner Bros., 46 West 21st St., City.

SUITS AND COATS.—Suits, $7.50 to $13.50; coats, $3.50 to $10; immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 118-120 West 27th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

BUYER.—A buyer with a record, shrewd and alert; nine years' experience in waists, infants', children's wear, petticoats and sweaters; best of references; will go anywhere that promises good future. B 286 Times Downtown.

COAT, Suit Dress Salesmen wanted by large jobber; must have established Western, Eastern, and Southern trade; immediate positions capable men; salary. Address Sylvester, K 171 Times.

SALESMEN wanted for Southern territory to handle a popular-priced line of silk and wash dresses on commission. L 118 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, thoroughly familiar with office and city trade, to sell strong line coats and suits; good salary. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

SALESMAN wants line suits or coats for office trade; references. P 130 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3⅜@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday..3⅜@3¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Sheetings Sold Far Ahead.

One of the features of the business done in gray sheetings yesterday were the good sales made of 36-inch 5.50s, which were taken at 4½ cents for delivery to September. On 40-inch 4.25s business was done at 5⅛ cents, though some of the mills were asking an eighth more. Five-yard sheetings in the same width sold at 5¼ cents, with 5⅝ cents asked in some cases. Bids of 10 cents were in the market for 40-inch 2.35s, but it was practically impossible to get any out for a reasonably near-by delivery. Not before June, it is said, can they be had for any kind of liberal shipment from the mills. There was further movement of 8.50 osnaburgs at 6¼ cents.

Burlap Prices Still Rising.

The demand for practically all weights of burlaps continues active in the local market, and there is now little difference between the prices quoted on spot goods and on those that are afloat. Because of the scarcity of spot merchandise quotations are more or less nominal on all weights. Forty-inch 7½-ounce goods are held around 7.15 cents, with 10 points more asked for 8-ounce cloths. While sales of 10½-ounce 40-inch goods have been made in the recent past at 11.30 cents, they are now quoted all the way to 11.50 cents. Ten-ounce goods in the same weight are held around 11.25 cents. There has been no great change in the market as it affects odd widths and weights, aside from the upward trend of prices.

Napped Goods Eagerly Sought.

From all accounts, the jobbing trade is hard after the lines of napped cottons for Fall that have opened so far. The price advances on the goods, as the result of the dyestuff shortage, is held in some quarters to be stimulating the demand for them, rather than retarding it, as would probably be the case in a normal season. More new quotations were given out yesterday, when Woodward, Baldwin & Co., announced prices that showed advances over last year's, ranging from 1½ to 2 cents a yard, the latter increases being on the darker grounds. The Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company made a price on their Elsee outings, and will make prices today on mottled flannels. The price on the Elsee goods shows an advance of 1¾ cents a yard over the 1915 figure.

Gray Goods Continue Active.

Buying in the local gray goods market continued active and general yesterday. Printcloths were quite active, among the sales reported being 38½-inch 64-56s, for delivery in the next few weeks, at 4¾ cents. Business was also done on 38½-inch 60-52s and 38½-inch 60-48s, for February delivery, at 4 9-16 cents and 4 7-16 cents, respectively. The latter price was refused in some cases. Sateens and other specialties were active and firm, and the call for fine goods, particularly lawns, was large. Prices on the latter goods are in some cases 2¼ cents a yard higher than in the late Summer. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c

*Asked.

Are Shopping Around More.

The higher prices that are now being asked for several lines of staple dry-goods are apparently having an unnerving effect on some of the retailers who are now in this market. Not only are they said to be showing distrust of the prices quoted them on unbranded goods that are offered them by salesmen from whom they have bought regularly in the past, but they appear uncertain in some cases as to whether the advances asked on nationally-known fabrics are really the result of a rise in the primary market. As a result, they are not only shopping around more than usual before buying, but they are said to be making limited commitments when they finally decide to buy. Because of the shortage of the various lines of goods, it is said that they will suffer from their conservatism later in the season.

Manipulated Goods Opened.

The leading factor in the piece goods market will open today its cotton manipulated goods. There have been many reports to verify the statement that buyers have shown unusual activity before the openings in this sort of merchandise. Owing to the high cost of all wool goods, the clothiers in many cases have been forced to substitute manipulated sloths, in which either large or small percentages of cotton are used, as the case may be. One of the chief difficulties encountered by the mills in this branch of the business has been the scarcity of cotton dyes. Many lines have been eagerly taken by the buyers only to have them withdrawn in a short time owing to the dye shortage. In the overcoating end the amount of business placed upon cotton and wool goods is said to have been especially large. How much larger business has been taken in manipulated fabrics this season should appear from the prices named today.

How He Tested for Weighting.

There is a seller of silks in this market who does not hold a very high opinion of some of the buyers of these goods. To a TIMES reporter yesterday he said: "Some silk buyers 'get by' with less real knowledge of their business than is commonly supposed. For instance, there was a man in here a day or two ago who was a better blowhard than buyer. To try him out, I handed him a piece of pure dye silk and asked him if it was weighted, making out I was not sure myself. He held it up to the light, felt of it carefully, and finally smelled of it. Then he tossed it back on the desk, saying, 'Yes, it is full of tin.' If he could find tin in that silk with any or all of those methods of testing, then I can tell from the color of his overcoat that his great-grandmother had brown eyes."

Fur Auction Today.

The first fur auction to be given in this city by the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation will be held today at the Masonic Temple, 46 West Twenty-fourth Street, beginning at 10 A. M. More than a thousand buyers are reported to have viewed the offerings at the company's warehouse, 48-52 Great Jones Street. The auction today marks the attempt of the merchants to make this city the fur centre of the world, and to establish it as the clearing house of all American skins. There will be soft goods valued at $1,000,000. The next sale, to be held on March 27, will see double or triple this amount placed at auction. A third sale follows in June, and a fourth in October. It is expected that even after the war the sales will be continued in this city. The plan is now being talked of, and was made one of the subjects of an address delivered by Adolph Engel, President of the Associated Fur Manufacturers at their recent annual meeting, to hold a national convention of the furriers in this city.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Olwin-Angell Co.; Miss M. Ovitz, ready-to-wear; 41 Union Square.
ABERDEEN, S. D.—Olwin-Angell & Co.; R. H. Angell, dry goods, carpets, rugs; 41 Union Square.
ALBANY, Ga.—Hofmayer D. G. Co.; P. B. Hofmayer, dry goods, underwear, sweaters; 43 Leonard.
ALEXANDRIA, La.—Simon Bros.; S. Simon, men's, women's ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
ALTOONA, Penn.—William F. Gable & Co.; Miss I. R. Rively, infants' wear; 2 Walker; Herald Square.
ANDERSON, Ind.—G. W. Gates & Co.; G. W. Gates, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
ATHENS, Ohio—D. Zenner Co.; T. W. Craig, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
ATHENS, Ga.—W. T. Collins & Co.; W. T. Collins, children's, women's, misses' wear, millinery, 38 West 32d.
ATLANTA, Ga.—A. L. Scharfman, waists, dresses; 45 West 34th.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Freundlich, jewelry; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Fribush Bros.; L. Fribush, cloaks, suits; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Regatta Mfg. Co.; E. H. Loeb, mfrs. shirts, athletic underwear; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; E. J. Gutman, cloaks, suits; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co., M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; W. F. Whitmore, laces, ladies' ready-to-wear; Imperial.
BANGOR, Me.; Lyford & Woodward; C. E. Woodward, furn. goods; Imperial.
BIG TIMBER, Mont.—Associated Golden Rule Stores; F. Henry, general mdse.; 1,133 B'way; Somerset.
BILLINGS, Mon.—A. Lipsker, dry goods, clothing; 43 Leonard; Wallick's.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros-Weldon Co.; Miss A. G. McNulty, laces; Miss E. Winkler, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Coheen Bros.; J. Dodd, ready-to-wear; 7 Coheen, general mdse.; 470 4th Av., 6th floor.
BOONVILLE, Mo.—A. & F. Victor; A. Victor, clothing, furnishing goods, hats, &c.; Aberdeen.
BOSTON—Superior Millinery Co.; P. M. Ginsberg, millinery; Breslin.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; S. E. Levy, waists, (basement;) 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. H. Mann, wash goods, cottons, table linens, &c.; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss Mackay, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Lawrence & Co.; J. F. Williams, representing; Wallick.
BOSTON—Metallic Bed Co.; J. F. Beck, furniture, &c.; Webster.
BOSTON—Shepard, Norwell Co.; E. Gillis, wash goods, domestics; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Crawford-Hammer Co.; J. Schenker, jobs coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 12 W. 31st.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; D. E. Walsh, domestics; A. H. Pinney, furn. goods, domestics; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Miss A. Casey, jewelry, leather goods; Miss Plummer, ribbons; Miss Rosenberg, ladies' wear; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; D. Murphy, sweaters, sporting goods; E. Adelberg, jobs ribbons, embroideries, laces, gloves, leather goods; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Louis, millinery; Mr. Sheffield, women's suits; Miss Diller, misses', children's millinery; Miss Vincent, women's coats; basement buyers: Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. Fanning, men's, boys' furn. goods; Mr. Koenigstahl, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Schroeder, underwaists; Mr. Hahn, leather sweaters; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Louis, millinery; Mr. Sheffield, women's suits; Miss Diller, misses', children's millinery; Miss Vincent, women's coats; basement buyers: Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. Fanning, men's, boys' furn. goods; Mr. Koenigstahl, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Schroeder, underwaists; Mr. Hahn, leather sweaters; 31 Union Square.
BOZEMAN, Mont.—Mull's; C. A. Mull, cloaks, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av., 6th floor.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Doreen Corp. Goods Co.; Miss M. Murphy, muslin underwear, infants' wear, kimonos; J. Schaefer, men's furnishing goods, underwear, gloves; J. C. Herman, dress goods, silks, domestics; 225 5th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; C. F. Kleindienst, domestics, silks, dress goods, wash goods; 1,065 Grand.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, waists, cloaks, suits, skirts; 116 West 32d.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—The Mahoney-Jones Co.; J. A. Mahoney, dry goods, notions; 396 Broadway; Albert.
BRYAN, Texas—Webb Bros.; J. H. Webb, general mdse.; Imperial.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. Hofheinz, staple notions; 45 Leonard.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; H. Eilert, men's hats; 19 West 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss I. F. Prentiss, art goods; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—L. Newman Co.; L. Newman, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; O. J. Deitsche, toys; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Mr. Ferguson, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, ribbons; F. Hammitt, muslin underwear, knit goods; 2 Walker.
BUTTE, Mont.—M. J. Connell Co.; C. U. Lorimer, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.
CARBONDALE, Penn.—G. W. Berry, carpets, stoves, crockery, draperies, &c.; Park Av.
CEDAR FALL, Iowa.—Robinson Dry Goods Co.; S. H. Hughes, dry goods, floor coverings; 41 Union Square.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Martin D. G. Co.; W. L. Cone, cloaks, suits; Longacre.
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—The Banner Clothing; M. Abrams, Spring suits, coats, silk petticoats; 1,133 Broadway; Room 810.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—W. Pearlstine Merc. Co.; J. W. Pearlstine, general mdse.; Imperial.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—J. B. Ivey Co.; G. B. Cabannis, cloaks, suits; Collingwood.
CHATTANOOGA.—D. B. Loveman Co.; Miss E. Sweet, infants' wear, muslin underwear; Miss Moore, hosiery; 148 W. 23d.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—D. B. Loveman Co.; J. M. Mauck, linens; 148 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. B. McCoy, jewelry; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; A. Strauss, skirts; 438 B'way.
CHICAGO—D. Martin, Cloak Agency; W. I. Schiff, cloaks; 4 W. 22d.
Chicago—Twelfth Street Store; J. Simon, furnishing goods; 303 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; U. S. Grant, upholstery, furniture; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Nugent, suits; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Mirshall Field & Co.; R. G. Arens, cut glass; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. Garritty, corsets; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—J. E. Farrell & Co.; J. E. Farrell, cloaks, suits; Continental.
CHICAGO—Sol Klein; Mr. Ostertag, underwear, skirts, men's furnishings; 303 5th Av.
CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; C. Popper, waists, dresses; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Co-Operative Mfg. Co.; L. Mandel, clothing, furnishing goods, caps; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—The 12th Street Store; J. Simon, underwear, hosiery, men's, boys' furnishing goods; 303 5th Av.; Room 1,907.
CHICAGO — Phillipsborn Outer Garment House; J. Rosenthal, women's coats, suits, skirts, dresses; 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Worms & Loeb; M. T. Elseman, handbags, neckwear, boudoir caps, middy blouses, tea aprons; Claridge.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; L. H. Crawford, hosiery, knit underwear; S. Stern, notions, corsets, millinery; 438 B'way.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss E. Cozad, underwear, house dresses, women's sweaters; G. L. Israel, men's, boys' sweaters, sporting goods; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; O. J. Falk, general mdse.; 438 Broadway; Brozdell.
CHICAGO—Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.; O. Teffra, silks; C. A. Stiterman, mdse. mgr. M.ss B. Ascheim, misses' coats, suits; Mrs. O'Connell, women's cloaks, suits; Mrs. N. Graves, basement, cloaks, suits; 40 E. 22d.
CINCINNATI—La Mode Skirt Co.; M. Rosenberg, skirts; Breslin.
CINCINNATI—L. Stix & Co.; J. Gerwin, silks, dress goods; 377 B'way.
CINCINNATI—John C. Ribbon D. G. Co.; J. J. Love, woolens, blankets; 377 Bwy.
CINCINNATI—Bischoff, Sterne & Stein; H. Sterne, cloakings; 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; R. W. Pogue, S. P. Pogue, dry goods; 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Alms & Doepke Co.; H. Kreyenhagen, flannels, woolens; 350 B'way.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Fair Store; I. Belt man, clothing; M. Hillman, hosiery, underwear, gloves; 23 E. 26th.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—S. Korach & Co.; S. Korach, skirts, suits; 303 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; B. G. Mielziner, furs; 220 5th Av.; Wallick's.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus Mdse. Co.; J. B. Clutter, notions; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Green-Joyce Co.; M. A. Sells, prints, ginghams; 354 4th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Green, Joyce Co.; J. A. Sells, furn. goods, hosiery; 354 4th Av.
CORINTH, Miss.—A. Rubel Co.; Mr. Rubel, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
DALLAS, Texas—Titche Goettinger Co.; S. R. Vann, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; C. H. Armstrong, dress goods, suits; 75 Leonard.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; R. I. Corperning, domestics, linens, white goods; S. Landman, cotton goods; C. J. Daniels, notions; C. C. Millington, books; 19 East 24th.
DAYTON, Ohio—L. Troxler Co.; L. Troxler, dry goods; 116 West 32d.
DENVER—The Denver-Wylie Mfg Co.; J. C. Wilson, general mdse.; 107 Franklin; Prince George.
DETROIT—M. Ettlinger, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
DETROIT—Crowley, Milner Co.; G. A. Hansman, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 116 W. 32d.
DOUGLASS, Wyo.—Associated Golden Rule Stores; R. T. Gentle, general mdse.; 1,133 B'way; Somerset.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—James Levi & Co.; A. M. Talbridge, cloaks, suits, waists; 45 West 34th.
EDMONTON, Alberta—Revillion Wholesale; J. R. Hall, dry goods, stationery; Imperial.
EL PASO, Texas—Mayer's Dept. Store; I. M. Mayer, general mdse., boys' clothing; 116 West 32d, Continental.
ERIE, Penn.—Long's; W. R. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Max De Young, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—The Andres Co.; N. E. Lefebvre, dress goods, silks, mdse. mgr.; Miss B. Scherer, ready-to-wear, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 1,270 B'way.
FARGO, N. D.—B. Z. Shank, dry goods; Cumberland.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Boston Store Dry Goods Co.; H. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, infants' wear; 353 4th Av.
FRESNO, Cal.—Schuttner, Goldstein & Co.; D. L. Newman, toys, stationery; Claridge.
FRESNO, Cal.—Wonder Cloak and Suit Co.; M. Kahn, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
GAINESVILLE, N. Y.—Darling & Denton, furniture, &c.; Imperial.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Spring D. G. Co.; G. D. Smith, men's furn. goods; 23 E. 26th.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Spring D. G. Co.; G. D. Smith, furn. goods; 23 E. 26th.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; H. J. Goodman, silks, dress goods; 1,170 Broadway.
GREENVILLE, Texas — Meyers-Arnold Co.; Miss J. McManus, ready-to-wear; 17 West 28th; Gregorian.
HANNIBAL, Mo.—L. Rubenstein & Co.; M. Goldstein, garments; 39 West 32d.
IRONWOOD, Mich.—Leader Dept. Store; B. J. Hirshland, general mdse.; 470 4th Av.
JONESBORO, Ark.—Heinemann Dry Goods Co.; Mr. Neustadter, kimonos, house dresses, petticoats; 110 W. 34th; Room 1,104.
JOPLIN, Mo.—Newman Merc. Co.; Miss Maxwell, dry goods; G. F. Newberger, ready-to-wear; S. Newman, men's cloth; H. O. Henderson, house furnishing goods, toys, china; 470 4th Av.
KALAMAZOO, Mich.—S. Rosenbaum & Sons Co.; E. S. Rosenbaum, pantaloons, shirts; Marseilles.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co.; W. P. Munger, dress goods, silks, white goods; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY — Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; G.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Deciding the Duty on Yarns, Buttons, and Other Goods.

It was decided yesterday by Judge Fischer of the Board of General Appraisers that an importation made at Albany of Italian hemp tow yarn will have to stand the higher duty placed on the merchandise by the customs officials. The yarn, which was from the Finificio & Canapificio Nazionale of Milan, was entered as having a value of 34d. per pound, less cartage to Genoa, freight, and insurance. The General Appraiser held that the yarn was properly dutiable on the basis of 80 lire per pound, less 2 per cent. discount, and 1 per cent. for inland freight.

Spun silk waste yarn in the gray from Lister & Co., Bradford, was up for consideration before Board No. 1. It was entered as having a Bradford value at the date of shipment, Sept. 7 last, of 5s. per pound, a discount of 5 per cent., and less carriage to Liverpool, packed. The board held that no advance was warranted.

The Palm Brothers Company, Cleveland, lost before the Board of Classification in its claim for free entry on transfer sheets returned by the Appraiser as surface-coated paper. It appeared that some of the paper was manufactured in this country, the balance being made abroad, but that the goods were printed in the United States and then sent to Europe. They were then returned to this country, free entry being claimed on that part of the importation manufactured here as "American goods returned without being improved in value or condition." Judge Hay held that the importers failed to comply with the rules of the Treasury Department governing domestic goods returned, and that the Collector was justified in assessing duty on the full importation at the regular rates.

J. & H. Rosenberg, Inc., were denied relief by the board in a protest relating to galalith buttons, which were taxed by the Collector under Paragraph 339 according to line measure.

Aetna Life Co. Honors Fraxon.

Officers and managers of the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., were the hosts at a dinner tendered last night at the Hotel Astor to Walter C. Fraxon, Vice President, in celebration of his twenty-five years of service with the company. P. B. Eyler of Hartford was toastmaster, and the speakers included E. C. Bowen, Dr. Harry M. Archer, J. M. Parker, J. S. Rowe, M. B. Brainard, and Frank Bushnell. Mr. Fraxon's service was given to Mr. Fraxon. The presentation was made by W. G. Wilson of Cleveland.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In the City.

DAVID KESSLER, actor and theatrical manager, 17 Livingston Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy individually and as a partner with Max R. Wilner, to have the partnership and Mr. Wilner declared bankrupt. Partnership liabilities are $69,849 and assets $30,000. Among the creditors are the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, $3,300; First National Bank of Bayonne, $4,400; Ida Stern, $12,500; Ray Kessler, $9,050; E. L. Richards, as receiver of Max Kobre's Bank $1,244, and as receiver of A. L. Kass, $3,500, and George F. Johnson, $4,300 rent. Mr. Kessler's personal liabilities are $91,475, but this amount includes most of the liabilities of the partnership, and nominal assets are $80,000.

ROBERT COCHENTHALER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Robert Cochenthaler, 315 West Seventy-fourth Street, who has two stores for women's ready-to-wear apparel at Anderson, Ind., and Battle Creek, Mich., by Maud Brown, $899; A. J. Appel, Son & Co., $70, and Lilly Sternbaum, $74. Judge Mayer appointed Severin Arnot and B. W. B. Brown receivers, bond, $1,500. Liabilities are $12,000 and assets $3,500.

SUNLIGHT GAS MACHINE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Sunlight Gas Machine Company, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, by these creditors: John F. Williams, $1,683; Davies, Turner & Co., $4, and Louis M. Johnson, $60.

INTERNATIONAL GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURE COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of the International Gas and Electric Fixture Company of 176 Grand Street with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar.

THEODORE GREENSTEIN.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Theodore Greenstein, dry goods, 1,306 First Avenue, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, cash.

FASHION GARMENT COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of the Fashion Garment Company, manufacturer of dresses, 10 West Twenty-fourth Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, cash.

FRICTION TRANSFER PATTERN COMPANY.—George Shellman and Max Blau receiver for the Friction Transfer Pattern Company, 113 and 115 University Place, bond $2,500, on application of Alfred Rosenstein. Liabilities are said to be $25,000 and assets $5,000.

BLAKE & WILLIAMS, steam heating apparatus, 26 Grove Street, has filed schedules, showing liabilities of $253.163, of which $85,-590 is secured and $1,339 for wages, and nominal assets are $248,921. Among the creditors are American Radiator Company, $6,253; E. F. Keating Company, $6,020; Francis A. Williams, $22,572, and Emma L. Williams, $14,500, both for money loaned.

HARRY ALTMAN, dealer men's furnishing goods, 225 Stanton Street, has filed schedules, showing libilities of $2,633, and assets of $1,100 in stock and fixtures.

DEUTSCHER BROTHERS, dealers infants' wear, 83 Avenue C, have filed schedules, showing liabilities of $2,588, and assets of $818, realized from sale of their effects.

HARRY MARENHOLZ, grocer, at 1,284 Amsterdam Avenue, has made an assignment to A. Maurice Lerner.

WILLIAM ULMAN, hardware, at 1,619 First Avenue, has made an assignment to Jerome Harris.

M. INGERMAN & CO., manufacturers of dresses at 147 West Twenty-fifth Street, who made an assignment on Dec. 18, have had their property reassigned to them.

Judge Mayer, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted discharges to these bankrupts:

GEORGE W. LEDERER, theatrical producer, 246 West 103d Street; liabilities, $144,797.

MORRIS GREENBERG, manufacturer of neckwear, 125 Allen Street.

NATHAN NEWMAN, jobber in underwear, 407 Broadway.

AARON SCHLITTER, designer, 406 East Eighth Street.

AARON KATZINOWITZ, barber, 40 Montgomery Street.

EDWARD HEALEY, Sr., 42 Barrow Street.

IKE KERPOLL, poultry, 668 Tinton Avenue.

HARRY E. VAN ZANDT, Nyack.

EMMA REED, grocer, Middletown.

CHARLES A. BENSON, 75 West Twenty-first Street.

BARNET MAIDMAN, jeweler, 62 Stanton Street.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—John R. Bowman and R. P. Bowman, individually and as copartners in the firm of John R. Bowman & Co., wholesale paper dealers. Involuntary petition filed in behalf of the Standard Paper Company of Kalamazoo, Mich., with claims of $2,672; liabilities and assets not yet estimated.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Amsdell-Kirschner Brewing Company of Albany; petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $450,000; assets, $100,000. Henry A. Rubino of Brooklyn, creditor for $260,551.

William P. Gardner, Oneonta, farmer and speculator, filed petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $29,750 and nominal assets of $29,980.

Arthur J. Barber, Binghamton, grocer, filed a petition, with liabilities of $14,670 and assets of $7,066.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Arthur G. Neff, lithographer, filed petition in bankruptcy today. Liabilities, $14,945.77; assets, $100.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 24.—Isaac Adelsohn, dry goods dealer; voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $10,338; assets, $7,330.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Allen, Austin E.—B. J. Conrey.....$544.63
Biaugas Co. of Cuba—Union Metal Mfg. Co.....221.74
Buccholtz, Adolph—Bradley Cont. Co., costs.....207.40
Naumann, Henry—B. Solomon.....198.41
Blumenthal, Samuel, and Henry Glass—G. W. Godward.....241.07
Burgess, Elizabeth, or Mrs. Edward G.—J. C. W. Hunt.....206.40
Cameron, Evan S.—Charles F Parsons Co.....258.70
Congregation Men of Justice—Essex Lodge Co.....169.41
Castleman, Ada M.—Lichtenstein Millinery Co.....184.42
Co-operative Photo Engraving Co.—J. Wesel Mfg. Co.....866.29
Colletti, Thomas—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc.....172.44
Duffy, James J.—Pioneer Distillers Distributing Co., Inc.....234.28
Cooke, Leslie—Lords Court Building..492.41
Dornbusch, Charles E.—Bouker Contracting Co.....134.58
De Guzman, Guillermo P.—Claridge Co., Inc.....116.91
Deane, Theresa—H. P. Voss.....161.19
Eisenstadt, Charles, Jr.—M. Kaplan.....178.88
Empire Development Co. and Edward C. Gainsberg—Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....468.75
Ellis, Melville—H. Stett.....169.26
Flynn, John P.—Royal Bank of Canada.816.91
Same—Same.....125.91
Grant, S. Fred—M. Gutschneider.....148.16
George I. Nellson & Sons—J. R. Burton.....137.70
Giovino, Thomas—Gibson Distilling Co.183.48
Gillespie, Henry L.—J. B. Walker.....210.98
Goodman, Emil M.—Tucker Speyers & Co.....623.96
Geoghegan, Agnes C., Wiliam J. Connors, and Christian F. Toltjen—Security Bank of N. Y., costs.....140.04
Hill, Henry C.—Chas. Hollerith Co.653.81
Hartigan, Joseph—Brooklyn Citizen...117.57
Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp.—S. Samarsky.....900.00
Imperial Indewerp Co.—Grinnell Willis & Co.....1,239.06
J. Pratt Correll, Inc.—V. Berlin.....1,083.35
Janowitch, Morris—M. Oshinsky et al.1,086.76
Klein, Joseph—F. Weingrad.....162.39
Koppen, Julia—Julius Koppen.....103.78
Lagomaisino, Lorenzo—N. Y. Contracting Co.; Penn. Terminal, costs.....108.02
La Vallo, Paul B.—American Blue Print Co.....141.27
Loenthal, Otto, ex'r—S. D. Harris et al.....1,448.00
Lebbond, Archille & Southwestern Surety Bond Co.—People, &c.....1,000.00
Lammann, Frederick W.—Merritt Elliott & Co., Inc.....109.40
Leiman, Earl—Phenix Cheese Co.....120.61
Lunenfeld, Yuji—O. Goodman.....3,220.13
Montgomery, Geo. L.—J. Margolin.....142.00
Same—John A. Schwarz, Inc.....254.78
Same—A. Wexler.....228.91
Same—Siebel Bros. & Co.....174.00
Same—H. Averbuck.....540.93
Same—J. Margolin.....358.18
Manning, Joseph V.—C. F. Hannah.....231.21
Martin, Alfred—J. Barnich.....1,220.13
McGonigal, William—E. P. Keating Co.691.07
O'Brien, Henry F.—D. P. Nevins.....112.22
Pisnoff, Jennie—N. Becker et al.....114.60
Perdue, Thomas—Knickerbocker Distilling Co., Inc.....122.84
Quintard, Geo. W.—Simplex Automobile Co.....207.71
Rosenfeld, Irving—H. A. Collins, Jr..859.41
Reid, Pearson A.—E. Schoonmaker Co., Inc.....522.71
Rider, Mamie R.—F. E. Boehmcke et al.174.75
Rothenberg, Emile and John W.—E. L. Richards.....248.93
Randall, Elias, and Morris Randell—M. Goldberg.....146.17
Ridley, Emma R.—A. K. Schoen.....367.88
Selden, Jacob—Funk & Wagnells Co.....114.27
Sieber, Mary B.—E. A. Van Siclen...3,969.24
Selden, Morris—S. Elsen.....120.72
Shaw, Fred V. V.—Flint & Horner Co., Inc.....152.88
Schedler, Walter, adm.—N. Y. Steel and Copper Co.....1,126.68
Sigerson, Frank—G. W. Murphy.....1,241.24
Solomon, Sidney—Bd. of Education Co-Tinton Improvement Co., Inc., and Cohen & Grau—H. A. Alling.....858.18
Tolpine, Nathan—Tray Co.....388.60
Webb, Wm. H.—Felt-Tent Mfg Co.....144.31
Westchester Photo Play Corp.—Manhattan Leasing Co.....1,046.94
Whiting, Stanley—Middleton Savings Bank.....227.62
We.ll, Margaret E.—A. M. Terwilliger.....3,868.27
Zipper, John—M. Schwars.....565.91

In Bronx County.

Block, William—Milliken Wall Paper Co., Inc.....$64.93
Bloomgarten, Sarah and Philip—I. J. Silverstein.....6.19
Crane, Charles Porter—M. Dempsey.....89.97
Caputo, Vincenzo—R. Ferro.....49.41
Devine, Edward—Grand Concourse Garage Co., Inc.....106.54
Finkle, S. Henri, and Adolph Salzman—M. A. Schlesinger.....29.41
Fordham Arcanum Bldg. & Land Assn.—A. J. Dolan.....3,034.85
Gould, William J.—Milliken Wall Paper Co., Inc.....31.50
Guggolz, William—Same.....168.36
Hintel, Ernest J., Jr.—H. Stiber.....95.22
Hartnagle, Otto and Peter Wild—United Dressed Beef Co. of New York.....246.20
Helfand, Jacob—Maroo Bros. Inc.....394.88
Mealbovsky, William—F. Janoff.....40.72
Monatiguat Realty Estate Co.—J. B. Nathaniel Niles—D. L. Boardman.....896.31
Monatiquot Real Estate Co. of N. Y.—Title Guarantee & Trust Co.....101.80
Miles, Julius—H. Benedict—J. DeMeel.....402.41
Nelson, August—Milliken Wall Paper Co.....46.61
Phillips, David, and Jacob Miller—P. S. O'Hara.....579.63
Parnes, Samuel—G. Luter.....80.27
Paris, Max—C. Graver.....105.40
Reich, Leo—S. Ecker.....44.41
Reich, Paul—J. W. Hargadon.....600.00
Silverman, Mark—A. Frank et al.....160.47
Sack, Louis—Milliken Wall Paper Co. Inc.....35.32
Schuster, Jacob S.—W. Emmons.....52.72
Tandlich, Alexander—G. Mundorff.....57.72
Triny, Edward J. as gdn.—Richard Carvel Co., Inc.....78.50

The judgment entered against Julius Altman in favor of Simon Phillipson was not against Jules Altman of 129 West Forty-second Street.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Pollack, Samuel and John.—J. Hyman, May 13, 1907.....$138.50
Sacchetti & Perripprunner, Inc.—G. Feluso, Aug. 4, 1915.....448.31
Wiggins, Fred L.—Eastman Realty Co., Aug. 23, 1915.....3,856.03
Westcott Express Co.—S. M. Gruneck, Dec. 20, 1915.....2,646.47
Bennetts, Thomas — Dyker Heights Amusement Co., Inc., May 17, 1905.....129.03
Charlop, Morris A., Joseph J. Charlop, and Barnet Ginsburg—J. Looker, Dec. 21, 1915.....1,023.27
Clements, Nicholas D.—Frank V. Strauss & Co., June 28, 1913.....205.47
Coutant, Margaret B—J. C. Mason, May 11, 1910.....100.02
Fitzgerald, Nellie P.—F. Von Raitz, Feb. 16, 1915.....110.14
Lalli, Mike—C. Delsaner, June 1, 1915...223.16
Meschan, George W., and R. W. Marshall—A. Futterman, Nov. 26, 1913...186.88
Goodwin, Eben—M. Daly, April 3, 1914..393.25
H. Goldwater & Co., Inc.—H. Rosenbaum, Jan. 4, 1916.....642.44
Higgins, Maria T.—M. A. O'Neil, Jan. 7, 1916.....500.00
Wolf, Irving—City of N. Y., Dec. 8, 1915, vacated.....264.41
John Burke Importing Co.—City of N. Y., Nov. 1, 1915, (vacated).....1,458.49
Penfield, Broderick, and Norman W.—M. O'Meara, April 27, 1898.....876.88

In Bronx County.

Lenken, Amelia—C. Milne, Dec. 8, 1915..48.78

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

10,766,202 Bales of the Staple Produced Prior to Jan. 16.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The ninth cotton ginning report of the season issued today announced that 10,766,202 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1915, had been ginned prior to Jan. 16. That compares with 14,915,850 bales, or 93.8 per cent. of the entire crop ginned prior to Jan. 16 last year; 13,582,036 bales, or 97.1 per cent., in 1913, and 13,088,930 bales, or 97 per cent., in 1912. The average quantity of cotton ginned prior to Jan. 16 in the last ten years was 12,231,494 bales, or 95.5 per cent. of the crop.

Included in the ginnings were 106,996 round bales, compared with 50,942 ginned prior to Jan. 16 last year, 98,807 in 1913, and 78,600 in 1912. Sea Island cotton included numbered 90,786 bales, compared with 79,515 ginned prior to Jan. 16 last year, 72,277 in 1913, and 70,758 in 1912.

Ginnings prior to Jan. 16 by States, with comparisons for the last three years, follow:

ALABAMA.	Bales.	NORTH CAROLINA.	Bales.
Year.		Year.	
1915	1,012,966	1915	709,754
1914	1,140,129	1914	855,307
1913	1,475,154	1913	783,817
1912	1,307,736	1912	875,498
ARKANSAS.		OKLAHOMA.	
1915	764,856	1915	573,317
1914	941,426	1914	1,147,481
1913	967,687	1913	825,069
1912	741,282	1912	965,753
FLORIDA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1915	55,085	1915	1,149,562
1914	88,131	1914	1,424,700
1913	85,765	1913	1,368,774
1912	57,324	1912	1,194,514
GEORGIA.		TENNESSEE.	
1915	1,922,346	1915	286,525
1914	2,595,054	1914	342,877
1913	2,314,101	1913	358,275
1912	1,781,232	1912	262,580
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
1915	333,908	1915	2,986,728
1914	454,093	1914	4,125,919
1913	420,384	1913	3,715,418
1912	360,076	1912	4,509,220
MISSISSIPPI.		ALL OTHER STATES	
1915	898,414	1915	93,249
1914	1,183,787	1914	140,151
1913	1,176,539	1913	111,053
1912	952,520	1912	83,851

Ginnings of Sea Island cotton prior to Jan. 16, by States:

Year.	Florida.	Georgia.	S. Car.
1915	28,047	56,722	5,967
1914	33,221	41,204	5,090
1913	25,366	42,650	8,201
1912	21,916	41,529	7,313

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Otto F. Seggel of Jersey City, N. J.; John W. Ockford, and Addison Irwin Gardner of New York City were admitted to practice.

106—L. G. Loomis et al. v. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

137—The New York, Phila., and Norfolk R. R. Co. v. the Peninsula Produce Exchange of Maryland.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

145—W. M. Fleitmann, &c., v. the Welsbach Street Lighting Co. of America, and 146—Same v. A. E. Shaw.—Decrees affirmed, with costs.

200—Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Co. et al. v. Alabama Interstate Power Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

140—F. R. Brushaber v. Union Pacific R. R. Co.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

186—C. Bradley v. Spokane & Inland Empire R. R. Co.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

207—The County of Sioux, Neb., v. Newton Rule—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

543—J. H. Strosnider v. E. M. Allen, Warden, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

494—Chin Ying v. S. W. Backus, Commissioner, &c.—Motion to advance granted, and case assigned for Monday, April 3 next.

735—St. Louis Union Trust Co. v. M. E. Mellen et al.—Ordered that the order entered herein on Dec. 20, 1915, denying the petition for writ of certiorari be vacated and set aside, and the petition for writ of certiorari granted.

727—W. P. Clement et al. v. D. W. James.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

768—Yee Kong v. W. W. Sibray, Immigration Inspector, et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

777—T. Kelly v. E. J. Griffin, jailer, &c.—Motion to advance submitted for appellee in support of the motion and for appellant in opposition thereto.

402—Leroy Brazee v. The People of the State of Michigan.—Motion to advance submitted for defendants.

795—The National Bank of Commerce of Seattle v. The United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner.

221—W. A. Stowe v. E. F. Taylor.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

815—The Title Guarantee and Trust Co. v. The State of Idaho to the use of W. S. Allen.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or advance submitted for defendant and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

804—G. L. Dure, receiver, &c., v. W. C. Wright, trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

784—Houston Oil Co. of Texas et al. v. C. G. Goodrich et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioners.

811—Erie R. R. Co. v. A. L. Winfield.—Motion to advance submitted.

753—Chu Tai Ngan v. S. W. Backus, Commissioner, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari dismissed on motion of counsel for petitioner.

225—M. H. Free v. the Western Union Telegraph Co.—Dismissed, with costs.

228—F. O. Bunting v. the State of Oregon.—Passed temporarily.

373—E. C. Osborne, receiver, &c., v. J. B. Gray.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or transfer to summary docket submitted for defendant and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

198—United States v. L. C. Andrews—Argument continued.

214—H. A. Uterhart et al., as trustees, &c., v. the United States.—Argued.

219—J. C. Hawkins v. J. L. Bleakly, auditor, &c., et al.—Submitted.

220—F. S. Male, as trustee, &c., v. the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.—Argued.

238—Tallulah Falls R. R. Co. v. Macon County Supply Co.—Submitted for plaintiff. No appearance for defendant.

226—The City of Cincinnati v. the Cincinnati Inclined Plane Traction Co. et al.—Argument commenced.

The Chief Justice also announced that the court will take a recess from Monday, Jan. 31, to Monday, Feb. 21.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 25: Nos. 226, 227, 230, (and 231, 232, and 233,) 235, (and 275,) 236, (and 237,) 238, 241, 243, 244, and 245.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.

Causes from the following calendar will be assigned to Judge Learned Hand for trial as needed:

Equity calendar:
Sauer<Florida Ry.
Siger<Lord Baltimore Press.
Star Co<Nonpareil Feature Film Corp.
Prince<Hartman.
Star Ball Player<Cuneo.
Prov Life & Trust Co<Fletcher.
Brown<Fletcher.
Fink<Ahlstrom.
Greenwald Bros.<Corn.
Same<Sacks & Co.
Nat Binding Mach Co<Harper Paper Co.
Kennedy<Gibbons (2.)
Re Bosco (Cruger Av.)
Precht<Green-Matthews-Traylor Co.
Tetzel<McMullen.
Snare & Triest, Inc. Allied Inv Realty Co<Mitchell.
N Y Sanitary Utilization Co<same.
Feltz<Bamman.
James Everard's Breweries<Henrich.
Chulsky<Cohen.
Rappaport<Schwegel.
Re Rapp.
Seaver<Southern Surety Co.

Basson<Potter.
Jerome<Watagraph Co.
Autosale, &c., Co<Tunnel Adv Co.
Thurston<Sterritt.
Lovell & McConnell Mfg Co<Am Everready Co.
Societe, &c<Grisosteny.
Sherman<Marinelle.
Am Pneu Service Co<Univ Pneu, &c, Co.
Macbeth-Evans-Glass Co<Schaffer.
Lynat Co<Pullastic Co
Irving Pitt Mfg Co<Trussell Mfg. Co.
Thompson<NY Realty Owners.
Coulter<Boris.
N Y Metal, &c, Co<Horowitz.
Susquehanna Coal Co<Dallard C S Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal calendar.

Case on—US<Mathewson & Schultz.
US<Koch.
At 2 P. M.:
US<Zralk.

Products Mfg Co<Tug NY Cent No 25.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR:
Beck Co<Tyneberg.
Gaibally<Strauss.
Kinney<NY Cent Co.
Robb<Errett.
Wahlheimer<Hardenbergh.
Pringle Bros<Phila. Casualty Co.
Comey<United Surety.
Rosenfeld<L I R R.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I., Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Lent<Duffy.
Baker<Baldwin.
Sternad<Gould.
Beckerle<Beckerle.
Leshyanski<Penn Coal Co.
Kania<same.
Rabitzka<same.
Handalovska<same.
Brokaw<same.
People<von Keller.
People, &c<Camparata.
Same<Carnevale.
Crandall Patter Co<Floros.
Haynes<Lamb.
Overman<same.
Stenn<Stena.
Verschleiser<Goldstein
Garola<Meade Transfer Co.
Gaglano<Westinghouse Church Kerr.
Braunstein<Rosenthal.
Re Moses King, Inc.
Meri<Meri.
Re Lipfeld.
Golinsky<Furst.
Best Silver Sav Inst<Quadriborough Land & Dev Co.
East River Inst<same.
Lint, Butcher & Ross, Inc<Kraft.
Schwartz<Keepsdry Coat Co.
Calhoon<Kern.
Ruebenack<Seelav.
Shapiro<Clow.
Buckley<Dauskilev.
Stenger<Anderson.
Nichols<Nichols.
Marmann<Marmann.
CNY<Rosenblum.
Knapp<Knapp.
Loud<Ordway.
CNY<Steckler.
Trepel<Canadian Bathing Co.
Salant<Kaschuck.
Kollar<Silverstein.
Harsten<Gibbons (2.)
Re Bosco (Cruger Av.)
Precht<Green-Matthews-Traylor Co.
Tetzel<McMullen.
Snare & Triest, Inc.
Allied Inv Realty Co<Mitchell.
N Y Sanitary Utilization Co<same.
Feltz<Bamman.
James Everard's Breweries<Henrich.
Chulsky<Cohen.
Rappaport<Schwegel.
Re Rapp.
Seaver<Southern Surety Co.

Wilhelme<Wilhelma.
Davidson<West Side S Bank.
Same<No River Sav B
Same<Bank for Savings.
Preferred causes:
Belidas<Zaharis.
Windsor Const Co<CNY.
General calendar:

Stem<Warren & Wetmore.
Blanchini<Cicerale.
Hellinger<CNY.
Steckler<Dekny.
Barber<Woolf.
Smith<Pigilini.
Heisler Roofing Co<Walsh.
Jackson<Campiglia.
Grossman<Grossman.
Clear.

PART IV.—Delahanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—(November term continued.)—Davis, J.—Held in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:30 A. M. Case on—Vulcan Detinning Co.<Assman.

PART V.—Glegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Shearn, J.—At 2 P. M.

Midtown Cont Co<Goldsticker.
White<Baldwin.
Mitlinsky<Florin.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 11 A. M.
Friedman<CNY.
Mitchell<same.
Lusk<same.
Belais<Mallett.
Cross<Wilson. (2.)
Bradley<I R T Co.
McCauley<William Bradley & Son.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Traynor<Keahon, Inc.
Miller<CNY.
McAllister<same, (2.)
Scott<Vaughan.
Slot<B H RR. (3.)
Eisenberg<NY Con RR
Ludin<Kings Co Lgt.
Maresca<Potter.
Minsky<Offenberg.
Walter<St Joseph's

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Finkelstein<Grouch.
Schwarzwald<same.
Boyle<Lippman.
Wechsler<I R R.
Mapes<Coml Adv As.
Hanrahan<Urhell.

PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
O'Neill<Conroy.
Mills<O'Rourke Eng Con Co.
Marmorstein<Wasservogel.
Ulbrich<J Doll & Sons
Kantrowitz<Bergman.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Weich<NY, NH & H.
W Kessler<N R Rty.
M Kessler<same.
Caruso<Gibilan.
Napretek<Penn R R.
Criffo<Market & Harlem A T Co.
Oshrin<Shapiro.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hunn<Hunn & Co.
Binder<NY Consol RR
Urban<Arluck.
Greenberg<Rosenfeld.
Plunnert<Mayer.
Condon<Aaron Buckbaum Co.
Kasendorf<Nas El RR
Manning<Brien.
Indursky<NY Pharmacal Assn.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—(To be held in Trial Term, Part XIII. room.)
Inq—Hoops<Smith.
Kowitz<CNY.
Murphy<Cent Hold Co.
McGourty<Noon.
Flynn<CNY.
Mullen<Rafferty Bros
Putonrasky<Nas E RR
Manglass<Pitts. Cont.
Siciliano<Horn & Hardart Co.
Minter<Spiro.
Rosenfeld<N Y Rys.

Peck<Wagner.
Connable<same.
Case on.

PART XII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Donohue<Brady.
Fahey<same.
Blumenfeld<A Sils, Inc.
Hodgins<N Y Rys.
Prelser<same.
Chazinsky<Belford.
Forrest<N Y Rys.
Klein<Barnett.
Nutt<N Y Tel Co. (3.)
Cohen<Kretschmar, Isaacs<Jung, Jr.
Whelan<Ryan.
E Leitch<L I Elec RR

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Dieches<Wonder Mfg. Co.
Inq—Brands & Co<Wire Prod Imp Co.
Flich<Schubert Theat.
Lewek<Kugleman.
Lewis<Butterworth & Sons<B F Sturtevant Co.
L H May Co<Ramona Amusement Co.
Baumann<Preferred Acedt Ins Co (2.)
M G Samuels Co<New Brighton Ins Co.
Same<British-Am Assurance.
Same<Agricul Ins Co
Same<same.

Clauder<Schwab.
Caggiano<Winston.
Cohn<Levy.
Fairchild<McGrath.
Inter Banking Corp<H W Balk, Inc.
Union Trust Co.<Mad. Av. R. E. Co.—Alfred C. B. McNevin. Re Robinson—Lawrence S. Greenbaum. Carpenter<McConnell—Elek J. Ludvigh.

Goodburn<Woods.
Muller<Hetterich.
Hinz<Helinz.
Mooney<Baker.
Re Ward. (2.)
City<Dillman Bakery, Inc.
Blitz<Wilson.
Meyer<Reohtschaffer.
Sixt<Sixt.
Rehbein<Hartog Candy Co.
Re Am Surety Co. (Burtis-La Moyne.)
Norden<Wyatt.
Steizer<Smythe.
People<Rotundo.
Peirson<Palmer.
Esposito<Friedland.
Cooper<Cooper.
Gilsey<Profit Holding Corp.
Same<Same Co.
Wilcox<Hoxie.
Re 72d, 73d, 74th, and 75th Sts.
Bikingham<Eagle W & Storage Co.
Cuskey<N E R R Co.
Harrison<Higgins.
Williamson<Williamson.
J J Guinan Contr Co<Topeka Paving Co.
Re Winans Av, (Kertscher.)
Sharflnk Elec Mfg Co<Metal Specialties Mfg Co.
Chisholm Realty Co<Salomon.

Bell et al<CNY.
Sparks<B H RR.
Tannnany<CNY.
Wallace<B HRR et al.
Seidenman<Nassau RR
Ohana<Saybolt.
Cubit<Johnson et al.
Nichols<B H RR.
Shields<Norek.
Merlins<Merlins.
Iragi<B H RR.
Rich<NY Consol RR.
Stack<CNY.

Schaefer<Schaefer.
No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Adjourned for the term. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Joseph S Gaynor, Joseph Wittner, Sadee B Stewart, Blanche B Robinson, Domenico Pelliciani, John M Smart, Hyman Goldfarb, Isidor Zippert, Nicolo Ruvo, Anna Tuck, Marietta Moore, inf, Harrison B Moore, 3d, infant, Francis L Moore, infant, Leon P Michael, inf, Victor C Bell, Laura Tuck Banos, Christian Trinks, Donald Mitchell, Fred H Hauff, Gertrude A Mitchell, Benjamin Altman, Henrietta A Webb, Louise E Saniewska, Fred H Hauff, &c.

John Dougan, John H Inman, Theophilus P Rodenbough, Lippmann Ober, Catharine Maher, Felice Giustino, Thomas McMahon, Henry B Hart, Mary C Hart, Helen L Mackay, Katherine C Woods, &c, Morris Lehman, Elise B Lerche, Fred Heins, William H Lee, Laura Lee Barnes, Charles H Lowarre, Emil Justh.
Wills for probate: William Goop Van Wyck, Edwin O Brincker-hoff, Adelia A Carpenter, Frederick J. Myers, Jacob Borthune, Margaretta E Littel, Lilly E Jones (2.) Marietta L. Mason, Mary Hughes, Jane H Smith, Harriet Wolfe, Isaac S Brunstein.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will:
Case on—Susan H Husson.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Good<Dalberg.
Golden<Spitz.
Stettiner Bros<Internl Bureau of Patents.
Merriman<Miner.
West Side Bk<Brand.
Wollersen<Bink.
Con Chandelier Co<Cement Bldg. Con Co.
Shore<Farber.
Otis Elev Co<Durkin.
Schmeizer<Mitchell.
Graff & Son<Holland.
Martin<Dahlhaus.
Schechter<Gottlieb.
Debosi<Placid Rty Co.
Paterno & Son Con Co<Cohen.
Goldner<J Kulla & Co.

Goldstein<Appel.
Otto<Pirosnick.
Singer<Birls.
Schreday<Pearson.
Maroney<Grant.
Mayer<Cohn.
Fischer<Stone.
Greenwald<Israelson.
Benowitz<Goldberg.
McGuire<NY Rys.
Kornreich<Rockar.
Dernler<NY Pr Ex Bk
Zimberg<Zimberg.
Somer<Grad.
Landrum<Mason-S Tr.
Campbell<Thomas.
Harlgeorge<42 St, &c, Ry.
Bway Trust<Gross.
Schmidt<Util Garage.
Sherman<Markels.
Salmon<Rosenberg.
Welskopf<Harris.
Werner<Zornberg.
Chwalyck<Smith.
Orchant<Levine.
Mandel<Hamburger.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—By parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Eisenman<NY Rys.
Gartner<same.
Safren<Columbus Wet Wash Lndry Co.
Raymond<same.
Moore<Whelan.
Ornstein<Unterman.
Orlikoff<Benjamin.
Developers Co<Donovan.
Univ Soc'y, Inc<Jewish Press Pub Co.
Klein<Lint R T Co.
Rand<Jeretzki.
Packard<Union Ry.
Levey<NY Rys.
Oberman<Miller.
Pheon Con Co<Vermont Hygela Ice Co.
Matych<42 St, &c, Ry
Woods<Walker.
Gray<Mex Hardwoods.
Fithian<Degnon Con.
Silberman

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Builder Buys Eighty-fourth Street Plot for Apartment House—Another Paterno Purchase on West End Avenue—$1,600,000 Lease by Franklin Simon & Co.—Good Suburban Deals.

The west side furnished two good deals yesterday, one on West End Avenue and the other in Eighty-fourth Street. The latter included the purchase by Herman Axelrod of the three three-story private residences at 40, 42 and 44 West Eighty-fourth Street, covering a plot 50.6 by 102.2 feet on the south side of the street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. The property was bought from Rachel Newbrough. The new owner is having plans prepared for improving the site with a nine-story apartment house.

In part payment Mr. Axelrod gave the five-story flat at 59 East 122nd Street on plot 19 by 100.11 between Madison and Park Avenues.

The deal was closed through the office of Frederick Southack, Alywn Ball, Jr.

Paterno Buys Again on West End Avenue.

Dr. Charles V. Paterno has closed another important West End Avenue purchase in buying the three four-story dwellings at 307, 309 and 311 West End Avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets. They were purchased respectively from William H. Crawford, Caroline Imlach and J. Edgar Leacraft. They cover a plot 60 by 100 in the middle of the westerly block front. Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers.

On the opposite northeast corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, Dr. Paterno has just accumulated a plot, 102.2 on the avenue by 100, which will be improved immediately with a fourteen-story apartment house.

Private Dwelling Sales.

The four-story dwelling 48 West Eighty-eighth Street on a lot 20 by 100.8 has been sold to an investor by Mrs. A. F. Crossmond, who has held title to the property since 1896.

Eugene S. Newbold of Baltimore, Md., has sold 272 West Twenty-fifth Street, a four-story house, on lot 16.8 by 98.9, near Eighth Avenue. The deal is subject to the confirmation of the court. The seller, as heir, secured the property last year from the estate of William A. Boyd, owner of the property since 1873.

$1,600,000 Lease by Franklin Simon and Company.

Franklin Simon & Co. have leased from the J. J. Steindler Company, 8, 10, 12, and 14 West Thirty-eighth Street, for a term of twenty-one years, from May 1, 1916. The building is a modern twelve-story fireproof structure 75 by 10, with an additional 25 by 100 at 18 West Thirty-eighth Street, which was erected two years ago, making the aggregate rental for the above properties $1,600,000. The firm now controls a frontage on Thirty-eighth Street, beginning at the corner of Fifth Avenue, of 245 feet.

The firm now occupies the stores and six floors, and will use the balance of the floors as the leases expire; some expiring this February 1 and some May 1, 1916. Mark Rafalsky and Company negotiated the lease.

C. E. Johnson Takes Title to 557 Fifth Avenue.

Charles E. Johnson of Augusta, Ga., is the buyer of the five-story business building at 557 Fifth Avenue, on a plot 25 by 100, on the east side, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, sold a short time ago by the 557 Fifth Avenue Corporation, Benjamin Mordecai, President. It was transferred yesterday, subject to a mortgage of $300,000. In part payment Mr. Johnson gave the left building at 106 East Nineteenth Street, 25 by 92, between Fourth Avenue and Irving Place, which was also transferred subject to a mortgage of $115,000.

$300,000 Home for M. F. Plant.

Plans were filed yesterday for Morton F. Plant's new dwelling, covering a plot 100 by 50 feet on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. The façade will be of brick and limestone in the French Renaissance style, ornamented with a balcony around the building at the sixth floor. There will be a massive entrance hall of marble, with a grand staircase in the centre. On the second floor will be a gallery, library, drawing room, and billiard room. Guy Lowell is the architect, and has placed the cost at $300,000.

Bronx Sales.

Ennis & Sinnott have resold 2,868 Heath Avenue through D. H. Scully & Co., a three-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100. This is one of a row recently acquired by the sellers in exchange.

L. J. Carpenter has sold for Anna Dannhe the two-story flat on the northeast corner of Boston Road and Westervelt Avenue, 54 by 115, to an investor.

Felix De Canio has sold, in conjunction with Anthony Reale, the five-story flat 2,261 Lorillard Place, 50 by 100, and in conjunction with John J. Brady for the estate of Francis Hagen, the lot, 25 by 125, on the west side of Gray Street, 100 feet north of McGraw Avenue.

An investor has purchased from M. Rines 2,154 Crotona Avenue, a five-story new law tenement, on a plot 40 by 100.

Brooklyn.

The Sirmacros Realty Company sold for Hilda L. Fritz and another the one-family limestone dwelling 433 Seventy-fifth Street to a client for investment.

In the Bensonhurst section O. L. and W. G. Perfect sold to the S. Brill Company, builders, a plot of ground on the south side of Eighty-third Street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Avenues, as a site for two bungalows, and to G. Werdann, a New York builder, a sixty-foot plot on Eighty-third Street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Avenues as a site for a high-class apartment building.

The two three-story flats at 3,818 and 3,820 Fifteenth Avenue, on a plot 40 by 100, have been sold by Samuel Landay to S. Eworaowitz.

Long Island.

Goldschmidt & Macdonald sold for the Burgh Realty Company two plots on Prospect Street, Woodmere, L. I., 120 by 155 feet, to John A. Rith. The buyer will improve these plots with two private dwellings.

Granville H. Turner has purchased from John Finnerty two plots at Flushing, one, 25 by 150, on Lawrence Street, south of Bradford Avenue, and the other 50 by 100, on Grove Street.

Hubert Peeters, steward of the Oakland Golf Club, has purchased from Robert Gaffney three lots on Broadway, east of Orchard Street, in the Auburndale section of Flushing.

Oil Company Buys Jersey Waterfront.

The Mexican Crude Oil and Asphalt Products Company, a subsidiary of the Interocean Company, has purchased from Augustus W. Colwell a tract of about twelve acres, fronting 750 feet on Staten Island Sound, loeated at Carteret, N. J. Floyd S. Corbin negotiated the sale. The property adjoins the plant of the Interocean Company.

New Jersey.

Julius H. Kruse sold to Frank Hagmann the two-family property, 344 Forrest Street, Jersey City, for Heinrich Johnnsen, and the two-family brick dwelling 321 Fifteenth Street, West New York, for Mrs. Anna T. Mead. Both buyers are investors.

Buys $55,000 Estate at Rye.

Mrs. Charles S. Forbes has sold her property on Purchase Street, Rye, N. Y., consisting of seven and a half acres, with a house, stable, cottage, &c., to Louis J. Snyder of Rye. The new owner will make extensive alterations to the residence. The property is near the Apawamis Golf Club, and was held at $55,000. Charles Field Griffen & Co. were the brokers.

Dula Sells White Plains Estate.

The Fox Realty Company has sold for R. B. Dula a tract of ten acres on Soundview Avenue, White Plains, to a client,, who will build a residence. The property is in one of the best residential sections of White Plains, being near the estates of Eugene Reynal, Nathaniel Reynal, Ben Platt, George Leithe, and Paul G. Thevbaud.

James J. Van Alen Buys Lorillard Estate at Newport.

James J. Van Alen purchased from the trustees of the L. L. Lorillard estate a plot with improvements at Ochre Point, Lawrence Park, the Rope Avenues, and Webster Street, Newport. Mr. Van Alen has disposed of the easterly portion to Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs of Baltimore, Md. De Blois & Eldridge negotiated the sale.

New Yorker Leases $22,000 Fifth Avenue Apartment.

Pease & Elliman have leased the eleventh floor simplex apartment at 907 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-second Street, to a prominent New Yorker.

The apartment consists of twenty-three rooms and six baths, and has a gallery 47.4 by 13 feet. The rental is approximately $22,000 a year. It is expected that the structure, which is now in course of construction, will be completed early next Summer.

National Y. W. C. A. Leases New Quarters.

The Cross & Brown Company, representing Frederick Ayer of Boston, and Horace S. Ely Company representing the National Young Women's Christian Association, have leased 15,000 feet of space in the new building 29-31-33 West Thirty-sixth Street for a term of years.

The premises will be used as a national model meeting room and tea room, and will be made an important part of the organization of the National Young Women's Christian Association.

Mandel Realty at Auction Today.

Joseph P. Day will sell today at noon in the Vesey Street salesroom, at trustee's bankruptcy sale, holdings of Adolf Mandel. The realty consists of improved parcels in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn, as well as vacant property in the Bronx, and Queens, Kings and Nassau Counties.

Commercial Leases.

John N. Golding has leased for Andrew F. Kennedy a plot on 201st Street facing Sherman Creek, 215 feet front by 100 feet deep to H. J. Butler & Brother, who will improve it as a lumber yard. It will mark the beginning of the improvement of the waterfront on Sherman Creek and the Harlem River.

George A. Bowman has leased for Peter D. Kiernan trustee, the first floor at 127 West Forty-second Street to Henry R. Knopf, maker of violins.

The Hallenbeck-Hungerford Realty Corporation has rented another floor in the Hallenbeck-Hungerford Building, to Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Company, for a term of years at a rental of $125,000.

William D. Bloodgood & Co., Incorporated, has leased for Jefferson De Angelis, his factory on Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, to H. Schneider & Co., manufacturers of toilet articles, for a term of years.

John N. Golding has rented the stores at 1,115 Clay Avenue for Jacob Marx and for Joseph L. Buttenwieser the store at the southeast corner of Washington Place and Sixth Avenue to the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company.

Sale of Fort George Amusement Park.

The sale of Fort George real estate, with its merry-go-round, carrousels, and other paraphernalia that go with the premises, on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, at about 193d Street, will be a feature in the auction room tomorrow when Herbert A. Sherman will offer the plot, 218 by 100 feet, situated at, this point. The sale is the result of foreclosure proceedings brought by Robert Graves against James Thom.

Realty Notes.

The owners of M. Groh's Sons, Inc., are retiring from the brewery business and converting the property at 238 to 250 West Twenty-eighth Street into a cold-storage warehouse.

The City of New York took over the stable property at 321 East Fortieth Street in foreclosure yesterday for $1,500. The liens, mostly taxes, amounted to $12,908. Henry Brady was the auctioneer.

Justice Newburger has appointed Chester J. Byrne receiver of the premises at 100 West 125th Street, pending foreclosure proceedings.

John N. Golding has procured for the Michael J. Martin Corporation a loan of $60,000 at 5 per cent. on the new building on the east side of Albany Crescent, 100 feet north of Bailey Avenue.

Nichols & Hobbie were the brokers in the sale of the land near Tarrytown purchased last week by J. R. Graves Ivey.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

40th St, 321 East, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x34.3x27.4x45.5, one-story stable; City of New York against M. F. Todd et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; J. M. Donohue, referee; due, $12,258.00; taxes, &c., 759.41; to the plaintiff for $1,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Properties of estate of Adolph Mandel, bankrupt, located in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Nassau Counties, trustee's bankruptcy sale; E. L. Richards, attorney; E. L. Lamb, trustee; William Allen, referee.

2d Av, 1,204, e s, 20.5 ft n of 63d St, 26.8x80, five-story flat; Grand Lodge United States Independent Order Free Sons of Israel against Richard Price et al.; Action 1; M. B. & D. W. Buumenthal, attorneys; A. De Silvecy, referee; due, $18,300.45; taxes, &c., $34.40.

2d Av, 1,206, e s, 47.1 ft n of 63d St, 26.8x80, five-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys; H. B. Spalding, referee; due, $18,300.43; taxes, &c., $39.20.

2d Av, 1,208, e s, 73.9 ft n of 63d St, 26.8x80, five-story flat; same against same; Action 3; same attorneys; Richard Steel, referee; due, $16,188.06; taxes, &c., $52.10.

By Henry Brady.

88th St, 111 West, n s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x100.8; four-story dwelling; S. R. Weil and another, trustees, against L. G. Hamilton et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; J. G. Saxe, referee; due, $15,485.54; taxes, &c., $652.75.

By Charles A. Berrian.

9th Av, 692, e s, 75.1 ft s of 48th St, 25.1x100, five-story tenement; Sarah Follis against Louise Eckhardt; W. G. McCrea, attorney; B. F. Gerding, referee; due, $4,839.66; taxes, &c., $4,352.81.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

117th St, 363 West, n s, 158.4 ft e of Morningside Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; L. H. Cramer and another, executors, against E. J. Welling et al.; action 1; Sullivan & C., attorneys; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $9,716.91; taxes, &c., $304.

117th St, 365 West, n s, 141.8 ft e of Morningside Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; same against same; action 2; same attorneys and referee; due, $9,190.99; taxes, &c., $304.

117th St, 367 West, n s, 125 ft e of Morningside Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; same against same; action 3; same attorneys and referee; due, $9,196.99; taxes, &c., $280.19.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Welher Court, 6, n s, 169.8 ft e of Washington Av, 16.2x43, two-story house; Max Drey, executor, &c., against H. A. Stahl et al.; Sigmund Wechsler, attorney; J. B. Harrison, referee; due, $2,802.64; taxes, &c., $123.33.

Welher Court, 5, n s, 153.6 ft e of Washington Av, 16.2x43, two-story house; same against same; same attorney and referee; due, $2,802.64; taxes, &c., $240.66.

Welher Court, 7, n s, 185.10 ft e of Washington Av, 16.2x43, two-story house; same against same; same attorney and referee; due, $2,802.64; taxes, &c., $123.33.

Welher Court, 2, n s, 105 ft e of Washington Av, 16.2x43, two-story house; same against same; same attorney and referee; due, $2,802.64; taxes, &c., $123.33.

Welher Court, 3, n s, 121.2 ft e of Washington Av, 16.2x43, two-story house; same against same; same attorney and referee; due, $2,802.64; taxes, &c., $123.33.

Welher Court, 18, s s, 137.4 ft e of Washington Av, 16.2x43, two-story house; same against same; same attorney and referee; due, $2,802.64; taxes, &c., $240.66.

By Henry Brady.

Welher Court, 9, n s, 218.2 ft e of Washington Av, 16.2x43, two-story house; Lillienthal against H. A. Stahl et al.; same attorney and referee; due, $2,793.31; taxes, &c., $123.33.

Welher Court, 8, n s, 202 ft e of Washington Av, 16.2x43, two-story house; same against same; same attorney and referee; due, $2,687.09; taxes, &c., $123.33.

Welher Court, 16, s s, 202 ft e of Washington Av, 32.4x22, two-story house; same against same; same attorney and referee; due, $2,793.31; taxes, &c., $138.40.

Welher Court, 10, n s, 254.4 ft e of Washington Av, 16.2x43, two-story house; Isabella Hart against same; same attorney and referee; due, $2,732.17; taxes, &c., $123.33.

By Samuel Marx.

Welher Court, 17, s s, 189.8 ft e of Washington Av, 32.4x22, two-story house; B. S. B. Ziegel against same; same attorney and referee; due, $2,793.31; taxes, &c., $138.40.

Welher Court, 11, n s, 250.6 ft e of Washington Av, 16.2x43, two-story house; Sarah Leon against same; same attorney and referee; due, $2,732.17; taxes, &c., $123.33.

Welher Court, 18, s s, 173.4 ft e of Washington Av, 32.4x22, two-story house; B. S. B. Ziegel against same; same attorney and referee; due, $2,793.31; taxes, &c., $138.40.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Brook Av, 1,402, e s, 120 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 25x100.6, four-story flat; M. C. H. Powell against W. J. Diamond et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; J. P. Dunn, referee; due, $11,756.74; taxes, &c., $646.46.

By James J. Donovan.

Arthur Av, 2,110 and 2,112, e s, 94.3 ft n of 180th St, 50.2x93, flat house; G. Morgenstein against Uwanta Construction Co. et al.; S. Tuckerman, attorney; M. P. Doyle, referee; due, $2,140.63; taxes, &c., $650; prior mtg, $35,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

5th Av, n e corner of 86th St, for a six-story private dwelling, 100x50; M. F. Plant, Cryptona Conn., owner; G. Lowell, 22 East 47th St, architect; cost.....$300,000

Wadsworth Av, w s, 300 ft n of 190th St, for three five-story apartments, 67.6x85; the Building Corporation, 503 5th Av, owner; B. Meyers, 1 Union Square West, architect; cost.....$138,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

54th St, 138 and 140 West, to a four-story stable; estate of Seaman Phoenix, 107 Barclay St, owner; U. S. Baudesson, 2,136 Clinton Av, architect; cost.....$15,000

3d St, 50 to 56 West, to two six and seven story brick stores; W. Fox and S. B. McAdams, 126 West 46th St, owners; T. W. Lamb, 644 8th Av, architect; cost...$10,000

William St, n e corner of John St, six four and five story factories; 110 William Street Corporation, 95 William St, owner; F. H. Quinby, 90 Nassau St., architect; cost.....$5,500

136th St, 474 to 480, to four four-story brick tenements, 19.6x65.2; Henry C. Strahmann, 1,411 Broadway, owner; John Hauser, 390 West 125th St, architect; cost.....$8,500

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JAN. 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 81.10 ft n of 131st St, 27.1x100; Ricka Edman to Rae Sklower, 143 West 113th St, Jan. 20; attorneys, J. & A. T. Sapinsky, 135 Broadway.....$1

AVENUE D, 84, s e s, 22.8x75; Ruth M. Cohen to Herman C. Diele, 1,660 Lexington Av, mtg $16,000, Jan. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$250

BAYARD ST, 100 and 106, n e corner of Baxter St, 50x100; Luigi Pierano to Bartholomew Sbarboro, 614 Bement Av, West New Brighton, S. I., mtg $81,500, Jan. 22; attorneys, Weeks Bros., 45 William St.....

INTERIOR gore, begins 82 ft w of Park Av at building line between Harlem Commons and common lands of City of New York, runs n — w 0.2$x s — x s e 0.2$x; Thomas C. Steele to Fenlo Realty Co., 119 West 40th St, quitclaim, July 29, 1915; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Jennie S. Blatz, 619 West Holt Av, Los Angeles, Cal., to same, quitclaim, Aug. 6, 1915.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Edmund P. Schmidt, New Rochelle, N. Y., to same, quitclaim, Sept. 8, 1915.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Julia T. Earle, Coronado, Cal., to same, quitclaim, Aug. 9, 1915.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick Steele, Indianapuolis, Ind. to same, quitclaim, July 30, 1915.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Julia W. Stevens, New Rochelle, N. Y., to same, quitclaim, Sept. 8, 1915.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; May C. Kirby to same, quitclaim, Nov. 11, 1915.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Sarah S. Wrenshall to same, quitclaim, Nov. 10, 1915.....$1

JAY ST, s e cor of Caroline St, 52.10x39.1; John L. Walsh to F. F. Freehold Estates, Inc., 29 Liberty St., Jan. 19, mtg $15,000; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, 77, s e corner of 20th St, 24.8x62, (foreclosed Jan. 21); Samson Selig, referee, to Granby Corpn., 150 Broadway, Jan. 21; attorney, Gilbert H. Montague, 40 Wall St.....$4,750

PARK AV, e s, 19.8 ft n of 89th St, 24x80; Rudolph J. Muller to R. J. Muller Realty Corporation, 59 Wall St, Jan. 14, rerecorded; attorneys, Forster, H. & K., 59 Wall St.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, n e corner of 150th St, 62.6x100; Amalia Janner to Bertha Koempel, 10 St. Nicholas Place, quitclaim, Dec. 18; attorneys, Leary & G., 55 Broadway.....$1

WASHINGTON ST, w s, 248 ft n of Morris St, 22.8x—; West St, s s, 200.2 ft n of Morris St, 25.6x101.10; Washington St, w s, 200.10 ft n of Morris St, 25.6x75; Washington St, w s, 331 ft n of Rector St, 29x89.6; Frederick E. Hyde, Jr., to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St., Jan. 20; attorney, F. S. McGrath, 27 William St.....$1

3D ST, 36 East, s s, 22.11 ft w of 2d Av, 23.1x57.4x22.7x56.8; Noah James to Harriet Cohen, 1,548 Bryant Av, Bronx, all liens, Aug. 3, 1914; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway.....

3D ST, s s, 69 ft w of 2d Av, 23.1x38.8; 3d St, s s, 46 ft w of 2d Av, 23x38x23x57.4; Noah James to Harriet Cohen, 1,548 Bryant Av, mtg $20,000, all liens, Oct. 6, 1911; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway..$1

5TH AV, 557, e s, 50.5 ft s of 46th St, 25x100; 557 5th Avenue Co. to Charles E. Johnson, Augusta, Ga., mtg $300,000, all liens, Jan. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

7TH AV, s s, 40.10 ft s of 135th St, 40x100; Wm. J. Casey to John M. Hyde, 1,056 Sterling Pl., Brooklyn, mtg $50,000, Jan. 20; attorney, W. P. Vining, 51 Chambers St.....$100

19TH ST, 106 East, s s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 25x92; Charles B. Johnson, Augusta, Ga., to 557 Fifth Avenue Corpn., 30 East 42d St, mtg $115,000, bond and security, Jan. 14; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway..$100

60TH ST, 247 West, n s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 24.11x100.5; Equitable Trust Co., executor of Josephine B. Chambers, to Robert A. Chambers, 33 West 76th St, Jan. 14; attorney, M. M. Singer, 55 Liberty St..$1

72D ST, n s, 30 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2; Greenwich Trust Co., Greenwich, Conn., executor of Fanny A. Hamilton, to Rhinelander Waldo, 22 East 47th St, ½ part, all liens, Jan. 15; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$37,500

SAME PROPERTY; Charles D. Lockwood, Stamford, Conn., trustee of will of Catherine E. Tyson, to same, ½ part, all liens, Jan. 20; attorneys, same.....$37,500

77TH ST, 343 East, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Bernard Drachman to Bertha Kaufmann, 1,496 Lexington Av, bond and security, all liens, Jan. 21; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Kaufmann to Bernard Drachman, 128 West 121st St, all liens, Jan. 21; attorneys same.....$100

84TH ST, 103 East, n s, 57 ft e of Park Av, 25.6x102.2; Alexander J. and Felix Gross to Anna Gross, 202 Riverside Drive, all title, b. and s., Jan. 19; attorneys, H. & J. J. Lesser, 320 Broadway.....$100

84TH ST, 105 East, n s, 82.6 ft e of Park Av, 25.3x102.2; same to same, all title, b. and s., Jan. 19; attorneys, same.....$100

85TH ST, 142 West, s s, 361 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2; Eugene A. Philbin, trustee under deed of Cora Conn, to Anna C. Floyd, ¼ part; Emma C. Floyd, ¼ part, and Fred W. Floyd, as guardian of Dorothy K. and Frederick W. Floyd, Jr., together ¼ part, and Pauline and Helen Floyd, together ¼ part, Aug. 10, 1909; attorneys, Beekman, M. & E., 52 William St.....$1

100TH ST, n s, 427 ft w of Columbus Av, 27.3x101; Alex J. Gross to Anna Gross, 202 Riverside Drive, Jan. 19; attorneys, H. & J. J. Lesser, 320 Broadway.....$100

102D ST, s s, 91 ft w of Park Av, 80x100.11; Alex J. Gross and another to Anna Gross, 202 Riverside Drive, Jan. 19; attorneys, H. & J. J. Lesser, 320 Broadway.....$100

103D ST, 218 East, s s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.9, four-story tenement in front and 3-story brick tenement in rear. Size of lot 25x98.9.

66⅔% may remain on mortgage for three years at 5%

STEWART & SHEARER, Attys., 45 Wall Street, New York City.

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Joseph P. Day Auctioneer.

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Trustee's Bankruptcy Sale

Estate of Adolf Mandel, Bankrupt.

Improved and vacant Parcels in Manhattan, Bronx, Queens, Kings and Nassau County.

Phone for particulars, or, better still, come to the sale.

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Commuting distance; 14 acres; modern house; 6 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath; garage, 2 stables; gardener's cottage; garden; fruits; price $30,000. Photographs.

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Country seat, containing billiard room, 8 family bedrooms, 6 baths; outbuildings consist of stable, garage, gardener's cottage; attractive grounds; Sound views; 40 minutes out.

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$3400 to $4300 QUALITY BUNGALOWS FIT FOR A QUEEN $3400 to $4300

Overlooking Great South Bay

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$500 CASH

Buys my poultry farm; 6-room house, large barn and chicken house; excellent soil, just suited for poultry and small farming; 10 minutes from station; one hour out; must have $500 cash at once; balance $14 per month. JOSEPH, 349 East 14th St., N. Y. 'Phone, 5056 Stuyvesant.

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120-acre magnificent estate, 2,000 feet beautiful water frontage, main boulevard; high, fertile, lake, running stream, fine mansion, tenant house, stables, garage, outbuildings; $50,000.

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Dainty Home

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Huge living room with large open fireplace, dining room, six master's sized chambers, two baths, walls panelled in hardwoods; beamed ceilings.

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An actual photograph.

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$4,500 7 Rooms **BUNGALOWS** $500 $15 per mo.

Parquet floors, electric lights, steam heat, all improvements. Driveway for auto. Refined sections. Property located along Sea Beach Subway, B. R. T. and Ocean Parkway. Peerless Builder & Owner, J. D. RANCE, 111 Broadway. Tel. Midwood 6094.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Absolute Trustee's Auction Sale

ESTATE of EDWARD A. HAMMOND, Dec'd By Instructions from UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF N. Y., Trustee, 45 Wall St., N. Y.

Thursday, January 27th

At 12 o'Clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. C.

NORTHEAST CORNER

New Chambers & Oak Sts.

(Known as 59 New Chambers St.)

A 3-story and cellar brick building with saloon. Size of lot 33.9½x34.1½x irreg.

60% may remain on mortgage for three years at 5%

173 Mercer Street

(Adj. S. W. Cor. W. Houston St.)

A 5-story brick loft building with store. Size of lot 37x25.

60% may remain on mortgage for three years at 5%

137 West 24th Street

(Bet. Sixth and Seventh Avs.)

A 4-story and cellar brick loft building. Size of lot 25x114.6.

66⅔% may remain on mortgage for three years at 5%

145 West 24th Street

(Bet. Sixth & Seventh Avs.)

A 4-story brick store and tenement in front and 3-story brick tenement in rear. Size of lot 25x98.9.

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STEWART & SHEARER, Attys., 45 Wall Street, New York City.

Write for Booklet. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day Auctioneer.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

33-35 West 46th St.

42 x 100

STORES, BASEMENT FLOORS, SHOWROOMS AND OFFICES

For Rent in This

MOST MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING

In the Exclusive 5th Avenue Shopping Zone

Exceptionally Light

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY

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217 Broadway, New York

A few desirable offices and stores

FOR RENT

VINCENT ASTOR

23 West 26th St., New York, or Superintendent on premises.

EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR THE PRINTER

The Hill Building, corner 10th Avenue and 36th Street, was constructed especially with the demands of the modern printer.

In it is embodied every convenience, great and small, that could possibly be desired.

Constructed of glass and tile, with 78% of the wall space in glass, there is an abundance of daylight—even in the most remote corners.

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14-foot head room; hot water heat; fresh, washed air pumped in and all foul air sucked out; electric current supplied night and day for all purposes at 4c per kilowatt.

Spacious freight entrance leads direct to 3 large freight elevators; 2 passenger elevators; separate mail bag and package chute.

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An Exceptional Office

1600 sq. ft. on the 20th floor of the best building in the Madison Square neighborhood.

Permanent unobstructed light to the south, east and north, together with a large skylight. Good service. Fair rent.

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Times Square

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To Meet Your Needs

for Prices to Suit Your Pocket at New York's Centre of Activity.

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Nos. 78-80-82 Reade St.

N. E. Cor. Church St.

LIGHT LOFTS For Rent

Steam Heat, Passenger and Freight Elevators. No Manufacturing.

In Centre of Shoe Trade District

APPLY TO HERMAN L. R. EDGAR 81 Nassau St.

FIREPROOF LOFTS 50 x 200 214 & 216 WILLIAM ST.

Fronting on Brooklyn Bridge.

Light on three sides, four elevators, sprinklers, insurance rate .159. Entrances on two streets.

Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 PARK ROW. TEL. 5900 CORDT.

217-219 CENTRE ST.

LOFTS FOR PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, LEATHER, ELECTRICAL, or HEAVY MANUFACTURING.

FIREPROOF BUILDING, GOOD LIGHT, STEAM HEAT, ELEVATOR SERVICE, LOW INSURANCE, REASONABLE RENT. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Inquire B. GOLDEN, ON PREMISES. Phone Spring 1006.

Every Subway Terminates Here.

41 Park Row and 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts.

OFFICES TO LET

Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises. 10-Story Modern Office Building. 3 Sides Open on 3 Streets—Continuous Service. (Opposite City Hall Park)

A Corner Store on Nassau St. for Rent

Good for Any Retail Business

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VERY LITTLE CASH BUYS THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

6 rooms and bath; all city improvements; on large shaded plot; near express station, only 32 minutes out in the hills of New Jersey.

BARGAIN, P. O. BOX 1041, N. Y. CITY.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Obliged to sacrifice my beautiful private residence worth $10,000; 10 rooms, all modern imp'ts; large plot; excellent location, very convenient. Will accept $8,000 if sold within next 10 days. Apply to my broker. MURDOCH, 402 Lackawanna Terminal.

132-6 W. 14th St., Near 6th Ave. LIGHT LOFTS, 37x103 78x103 Suitable heavy manufacturing, cheap power, live steam, sprinklers, low insurance, low rent.

LIGHT STORE, 37.6x103 Conforms with Fire and Labor Dept. Laws

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LIGHT OFFICES, $25 and Upward

LIGHT SHOWROOM, 31x150

Select Offices

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23RD ST. & 6TH AVE.

Three Entire Floors

14,000 sq. ft. each

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Also Desirable Divisions

Seven Passenger Elevators	Five Freight Elevators
100% Sprinkler System	Six Fireproof Stairways
Low Rents	High Ceilings

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CORNER 110th STREET

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.

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Car lines on both Streets.

Suitable for any business.

Rent reasonable; possession at once.

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BACHELOR APAR

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A moderate disturbance extends from the Texas Panhandle and Oklahoma northeastward to Lake Superior and clear weather with temperature above the seasonal average prevails over the entire district to the eastward and southward of the disturbance.

It is followed from the northwestward by a strong high area, some light snows and a cold wave, the line of zero temperature extending through South Dakota. In the extreme West pressure is again falling rapidly with a disturbance approaching the Washington coast, and general rains and snows are in progress, except over the extreme southern districts.

The Northwestern cold wave will extend southward, and also in modified form to the eastward, reaching the upper lake region Tuesday night, the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley Wednesday, and the Middle Atlantic States and New England during Wednesday or Wednesday night. It will also be colder Wednesday in Tennessee and the East Gulf States.

There will be local snows Tuesday or Tuesday night in the upper lake region, followed by fair weather Wednesday while in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, the South and East the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast, moderate south; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh southeast and south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, cloudy, colder by night.

New Jersey and New England—Fair and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, fair, colder at night.

Western New York—Cloudy Tuesday. Wednesday, cloudy and colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	38	4 P. M.	40	
9 A. M.	30	5 P. M.	30	38
9 A. M.	27	9 P. M.	30	37
12 M.	30	11 P. M.	29	37

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 30; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36; at 8 P. M. it was 37. Maximum temperature, 43 degrees at 2:15 P. M.; minimum, 32 degrees at 2 A. M. Humidity, 53 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.00 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.00 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.
12:03—1,848 7 Av.; Fred Degnor.....Slight
12:15—561 143 St.; Harry Altmark.Slight
2:00—Foot E. 25 St.; Fumigating Chamber, Municipal Lodging House, Damage to clothing
3:05—122 W. 116 St.; Bernstein.....$500
3:00—650 Brook Av.; John T. Schmitt.$1,000
3:20—168 E. 89 St.; Caroline Cordes....$200
3:21—247 2 St.; Morris Peifelet.....$100
5:10—73 9 Av.; Charles Jacobs.....Slight
P.M.
12:15—841 Crimmins Av.; Abraham Broidy. Slight
12:35—241 E. 108 St.; Isaac Cohen....Slight
1:10—158 W. 31 St.; Thomas Berg....Slight
2:15—120 9 Av.; Adam Schwartz.....Slight
2:50—205 Bowery; Miner Est.....$200
3:10—59 Gramercy Park; Jerome Brush.$900
3:40—24 E. 59 St.; not given.....Slight
4:50—Ft. Wash'n Av. and 176 St.; B. Altman Est.....Slight
5:20—172 Norfolk St.; Isaac Wadofsky.Slight
6:20—113 W. 28 St.; Prime Pleating Co. $1,500
6:30—Front, 18 W. 69 St. (auto;) Charles Guire.....Slight
6:35—243 W. 20 St.; Susan Hex.....Slight
6:40—37 Madison Av.; Stokes Est.....Slight
7:25—1,146 Intervale Av.; M. Friend..Slight
7:35—529 Lenox Av.; Mary Potter.....Slight
8:25—602 W. 34 St.; Acme Woodworking Co., Inc.....Slight
9:00—228 Av. A; R. Sholomov.....Slight
9:45—31 W. 112 St.—; Sonnenfeld.....Slight
10:00—2,070 Amsterdam Av.; Washington Market Butcher Co.....Slight
10:15—406 E. 174 St.; Max Landers....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The assignment of Maj. T. Q. Donaldson, Inspector General, in addition to his other duties, as Inspector of the First Division is announced.

Orders of Jan. 9 relating to 1st Lt. W. D. Smith, 2d Cav., revoked.

Changes in stations and duties of Dental Surgeons: 1st Lt. F. F. Wing, from Philippine Dept., April 11, then to United States, and upon arrival at San Francisco to proceed to McDowell, Cal., for duty, relieving 1st Lt. F. H. Wolven, who will proceed to Letterman Hospital for duty; and 1st Lt. M. Sanderson, now on leave at Brooklyn, N. Y., from further duty at Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, to Ft. Adams, R. I., for duty and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

Leaves: 2d Lt. J. A. Sarratt, Inf., 1 month and 15 days; Capt. J. E. Cusack, 9th Cav., 2 months; 1st Lt. O. R. Meredith, Inf., 2 months; Capt. C. J. Charles, 13th Inf., 2 months; Chaplain F. B. Doherty, 3d Cav., 21 days; 2d Lt. R. D. Johnson, 9th Cav., 2 months, and Capt. L. S. Morey, 9th Cav., 1 month.

Navy.

Lt. C. H. Shaw, Atlantic Reserve Fleet, to the Wisconsin.

Jr. Grade Lt. E. Lando, receiving ship at New York, to temporary duty ren. ship at Philadelphia connection crew of the Oklahoma, and duty on board when commissioned.

Boatswain M. Woiffe, receiving ship at New York, to New York Yard.

Chief Machs. J. L. Barnswell, Philadelphia Yard, to connection with machinery and fitting out the Henderson and duty on board when commissioned; and M. Holloway, works Babcock & Wilcox Co., to connection fitting the Arizona and on board when commissioned.

Mach. V. F. Le Verne, to works Babcock & Wilcox Co., Bayonne, N. J.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Ammen at Whitestone Landing, Annapolis and Glacier at Guaymas, C-2, C-3, C-5, Mars and Potomac at Balboa; Denver at Topolobampo, Mayflower at Washington, Melville at Guantanamo, Nashville at New Orleans, Tennessee at Tompkinsville, Wadsworth at Key West, and Hannibal at Swan Island.

Sailed—Arethusa, Culebra for Port Arthur, Texas; Benham, Culebra for New York Yard; Bushnell, San Diego for Balboa; Chattanooga, Acapulco for Salina Cruz; Culgoa, Cape Haitien for Port au Prince via Gonaives; Cushing, Culebra for Key West; Cyclops, Norfolk for Guantanamo; Des Moines, Alexandria for Naples; Goldsborough, Bremerton for Tacoma; Jupiter, Culebra for Guantanamo; Nanshan, San Diego for Guaymas; Orion, Culebra for Hampton Roads, and Tecumseh, Norfolk for Washington.

The Uncas, now at Guantanamo, has been ordered to proceed to Charleston Yard for repairs.

The Jupiter, now en route from Culebra to Guantanamo, has been ordered to proceed from Guantanamo to Hampton Roads.

The South Dakota, now at San Diego, will leave on about Feb 7 for Mare Island Yard.

The Oregon, now at San Diego, will leave about Feb. 7 for San Francisco.

The Connyngham, now at Philadelphia Yard, has been ordered to proceed ready for sea to Newport, R. I. Upon arrival at Newport the vessel will be considered as assigned to duty with the Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

The Duncan was placed in commission at Boston Yard Jan. 22.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following list for coal passer, Manhattan, is announced: D. Arangelo, John McLaughlin, Patrick Healey, M. Murphy, Joe Pirreca, S. Agnello, H. Kellner, Thomas Hart, J. Demules, P. Carnacchia, G. Massimino, G. Petito, John Spratt, J. Panzetto, Edward McGoldrick, and Patrick Kelly.

Josiah Talmage is on the list for saw filer, all boroughs.

United States.

An examination for industrial teacher, male, Philippine Service, will be held at the New York Custom House on March 15. Competitors will be examined in letter writing on some subject relating to the trade, penmanship, arithmetic, method of presenting and teaching the trade, practical questions, including simple mechanical drawing in ironworking and woodworking, experience, training, and fitness. Age limits, 20 to 40 years.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Graduating exercises for the 50 probationary patrolmen who have been in the School of Instruction for the last three months were held in Police Headquarters yesterday. The men, who have been under the tutelage of Lieuts. Manning and Auer in law and city ordinances and of Lieut. Schofield in physical exercises, went through a series of drills and calisthenics, including boxing and jiu jitsu.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. B. McLaughlin, 36, and O. M. Whitney, 42, to 6 I. D., duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M., Jan. 25; to 3 I. D., from prects. indicated, to duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Jan. 26: P. Doyle, 13; J. J. Allen, 16; W. C. Morris, 28; J. J. Mealy, 31; F. Drum, 61; J. K. Quesly, 13; W. C. Schwarz, 18; W. A. Jamos, 29; M. Shelley, 32.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. P. Leonard, 5, 5 days, 4 P. M., Jan. 22; M. Spears, 162, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 22; W. C. Franke, 164, 1 day, noon, Jan. 21; F. C. Ruckert, 276, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 28. Restored to duty: Sergt. W. H. Ahrens, 170, 11:40 A. M., Jan. 22.

Dismissed, 10:05 A. M., Jan. 24: Patrol. M. Moran, 5, (charges preferred while attached to 28,) intoxication.

Death: Patrol. W. Slattery, 167, at 1:45 P. M., Jan. 23.

Appointment as special patrol, revoked: W. Trimborn, with the Long Island Bottlers' Association, 367 Park Av., Brooklyn, Jan. 21.

Fire Department.

Temporary detail, while on sick report: Fire. 1st gr. W. C. Boegel, H. & L. 9, to the 8th Div., as messenger, 8 A. M., Jan. 24. Reinstated: Fire. 1st gr. T. X. Shields, assigned to H. & L. G, 8 A. M., Jan. 25.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Eng. of str. D. V. Warner, Eng. 96, 10 hours, 8 A. M., Jan. 24; Capt. F. A. Lear, Eng. 93, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Jan. 25; Fire. 1st gr. J. A. Rhatigan, Eng. 247, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Jan. 23.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A special meeting of the Teachers' League will be held at 9:15 on Jan. 28, in the Washington Irving High School. It will consider whether to recommend a flat pension or a half-pay pension, or make any recommendations at all before the report of the Pension Committee of the Federation of Teachers' Associations has been completed. also whether nominations for officers be made by a nominating ticket or the former method of making nominations from the floor.

An entertainment called "Ye Sign of Ye Downey Swan," for the benefit of the Art Students' Fund Association, will be given by the pupils of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, on the evening of Jan. 28, and the afternoon and evening of Jan. 29, in the music room of the Institute. Each class will contribute its share of the entertainment, which will consist of plays, dances, and sketches.

The Committee on Nominations of the Board of Education has decided to recommend the re-election of City Supt. William H. Maxwell.

Albert Shiels, Director of the Bureau of Reference and Research in the Educational Department, will speak at 3 P. M. today before the School and Civic League of the Ninth District in the Hudson Park Library, 66 Leroy Street.

There will be a discussion of the Gary plan under the auspices of the Parents' Association of P. S. 171, Manhattan, tomorrow evening.

The Newtown High School Alumni Association will hold its annual entertainment and dance at Parish Hall, Corona, on the evening of Feb. 11.

The graduating exercises of the Washington Irving High School will be held this evening. There will be a presentation of "Everywoman's Road." Tomorrow evening the class day exercises will take place. There will be a performance of "The King René's Daughter," a cantata. A dance will follow in the gymnasium for the graduates and their friends.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

LEIGH, ALICE, (Sept. 15, 1913;) net estate, $110,241; Julia L. Harrison and Anne C., sisters, given $29,962 each for life; Alice L. Dance, niece, and Agnes L. Schwab, not related, $10,000 each; J. A. L. Greenwood, not related; Protestant Episcopal Home, Richmond, Va.; Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Va., and Monumental Church, Richmond, Va., $5,000 each. 28 nephews and nieces receive remainder, after the life estates of decedent's sisters. Assets: personalty, $542; deposits, $4,156; accrued income, $456; mortgages, $12,234; stock and bonds, $68,935; trust fund created under will of Charles M. Fry, deceased, over which fund decedent had power of appointment, $24,310. Among assets, 24 bonds Sloss Iron & Steel Co., appraised at $21,600; certificates of Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., $26,007.

NICHOLS, Mrs. ALICE S., wife of the Rev. Harry P. Nichols, (Feb. 28, 1915;) net estate, $45,103; Harry P. Nichols, husband, given specific legacy of $10,000 and life estate in $32,636; remainder, after the husband's life estate and the personalty, passed to J. Donaldson Nichols, Margaret N. Hardenberg, and Shepley Nichols, the two sons and daughter. There were several smaller bequests to relatives and friends. Assets: Deposits, $2,582; mortgages and personalty, $10,987; stocks and bonds, $35,782.

POSTLETHWAITE, Mrs. SALLIE, (June 26, 1915;) net estate, $573,685; John Ellis Postlethwaite and Carolyn S. Cobb, son and daughter, each received $288,842. Assets: Third interest in plot at Southampton, L. I., $7,000; deposits, $14,282; personalty and jewelry, $8,511; stocks and bonds, $553,090; principal item of jewelry enumerated was a brooch set with 37 diamonds and a number of small chips, appraised at $2,650; larger holdings of stocks were: Bonds, San Francisco & North Pacific R. R., appraised at $15,047; bonds, Atch., Top. & Santa Fe R. R., $18,375; bonds, Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., $10,387; bonds, Potomac Valley R. R., $20,000; Chic., St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R., $20,100; 37 bonds, Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., $24,400; bonds, Pierre Lorillard & Co., $12,050; bonds, Atlas Portland Cement Co., $14,850; 200 shares Northern Pacific R. R., $21,400; Trust certificates Puget Sound & Willapa Harbor Rwy., $18,513; 200 shares Southern Pacific R. R. common, $17,775; 108 shares Central and South Am. Telegraph Co., $13,014.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

To rent at Larchmont, eleven-room house with all improvements, $65 per month, unfurnished. Immediate possession can be had. Frederick P. Boehm, Larchmont, N. Y. Phone 500.

Fine corner residence, adjoining Sagamore Park, Bronxville, N. Y., $7,200, settle estate; furniture also for sale. W. M. Kern, 507 Willis Av., N. Y. Phone 376 Melrose.

Physician's home, 9 rooms, all improvements, large plot, near Bronxville. Benj. Lewis, Tenafly, N. J.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, and exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my complete farm with 5-room bungalow, fine barn, and big chicken house, &c.; in town of 10,000; ready markets for poultry and eggs; near trolley and station; good soil; will sacrifice price to get ready cash and arrange balance to suit. B. Owner, 3 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Just completed, a pretty 5-room bungalow; cannot occupy; all modern improvements, beamed ceilings, panelled walls, artistic fixtures, &c.; large garden plot; few blocks from bathing beach; fine fishing; must have $150 cash, balance easy. B. BUNGALOW, box 157 Times Downtown.

SUBURBAN HOMES.

Restricted, refined; 28 minutes to Manhattan; $4,900 to $7,500. Queens-Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 3876 Cort.

SEND FOR 1916 SPRING LIST.

$3 weekly and small amount down buys A1 poultry farm, modern house, large cellar, tubs, range, water, &c.; make good all year home; hour out. Farm, box 153 Times Downtown.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms; plot 80x110; water, electricity, &c.; needs few repairs; $100 cash, balance easy terms; title guaranteed. HEAD, Box 185 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a small house, complete, for $875, near trolley and town, only $50 down, balance $7 monthly—call or write. B. House, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS, VISIT BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

Cheapest farms on L. I. Lists mailed. Daniel Gerard, Specialist, 1,270 B'way, N. Y.

Cheapest farms on L. I. Lists mailed. Daniel Gerard, Specialist, 1,270 B'way, N. Y.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective home-seekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsomere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Edgewater, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

"LEONIA, N. J." THE IDEAL SUBURB.

Information and particulars furnished homeseekers. Address Secretary, Lock box 65, Leonia, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now for sale houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Three up-to-date houses; 7 rooms, bath; steam heat; plot 50x125; $4,200, cash $100; balance monthly; others from $1,950 up. H. Dinnebell, Larch Av., at trolley corner, Bogota, N. J. Take West 130th St. ferry.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat; best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Atlantic Highlands.—Restricted plots at attractive prices. Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y.

Write for our Vineland Farm Catalog. BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J.

Houses to let furnished, unfurnished, Montclair, N. J. Hughes Taylor Co., Montclair.

Other Want Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

For rent from February 3rd. Two beautiful furnished apartments for balance of season or shorter period. Hotel service.

THE LORRAINE,
2 EAST 45TH STREET.

Madison Av., 222.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $156.

Park Av.—Handsomely furnished 8-room apartment; sublet May or longer; bargain. F. L. Hurt, 30 E. 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA.

225-227-229 West 60th St., near Broadway. 3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $50. 4 rooms, kitchenette, and 2 baths, $78. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. References absolutely essential.

Handsomely Furnished
SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT
TO SUB-LET.
RENTAL, $300 PER MONTH.
Apply Superintendent, 307 West 79th St.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS, all sizes, all desirable localities, $100 up. J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST, 269 West 72d St. Columbus 8074 and 2790.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, Murray Hill 5392. 30 East 42d St.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. Leon Sobel Co. Tel. 7540 River.

AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE & 84TH, 120. 11 all-light, well-furnished rooms to let, or address W. R. Stewart.

Handsomely furnished apartments, 3, 4, 7 rooms, kitchenette; linen, silver, piano; reasonable. Coyle, 137 West 82d.

Two-room apartment, kitchenette, bath; handsomely furnished. Telephone 3927 Morningside. Apt. 28.

Furnished apartments, all sizes, three months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.

Four rooms; artistic and unusual; Riverside, near 116th. Phone Dole, 9080 Morningside.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST. 7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

85th, 120 East.—Dentist's of Physician's handsome apartment; 7 rooms and bath; steam, hot water; $50. Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 86th St.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250. Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 82d to 83d,—9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

West Side

782 ST., NICHOLAS AV., COR. 140TH ST.—4 and 6 large, light rooms and bath; modern improvements; elevator; rents $35-$90. Apply Supt., or PEASE & ELIMAN, AGTS., 105 West 72d St. Phone Col. 8300.

N. E. COR. 107TH ST. AND BROADWAY. 7 rooms and bath. Southern exposure; all outside rooms. Corner apartment; $1,200. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

THE CLELBURNE, 224 WEST END AVE. HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS. APPLY ON PREMISES OR L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 183 BROADWAY.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent, or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

SEVEN ROOMS, BATH, $90.
430 St. Nicholas Av., (facing St. Nicholas Park, near 130th St., "L"); steam heat, modern plumbing; refrigerator; location first class.

600 WEST 176TH ST.
Modern fireproof building, 3 rooms, $30. 5 rooms, $48.

215 WEST 98TH ST.
N. E. corner Broadway; modern 12-story apartment building, 6 rooms, 2 baths, 12th floor, $1,650; southerly exposure.

118th, 203 West.—6 rooms, third floor; all rooms direct light; steam heated; $32; improvements; near Central, Morningside Parks; Subway, "L."

WADSWORTH AV., 86-88, corner 177th—Six rooms; all improvements; $38; Broadway subway 181st; lowest rent on Washington Heights.

$21—5 ROOMS, BATH—$21.
264 W. 118th St., near 116th L station—Modern plumbing; hot water; halls heated.

Sublet beautiful six rooms overlooking river very cheap until October. 730 Riverside Drive, corner 150th St. James Young.

207-209 DYCKMAN ST., near Broadway.—Modern six, seven room apartments; every improvement; rent $34-$39.

60 WEST 93D ST.
Six rooms and bath, $30. Elevator.

255 WEST 84TH ST.
New 12-story building; 3 rooms, for housekeeping, $950.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. C., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Van Dyck and Severn Apts., Broadway and 73d St.; 8, 9, 10 rooms; 2 and 3 baths.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

17 WEST 58TH.—RESIDENT, NON-RESIDENT STUDIOS; ALSO ROOMS.

94th St., 126 West.—Seven large, light rooms with bath; private house block.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 88th.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $450. 3,020 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 11.—Heights, ten minutes Wall St. One room and bath apartment; $20; telephone, vacuum cleaning, service.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Four or five rooms, west side, below 100th St., for about four months; $75-$100. Box 282 Times, 2 Rector St.

Wanted immediately, three or four room furnished apartment, 70th to 116th St., west side; reasonable. M. H., 311 Times.

For a Client 3, 6, or 7 rooms, well furnished. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Two to ten rooms. Send particulars to Fred'k Zittel & Son, Broadway and 70th.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG gentleman desires room and board with refined private family; being new and unacquainted in New York, same is interested in finding real, good, comfortable, home life; exclusive neighborhood essential. Address K. K., Times, 2 Rector St.

BUSINESS couple want large unfurnished bedroom, private bath, breakfast, washing done, and accommodations for automobile; convenient to Madison Square; state full particulars; references exchanged. L 116 Times.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Pennsylvania.

Home and care to a few invalids; heat; moderate rates; graduate nurses. X 263 Times Annex.

Florida

THE INN AT MAGNOLIA SPRINGS, FLA., IS NOW OPEN. RATES $[illegible].00 PER WEEK AND UP.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—A large front room, private bath; electric light; steam heat; phone; excellent table; references.

34TH, 117-19 EAST, (Park Av.)—Parlor suite, private bath; other rooms.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

75TH ST., 155 WEST.—Desirable double room with board; near subway; references.

76TH ST., 9 WEST.—Large front room; two flights up; all conveniences. Tel. Schuyler 5220.

78TH, 250 WEST.
Large room, with sun parlor, heat, running water, near West End Av.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, private bath; those accustomed to good living.

93D, 21 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; "L," Park; business people desired; superior board.

101ST, 213 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Sublet; party going South; corner room, with private bath; strictly home cooking. Maslin.

106TH, 314 WEST.—2 rooms and bath in private residence; meals optional; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Private family; cheerful rooms; business man or couple; references. Leonard.

PRIVATE family having luxurious home on west side wishes two paying guests; large front room. Phone 8657 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—English widow will rent, with board, large room, also connecting parlors, both facing Hudson. 8926 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family home of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 17 EAST.—Beautiful front parlor, large and single rooms; exceptionally clean.

117TH ST., 112 EAST.—Splendid rooms; high-class elevator apartment; housekeeping suite. Chevalier.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

53D, 58 EAST.—Large, sunny room; electric light; gentleman preferred; private.

87TH, 330 EAST.—Large, well furnished room, for one or two people; all conveniences; three minute from express station 2d Av. "L"; references. Apply.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Large front parlor, furnished; unfurnished; suitable for musical or dancing studio.

West Side.

11TH, 35 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; gentlemen; steam heat; telephone; references.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; bath, electricity; $6; another, $4, (gentlemen.)

52D, 53 WEST.—Handsomely furnished sunny room, connecting bathroom; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references; vacant Feb. 1.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Large and small rooms; heat; electric lights; gentlemen.

56TH 34 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; elegantly furnished; two rooms and bath.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Large, single room, beautifully furnished; electricity; telephone; elevator. Keen.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large rooms, very attractively furnished; electricity, steam heat, telephone.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished front room, adjoining bath, modern apartment.

65TH, 59 WEST.—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; single, double; elevator; electricity. Howard.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; steam, bath, hot water, electricity, telephone; references. N. C.

71ST, 104 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms, private family.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent table. Columbus 1864.

73D ST., 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; small room; excellent board; best location; references; near subway; phone.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large and small rooms, running water, suitable for studio or couple; plans all improvements; reasonable.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room; running water; all conveniences; reasonable.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, attractive room; dressing room; adjoining bath; refined home; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive, medium, large, warm rooms; running water, reception room, telephone.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; single, double; block subway; reasonable; every convenience.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome front room, 2d floor; single rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent two beautiful sunny rooms, newly furnished; bath; phone.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, single, private baths, steam, electricity, excellent; tables; references.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, private bath; breakfast; references; telephone.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private, attractively furnished medium size room; suitable two; reference.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large room, private bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; front parlor, connecting bedroom; $8; electricity.

94TH, 152 WEST.—Attractive, large room; running water; breakfast; subway, "L"; refined.

94TH ST., 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

98TH STREET, 254 WEST.
Gentlemen, couple, appreciating refined surroundings; 1-2 room suites; bath. Apt. 9.

98TH, 166 WEST.—Furnished room, apartment, telephone, near subway, elevated, $5. Dunn.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; modern apartment; near Broadway. Apartment 4.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive front room in high-class elevator apartment. Bridges.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Home for one or two, opposite Columbia; subway; all conveniences; unusual furnishings and care taken.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Sunny, well-furnished rooms; elevator apartment; couple, gentlemen. Fawcett.

141ST, 610 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room for private family; elevator. Apartment 3C.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; scrupulously clean; elevator. Apt. 27.

ALLERTON HOUSE for Bachelors, 302 West 22d St.—The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof bldg.; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4 to $6 weekly; rooms for two $5 to $8.50 weekly

BACHELOR suite; elevator apartment; telephone, electric light; near subway; references. G 299 Times Downtown.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (near 69th St.)—Room overlooking park; $7. Col. 5277.

CLAREMONT AV., 191, (Apt. 2.)—Newly furnished room; private family; all conveniences.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54.—Attractive, large rooms; near Columbia University; unusual opportunity. Apt. 53.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Refined young Russian-American married couple, both employed; want two cosy furnished connecting rooms; piano; kitchenette privilege; private bath desirable; between 72d and 136th Sts., West; in quiet neighborhood; $40-$45 month; references exchanged; replying please state particulars. B. D. G., 54 West 91st St.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BEST & CO.,
5TH AV., AT 35TH ST.,

require experienced designers and preparers; also learners on women's millinery; only those accustomed to high-class trade need apply.

BUYER AND MANAGER for women's dresses and gowns; high-class specialty store, large city in Middle West. Apply to or address W. F. Short, care of T. H. Hersberg, 11 West 25th St.

EMBROIDERERS.—Crochet benders; first-class private dressmaking establishment. Eighth floor, 6 West 45th.

GOVERNESS.—For two children, of 6 and 12; must be able to assist children with their lessons; best reference required; call between 9 and 3. 166 West 87th St. Apt. 4-A.

LAUNDRESS, chambermaid, to do family washing; no shirts; references required. Call before noon, Tuesday. 8 East 86th.

LEARNERS, experienced copyists and preparers on ladies' trimmed hats. Apply S. Weinberg Co., 29 West 36th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER, in good home; light work; no washing; wages, $15. Telephone Richmond Hill 1737-J, or call, 815 Diamond Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Energetic German-American preferred; for 6-year-old boy; references; state salary expected. Mrs. E. T. V., 3 Grove St., Fort Wadsworth, S. I. Telephone 126W Tompkinsville.

NURSE, seamstress, for two girls, 8 and 10, and do light housework. Call before noon, Tuesday, 8 East 86th St.

OPERATORS.—EXPERIENCED ON BOYS' WASH SUITS. PIDDIAN & WORMSER, 826 BROADWAY.

OPERATORS.—Neat sewers on power machines. Piddian & Wormser, 826 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER. — Woman with some knowledge of bookkeeping to learn to make sales office; must write good hand, be willing to start at $10 per week, and increase salary by increasing her value to the business; only a refined person will be considered; one who will be willing to work conscientiously in the interest of the business; hours 8:30 to 5:30; the position will be permanent, with chance for advancement; write or telephone for appointment. Howard Rush, 150 Bleecker St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly qualified stenographer, Bowman practice; knowledge of accounts, good handwriting, neat appearance, hard worker; $8 per week. Miss F., 36 West 123d St. Phone

MANY WOULD ADOPT ADVERTISED BABY

Would-Be Foster Parents Come in Autos and Apply by Letter and by Telephone.

COUPLE FLEE FROM CRIES

Man and Wife Take the Child at Request of Adopted Daughters, but Withhold Address.

All day yesterday applications were made in person and by telephone to Mrs. Emilie Neumann of 338 West Thirty-eighth Street for permission to adopt a husky little boy baby, 2 days old. There were also letters in great number in which the writers suggested themselves as foster parents. But the youngster spent the day getting acquainted with his two new sisters. He had been adopted late the evening before.

The mother of the baby was only 16 years old, and back of her effort to have the child adopted was the story that the father of the child had promised to marry her. The girl, Mrs. Neumann said, refused to marry the man when he was induced by his parents again to suggest marriage.

Mrs. Neumann, a matronly German, heard the story and offered to try to have the child adopted. She inserted an advertisement in a Sunday newspaper, and later on that day there were more than a dozen applicants who appeared in person. Some of them came in automobiles. One very young couple came in a taxicab, Mrs. Neumann said yesterday, and the young woman commenced talking baby talk to the youngster as soon as she saw him in his crib. The couple were well-dressed and seemed anxious to adopt the little boy. Then he began to cry, and they fled.

Several telegrams from out of town, too, were received on Sunday. One was from a woman who treated the matter in business-like fashion. She wired: "Please hold baby until I arrive."

Another of the applicants was a physician with a suite in a large Manhattan hotel, but the baby was gone wh n he made application for it. Most of the applicants came in couples yesterday and seemed greatly disappointed when they learned that the baby already had a home, but there was one rather elderly bachelor who "always had wanted a child to raise," and he left grumbling that it was "just his luck," after taking so long to make up his mind.

The couple that took away the little boy with them arrived Sunday evening. Both were between 40 and 45 years of age, Mrs. Neumann estimated, and she said that they were "very well dressed and refined, and looked like they would make good parents for the baby." They, too, went about it in business-like fashion, bringing with them a notary public, who did all of the negotiating. The other persons who had applied for the baby gave various reasons for wanting to adopt it, but this couple gave a reason that was the only one of its kind advanced during the day. They had no children of their own, they said, and had previously adopted two little girls, one 4 and the other 6 years of age.

"One of the little girls heard me read the advertisement aloud to my wife this morning," the man said, "and immediately began begging me to 'buy her the little boy for a brother.'"

Mrs. Neumann said that the couple that adopted the child told her they lived in New York, but did not give their address, so that it could not be given to the mother of the child and result in possible later embarrassment.

5TH AV. MEN IN CAMPAIGN.

Merchants' Association Will Increase Its Membership.

One hundred prominent Fifth Avenue merchants will assemble at Delmonico's this morning at 9:30 o'clock to inaugurate a three days' campaign for membership, which the rapid growth of the interests of the avenue and its adjacent district have made desirable.

Committees of three each will be formed from the 100 enthusiasts who are prepared to devote a few hours of their time to calling on their equally busy associates and give them an opportunity to subscribe to membership. When the committees reassemble for luncheon they will hear reports of the morning's work and brief addresses by President George McAneny and men prominent in Fifth Avenue advancement and association activities. Robert Grier Cooke, President of the association, will preside at the luncheon meeting.

Cat Show for the Animals' League.

The most beautiful cats in the metropolitan district, and some from far-distant points, are to be on view on Thursday and Friday of this week at the Hotel McAlpin, when the third annual cat show of the Silver Society will be held for the benefit of the Woman's League for Animals, of which Mrs. James Speyer is President. Many prize cats have been entered for the show, and it promises to be an unusually good exhibit.

3,000 JEWS INDORSE MOVE FOR CONGRESS

Brandeis, at Carnegie Hall Meeting, Says His People Demand Action.

TO ASK GOVERNMENT HELP

W. M. Chandler Agrees to Put in Congress a Resolution Calling for Equal Rights for Jews.

Enthusiastic indorsement of the movement for a Jewish Congress to demand equal rights for the Jewish people, particularly in European countries after the war, was expressed last night by more than 3,000 persons who attended a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Jewish Congress Organization Committee. The committee includes seventeen national Jewish organizations, with a membership exceeding 500,000.

"There is still difference of opinion as to the powers which the congress shall exercise when it convenes," said Louis D. Brandeis, the Chairman, "and as to the time and manner of assembling, but the fundamental idea has passed beyond the stage of controversy. It is accepted by the Jews of America. The Jewish problem can be solved only as the problem of the whole Jewish people.

"What is demanded of the Jewish people now is action, not acquiescence. The Jews are a people of thinkers that have a passion for freedom. The congress is not an end in itself. It is an incident in the organization of the Jewish people—an instrument through which their will may be ascertained, and, when ascertained, may be carried out. The congress, by creating spokesmen for American Israelites who are representative, will provide a body through which the Jews of America, as the only great neutral group of Jews, may not only authoritatively address other Governments, but may be so addressed by other Governments desirous of dealing with representatives of the whole Jewish people."

Congressman Walter M. Chandler caused the greatest outburst of applause when he said he would present to the House of Representatives any resolutions for equal rights for Jews that the committee might ask him to present. He said:

Mayor Mitchel, who was prevented from being present by another engagement, sent a message through his secretary, in which he said: "The Christian peoples of Europe and America ought to be as one in demanding for Jews equality before the law, no more, no less."

Toward the close of the meeting resolutions calling upon the nations of the world to "take up the cause of the oppressed Jewish people," asking the American Government to "use its good offices to secure for the Jewish people in other countries their full rights," were unanimously adopted.

WOMEN AID JEWISH FUND.

Total to Date for War Relief in Cash and Pledges Is $1,241,202.

There was a meeting of prominent Jewish women in the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon, at which a temporary organization was perfected to assist in raising money for the relief of Jewish war sufferers. Mrs. Samuel Elkeles, President of the Federation of Sisterhoods, was made Chairman; Mrs. Harry Kraft, Treasurer, and Mrs. David Kass and Mrs. L. W. Zwisohn, Secretaries.

Among the many meetings which will be held on Thursday there is to be one at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Business Men's League of the American Jewish Relief Committee. The purpose of the meeting will be to inaugurate the campaign for 1916, and will be addressed by Louis Marshall, Dr. J. L. Magnes, and I. Edwin Goldwasser.

Charles Hecht of 35 Wall Street, in charge of the Organization Committee in White Plains for the National Jewish Relief Day campaign, announced yesterday that as a nucleus for the fund the committee had subscribed $200.

The American Jewish Relief Committee announced that to date it has received $1,241,202.55, of which $1,049,625.33 is in cash and $191,577.22 in pledges. It is also announced that Emanuel Brunswick of 354 Fourth Avenue has pledged $25 a month. This was unacknowledged listed as coming from E. B. Newsick. These contributions of more than $25 were received yesterday:

Indianapolis Assn.	$35	D. Rosenthal	$25
Cremieux Benev. S.	25	Seattle Com.	50
Erie Lodge 620, I. O. B. B.	500	Middletown Com.	139
New Britain Com.	398	U. Hebrew Organizations of South Bend, Ind.	100
Jewish Deaf M.	280	Nashville Com.	80
Emps. of D. Apthe- ker	80	San Antonio Com.	125
Adolph Elsos	25	H. Karp	60
A. Tauber and f'ds	50	Edith Epstein	25
Mrs. S. Schaffer	500		

From the Steam Laundry Committee, through Business Men's League:

N. Y. Linen Supply and Laundry Co.	$25	Gattle, Ettinger & Co.	$25
Zimmera, Rees & Co.	$200	Morris Weil	100
Leo Wromser	25	Mrs. Tillie S. Cahn	25
Hyman & Kaiser	25		
Lowenthal, Loeb & Co., Inc.	200		

From the Spool Cotton and Yarn Committee:

C. Allerman	$25	J. G. Robinson	$50

Through Business Men's League:

Satorius & Einstein	$100	M. R. Jacobs	$50
		Hannibal Com.	73

Checks of pledges may be sent to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer of the American Jewish Relief Committee, 52 William Street, or to Harry Fischel, Treasurer of the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, Tenth Floor, World Building, or to the People's Relief Committee, 196 Broadway.

PRAISES MILK SOLD HERE.

Mrs. Henry Villard Says the Poor Can Buy a Good Quality Now.

"The high death rate among children can be prevented, and where it exists it is a reproach to the community," said Mrs. Henry Villard, President of the New York Diet Kitchen Association, at the annual meeting of the association at her house, 540 Park Avenue, yesterday afternoon.

She spoke of the keynote of social service today being the study of causes and methods of prevention of disease and poverty. She told of the lessening quantity of milk given out by the association, as the quality of milk to be bought at moderate prices from regular dealers has improved with the adoption of higher standards by the city. The most important work of the association, she said, was the supervision of the care of the baby and the education of the mother.

"At the present time," said Mrs. Villard, "in addition to a supervision nurse, the association provides a permanent nurse at each of the diet kitchen stations, as well as a matron and helper. Twenty thousand, seven hundred and twenty-seven cases were visited last year. Fifteen doctors gave volunteer services, with seven from the Health Department. There were 3,727 new cases during the year, with a conference attendance of 38,515. There were but fifteen deaths from digestive causes and two from other causes."

The report of the Treasurer for the year, ending in October showed a total operating deficit of $7,667, $4,147 being carried oved from 1914. Mrs. John H. Glenn, former President of the National Conference of Charities, and William H. Park, Director of the Bureau of Research, Department of Health, were speakers, and means of reducing the deficit were discussed.

DR. COOK RETURNS WITH REELS OF FILM

Not Allowed by British to Climb Mt. Everest, So He Cruised in Southern Seas.

2,000 MILES IN OPEN BOAT

Is Going to Washington—Says Five Bills in Congress Will Reopen North Pole Controversy.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, looking as hale and happy as upon the occasion when New Yorkers greeted him at Quarantine and placed a wreath of roses about his neck, disembarked yesterday from the Norwegian-American liner Kristianiafjord. That other time he had a story to tell of purple snows and gum-drop banquets, and yesterday as he stepped ashore in Brooklyn he had another interesting story to tell. This time he has been far afield in tropical countries instead of wandering in the icy north. He has been 2,000 miles in a 28-foot boat around the southern seas and he has brought back with him reels and reels of moving pictures and scientific data.

When Dr. Cook reached Calcutta it was with the intention of climbing Mount Everest in the Himalayas, but he was informed by American Consul General Smith that the British Government would not allow mountain climbing just at that time. So Dr. Cook set out for Borneo, where he found, he says, no wild men. He found them inclined to head-hunting among their enemies and addicted to more than one wife, but otherwise tame.

He returned to Europe over the trans-Siberian railroad. In Denmark, he said, he had been kindly received, for the people there have faith in him and he still retains the decorations bestowed upon him for his work in arctic research. Indeed, Dr. Cook believes the time will soon come when his claim that he reached the north pole will be vindicated. He is going down to Washington, where, he said, there are five bills coming up in Congress that will reopen the question of the discovery of the pole.

DYING, SHE LEAPS TO DEATH

Cancer Victim Jumps from Third-Floor Window of Hospital.

Miss Julia Breen, a graduate nurse in the Washington Heights Hospital, 552-554 West 165th Street, was in a rear ward on the third floor early last evening, attending two girl patients brought from the New York Magdalen Home by Patrolman Noonan of the West 152d Street Station, when she heard a cry from the front ward of which she was also in charge.

"Help! Help! Come quick," was the cry in a voice which Miss Breen recognized as that of Miss Mary Corneliuson, a young girl, and she and Noonan rushed toward the front room.

When she had answered Noonan's summons to attend one of his patients, a few moments before, Miss Breen had left Miss Corneliuson and Mrs. Annie Arra of 120 Sherman Avenue, Bronx, together in the front ward. Mrs. Arra had been brought to the hospital yesterday morning. She had cancer, and was in a terribly weakened condition. It did not seem possible that she could move without assistance, but, when the nurse and the policeman entered, she stood before an open window. Miss Corneliuson, too ill to move, nevertheless was struggling to get from her bed and reach the woman.

Noonan and Miss Breen sprang forward, but as their fingers almost closed on Mrs. Arra's nightgown she dived from the window. The cry of the nurse, added to those of Miss Corneliuson, aroused the hospital, and Dr. Jacobs, the house surgeon, ran out of the front door. Mrs. Arra lay on the front steps. She was alive though senseless, and Dr. Jacobs hurried her into the operating room. Her skull had been fractured and she had been injured internally, however. She died a moment later without recovering consciousness.

Mrs. Arra was 31 years old. She had been ill for some time, and had recently undergone an operation which did not benefit her. She was brought to the hospital at 11:45 o'clock yesterday morning, and it was decided to take her to Bellevue. She was so weak the physician hesitated to move her in an ambulance, however, and so was keeping her until noon today, when a charity department boat would leave the pier at 120th Street for the hospital and she could be carried on this.

Miss Corneliuson said Mrs. Arra had aroused her from a nap by her complaints, and, just before, she ran to the window and said she wished she were dead and out of her misery.

Bandits' Victim Once in Opera.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 24.—John Pope Coy, one of the Americans slain by outlaws near Chihuahua City, was a great-great-grandson of John Pope, Territorial Governor of Arkansas, and builder of the old State capitol. His sisters live here. Coy was born in Louisville, Ky., and was a member for several years of the Boston Grand Opera Company.

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No metal can touch you

THERE will be no misunderstanding if you ask for PARIS GARTERS distinctly by name.

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And also look on the back of the shield for the name PARIS. Then you are certain you are getting what you want.

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MAY EXPEL RAILROAD UNIONS

Any organization in the four brotherhoods employed by any railroad in the United States that fails to indorse the demand for an eight-hour workday by a two-thirds vote automatically falls out of the Federation of Railroad Employes, it was said by railroad officials last night.

This provision was made by the unions, it was explained, to assure unanimity of action in the referendum vote being taken by the 400,000 men in the four classes of service.

Information obtained yesterday was that, although some of the locals had all but completed the vote, others were slow in making returns. Part of this is due to the complicated nature of the ballot, and part to the disinclination of certain groups in the unions to call the referendum a "strike vote." As forecast before the balloting became general, most of this feeling has developed among the conductors and men in passenger service whose conditions of employment are not affected by the demand.

Chairmen of locals yesterday said they could not predict the result of the vote, but are convinced that the four brotherhoods would stand together for the eight-hour demand.

It was pointed out yesterday that Article 4 of the ballot distributed among the men expressly provided that "individual schedules" that are more favorable than the ones asked for need not necessarily be affected by the voting.

WHITMAN QUIETS THOMPSON ROW

Continued from Page 1.

duced his heralded resolution for an omnibus investigation of the expenses of legislative investigation committees, past and present. The McQuistion resolution is probably doomed to die in the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly. It provides for the appointment of a committee of three Senators and five Assemblymen "with power to investigate generally the expenditures of all committees or special committees of either house of the Legislature, joint committees of the Senate and Assembly, and statutory commissions consisting wholly or partly of members of the Legislature now or heretofore existing, including the objects for which such expenditures were incurred, the payment thereof, and the manner in which the accounts therefor were approved or audited."

The resolution further provides that a majority of the members of any committee to be appointed under it shall be persons who have not served as members of legislative committees or commissions subject to investigation pursuant to it. The resolution would give any prospective committee appointed the power to determine for itself how far back its investigation should reach. It is provided that the committee must report prior to April 1. The sum of $5,000 is appropriated to defray the cost of the investigation.

McQuistion Critic of Thompson.

The Assembly had been in session only a few moments when Assemblyman McQuistion rose to a question of personal privilege.

"There has been a direct attack upon the honesty of the Legislature," he said. "When the Thompson committee chose the Biltmore Hotel, it was with the idea that the committee hold its executive sessions there and members from without New York City should live there while serving on the committee. It was not intended that New York members should make the Biltmore their place of residence.

"I heard last Monday that I had been charged with a Biltmore bill. Now, I live within twenty-five minutes of the Biltmore, and there was no excuse, moral or legal, for my charging the State for my keep. I went to the Controller's office and discovered that while what Legislature sent members of this body junketing out to San Francisco? No law, gentlemen, no law. Let's have the truth. What have you to hide? Speak up. This is an open discussion, and you can't be punished for what you say.

"I want to thank the gentleman from Kings for his movement for an inquiry into the situation. I admire his boldness. He knows, as you all know, as I know, that some committees have been a disgrace to the Legislature. I need only to refer to our Committee on Privileges and Elections. That is a real disgrace.

"But to get back to the commission. It had $750,000 to spend. It spent $160,000 for absolutely nothing, according to the law there should have been in the building exhibits of New York's products. There was no exhibit, except politicians. Now what became of the other half million? It all went for entertainments that needs investigation, and if we have an investigation, I am going to watch who goes on the investigating committee—and the people of the State are going to watch. Who, without shame upon his face, can oppose either of these investigations? I want to know what is to be said by the gentlemen who went to San Francisco and who don't want their expense accounts aired."

McElligott Defends Junket.

Then Assemblyman McElligott, who went to the exposition, got the floor.

"It is unbecoming for the gentleman from Putnam to question the expense accounts of the Governor of the State," he said. "There were thirty-nine persons in his party, and they spent $20,000. That's about $500 each, and that's cheap. When is comes to being a searcher for scandal, I am glad to say that I am not one of that kind. It is a reflection on the State in the eyes of the nation for us to question what the Governor spent."

Mr. Fish then replied that he had refrained from mentioning Governor Whitman's name, but that he did not see why the whole truth should not be known.

"I believe that the Governor is a credit to the State," said Mr. McQuistion, "but I cannot understand the attitude of the Governor now of this Assembly if it votes down this resolution. You can talk yourselves hoarse about this great commission, but I know it sent men on junketing trips to Europe to persuade New York manufacturers to come to the exposition. It is for the good name of the Governor and of the Legislature we have this investigation. If we kill this resolution, the Legislature of 1916 will go down as the most unworthy in the history of the State."

Assemblyman Malone of Albany, a Barnes man, who was Chairman of the Assembly Committee to the Exposition, attacked Mr. Fish, and said he was childidlike.

"I want every one to know about my expense account and all that is necessary is to wait until it is filed and go look at it. We don't need this investigation. There has been enough investigating."

After a whispered consultation the majority and minority leaders said that the commission had until March 1 to file its final report and that it would be unwise to investigate its accounts prior to that time and called on the "regulars" of both parties to oppose it. The Fish resolution was then voted down by an "aye" and "no" vote.

When asked later what was his attitude on the proposed McQuistion investigation of committee expenditures Minority Leader Callahan said:

"What's the use? The money's gone. An investigation won't get it back."

Pressure to Keep Lid On.

That pressure has been brought to bear with a view of shutting off an omnibus investigation into the affairs of legislative committees past and present is very evident. The determined objections raised by the Democrats in the Assembly is matched by the attitude assumed by the Republican leaders in the Senate, who in discussing the matter tonight declared that such an inquiry could serve no useful purpose. It is a fact that any inquiry under the terms of the McQuistion resolution would cut like a two-edged sword, Democrats and Republicans alike, for both have been equally profligate in their expenditure of the State's money for high living under the guise of performing a service to the State. The leaders of both parties in the Legislature are just as anxious as can be that the lid shall be put on and clamped down tight.

Governor Whitman, when seen in the Executive Chamber this evening, after his conference with the leaders of his own party, said with a smile that he did not take a very serious view of the situation.

"I think the differences will all be smoothed over," he said. "Of course, I cannot speak for the Legislature, and you must ask the legislative leaders about what will happen there, but I would not be surprised if the Thompson Committee would get the money it has asked for. Nor would I be surprised if there would be an extension of time. Of course, the legislative session is well under way and the legislators cannot spend all their time investigating to the neglect of the work up here, but I think the committee will be afforded any reasonable opportunity to complete its work and make a report."

Speaker Sweet, who only last week said with every degree of emphasis that the work of the Thompson Committee would end on Feb. 1, was sure about the date after his talk with Governor Whitman and Mr. White.

"The Assembly may permit the Thompson Committee to continue," said the Speaker.

"If Senator Thompson can prove to me that his committee is on the eve of startling disclosures, it certainly will get an extension of time. If he has some plan by which he can save the City of New York $4,000,000 annually, as he said at the City Club, or even $100,000, he will be allowed to go ahead as far as I am concerned, but he must show me. I want to emphasize that when I said last week that the Thompson Committee had gone enough, I was not speaking for the Governor. The Governor had nothing whatever to do with it."

Speaker Sweet said that in his opinion something should be done to change the system of accounting and auditing of legislative committees.

"Senator Thompson's charge that corporate influences are working through me to cut off this investigation is absurd and untrue," said the Speaker. "But I shall demand a bill of particulars from Senator Thompson before the Assembly concurs in the Senate resolution to give his committee $30,000 more."

Thompson May Get Time.

Speaker Sweet announced that the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly would take up for consideration at a meeting tomorrow afternoon the resolution sent over from the Senate for concurrence. It is generally predicted at the Capitol tonight that the Ways and Means Committee will take favorable action.

Senate Leader Elon R. Brown said tonight that there was no change in the attitude of the Senate, which has stood solidly behind Senator Thompson.

When asked regarding the developments at the conference with Governor Whitman, Senator Brown said:

"The Governor said he would hesitate in assuming the responsibility for checking an investigation as important as the Thompson Committee's, said a few things myself. I certainly would like to see the Thompson Committee given a chance to make a report. There never was a committee that went out of this Capitol and dumped the whole basket into the street as the Thompson Committee has done. It is a pity that this committee should become the victim of the petty scandal they have been stirring up about their hotel vouchers."

"What will be the course of the Senate regarding the proposal to have an omnibus probe of legislative committees past and present?" Senator Brown was asked.

"I cannot see that such an investigation would accomplish anything of real value," said the Senator. "It might make good newspaper reading. Some of the men who were on the old committees are dead and others are out of public life. The State certainly cannot get back the money they spent."

Senator Brown said he should take time to consider the situation carefully and confer with other members of the Senate before he urged any action. "I shall be guided," the Senator said, "by public opinion and by the opinion of my colleagues in the Senate in any action that I recommend. I am not a hair trigger statesman. I will take my time to consider."

Senator Thompson tonight received a telegram from B. Nolan, 871 Whitlock Avenue, New York City, who said that "the honest citizens of New York would form a committee to guarantee the expenses of your committee to continue the most effective investigation ever had in the State of New York. Your courage and honesty is the admiration of every honest man in the State. Continue the good work."

Two Hit at Junket Bills.

Assemblyman Fish introduced a resolution tonight providing that the Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections be allowed to expend no money for railroad fares or for hotel bills. This means that the committee would have to sit in Albany instead of going to the scene of a contest.

Senator Samuel A. Jones of Chenango introduced a bill tonight providing for the audit by the Controller of all bills of regular and special legislative committees. Under the law at present the Controller does not have the power of audit unless specially so provided in the act appropriating expenses for a committee. He makes payment upon the indorsement of bills by the Chairman of a committee.

HOTEL BILL TO GRAND JURY.

Biltmore Employes Agree to Waive Immunity Today.

District Attorney Swann announced yesterday afternoon that he would take witnesses before the Grand Jury today in his investigation of the expenses of the Thompson Legislative Committee at the Biltmore Hotel. He issued subpœnas for three witnesses, Eugene D. Miller, an auditor of the hotel, who swore to the accuracy of the much discussed bill, and two other employes or former employes of the hotel whose evidence, the District Attorney said, would be corroborative and accumulative." All three have consented to waive immunity. Mr. Miller will produce the books of the hotel.

Mr. Swann said that he would not call any of the members of the committee, or other legislators at present, as he wished first to make a thorough preliminary investigation to determine whether a crime had been committed here which would warrant such a step. He added that he did not expect indictments against any one to be handed down today.

The case will not come before the Grand Jury which will consider charges today against former Public Service Commissioner Colgate Wood. Two other grand juries are in session.

Mr. Swann had talks with Assemblyman R. Hunter McQuistion, whose complaint against the Biltmore bill started the controversy. Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman of the Legislative Committee; Senator George Cromwell of Richmond, who also objected to the bill, and others. They promised to cooperate with the District Attorney in placing before the public all the facts.

Threats Won't Stop Swann.

Mr. Swann said he would take the charges before the Grand Jury, despite threats that he would be subjected to a legislative investigation because of his activity in the matter. He denied again that his detail of W. H. Black, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, to the case had been actuated by a desire to "get even" for the removal of ex-Public Service Commissioner Edward E. McCall, Tammany candidate for Mayor in 1913, or that corporate influences or politics had anything to do with his stand in the matter.

As to a legislative investigation of his motives and acts, he characterized that as "too ridiculous to talk about." It was evident that Mr. Swann was convinced that no serious effort in that direction would be carried out. Politicians and others interested in the investigation yesterday seemed of the opinion that no indictment would be handed down against Senator Thompson or any other legislator or legislative officer, and that the inquiry would lead nowhere. Mr. Swann's acts and words, however, indicated that he was in a very serious mood and was determined to see it to a finish."

Mr. Swann, after his talk with Senator Thompson, said the Senator had emphasized the fact that he had approved the Biltmore Hotel bill in Albany, and that all acts of his in this connection were performed in Albany County and not in New York County, where Mr. Swann has jurisdiction. He held that Mr. Swann was interesting himself in matters which really should concern another county.

This attitude on the part of the Senator, the District Attorney said, would not deter him. The hotel bill had been sworn to in this city by the auditor, Mr. Miller, he said, and that fact was sufficient to warrant his investigation once the cry of fraud had been raised.

Not to Call Hotaling Yet.

Mr. Miller, it has been said, has asserted that some one connected with the committee advised him what course to follow in making out the bill. Mr. Swann was asked if Miller told him the identity of this person.

"That," said Mr. Swann, "is one of the things Mr. Miller will tell the Grand Jury tomorrow. I cannot talk about the evidence he will give."

Mr. Swann was asked if he would call Charles R. Hotaling, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Thompson Committee, before the Grand Jury. Hotaling had charge of the expenditures made by the committee.

"I haven't seen the Sergeant at Arms," he said. "I sent for him, but I haven't been able to get in touch with him yet. I do not expect to call him before the Grand Jury at this time, at any rate. First, I am going to make a thorough preliminary examination and get at some of the facts."

If Mr. Swann decides later to call Senator Thompson or other members of the Legislature before the Grand Jury, it is understood that he will ask them to waive immunity.

Photographic copies of the bill submitted by the Biltmore Hotel, the affidavit of Mr. Miller, and the signatures of Senator Thompson approving the bill were received yesterday by Mr. Swann from the office of State Controller Travis.

Mr. Swann said the last thing he wanted to do was to hamper the work of the Thompson Committee. Speaking of Senator Thompson's desire to continue his investigation after Feb. 1, he said: "As far as his investigation of the up-State commission I wished him godspeed."

Asked about the repeated charges that his activity was due to the influence of friends of former Commissioner McCall and corporation interests, Mr. Swann said:

"I am ready now to answer any of your questions on that subject. Could I make it plainer?" Then he added: "I am." He then reiterated his assertion that there were no sinister influences, financial or political, connected with his inquiry.

Travis Rejects Whitman Bill.

Senator Thompson, Assemblyman McQuistion, and Senator Cromwell were closeted with the District Attorney at the same time. Mr. McQuistion was accompanied by Alexander M. White, Treasurer of the Republican State Committee, and Mr. Thompson by his counsel, J. Frank Smith of Lockport.

Mr. Thompson said afterward that he did not know anything about politics having entered into the matter. He had promised to co-operate with Mr. Swann, he said, and was ready to place himself at the disposal of the District Attorney and appear before the Grand Jury at any time.

State Controller Travis was in town yesterday when the bill for Governor Whitman's trip to San Francisco was received at his office in Albany. His deputies telephoned him.

"My deputies inform me," said the Controller, "that they received this morning from the Exposition Commission a large bundle of documents which on the surface appeared to be routine reports of commission expenses, salaries of employes, &c. In the midst of the bundle they came across a bill containing a single item of expenses for the Governor's trip.

"As reported to me over the telephone, the item was a lump sum charge for 'transportation to San Francisco and return for thirty-nine people, five Pullman cars, dining car meals and restaurant charges, &c.'

"There was no separation of items, no details of any kind, no names, nor even any prorating. Everything was made an inclusive charge. The bill appeared to have been certified in July, 1915, and was marked as paid by the commission in December. The rules of the Controller's office do not permit acceptance of such bills, and I have ordered it rejected."

Mr. Travis will go to Albany today.

WHITMAN TRAIN COST $20,760.

Brilliant Dinner and Side Trips May Bring Total to $30,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—A batch of vouchers covering expenditures incurred by the State in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition reached the office of Controller Travis today. Included in this batch was a bill rendered by the New York Central Railroad Company for carrying Governor Whitman, Mrs. Whitman, eight members of his military staff; Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet and Mrs. Sweet, together with several minor officials, in some instances accompanied by their wives, across the continent to San Francisco.

There were thirty-nine persons in the Governor's party, and the total cost for transportation, Pullman accommodations and meals en route was $20,760. The amount was ordered paid by the Controller's office last December, but Deputy Controller James A. Wendell today returned the bill to the New York Central with demands for an itemized statement.

It is the opinion at the Controller's office that when the vouchers covering the cost of the Governor's party during its stay in San Francisco as well as on the side trips that were made on the way home come in, the bill will exceed $30,000. One costly item for which as yet no vouchers have been returned was the dinner given by the commission in honor of Governor Whitman. This dinner was one of the most brilliant social events in the history of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

$160,000 Building Torn Down.

The one large voucher in the present batch in addition to that covering the cost of the Whitman special was turned in on behalf of R. Ringrose & Son, builders of San Francisco. It is for $77,500 for general contracts in connection with the erection of the New York State Building at the fair. This structure was scrapped and brought only $3,050 at the close of the fair. It cost in all $160,000 to build it, but it stood on Federal land and had to be torn down.

According to Deputy Controller Fred C. Reusswig, who was in San Francisco when the affairs of the commission were wound up, the furnishings of the building, which were disposed of at public auction and brought in the aggregate some $10,000, fetched good prices, approximately 75 per cent. of their original cost on an average.

The vouchers cover the expenditures of a number of legislators and former legislators who made the trip to San Francisco and back at the State's expense. There were two separate junkets to the Pacific Coast in addition to the junket de luxe in which Governor Whitman and the members of his military staff were the central figures. One of the junkets was for Senators and Assemblymen who went as a committee representing the Legislature. The other was arranged for the benefit of minor office holders about the Capitol.

Thousands Spent for Flowers.

Henry A. Siebrecht, a San Francisco florist, has one voucher for $480 for furnishing floral decorations for the ball room and a private dining room on Nov. 23 and on Thanksgiving Day. The floral decorations for a farewell dinner given to Norman E. Mack, Chairman of the New York State Commission, are charged for at $245. The decorations at a ball given in honor of ex-Governor John A. Dix, who went to San Francisco as a member of the commission, cost $100. In addition, the florist has a bill for $334 covering his expenses while "disposing of interior and exterior ornamentations of palms, bay trees, box trees, and evergreen."

In another bill for $463 Siebrecht charges his own services at the rate of $75 a week. Charges are also made for meals, carfare, cabs, telephone calls, and various other expenses. Another item of service is for $150, and another again for $75 covering the week from Nov. 18 to Nov. 24. In this bill Mr. Siebrecht charges meals to the extent of $55. In all, this one florist's charges amount to $1,852 in the vouchers already on file with the Controller.

There is another bill for decorations, furnished by the Misses Worn of San Francisco and aggregating $1,947. Some of the items in the Worn account are: March 1, banquet decoration, $225; March 23, banquet decoration, $200; April 6, luncheon decoration, $27.50; June 2, banquet decoration, $400; June 9, dinner decoration, $100; July 13, banquet decoration, $265; Aug. 19, banquet decoration, $225; Sept. 1, banquet decoration, $290; Sept. 21, banquet decoration, $115.

There is a charge for $300 more for decorations by Miss Julia Morgan of San Francisco. This charge is for "professional services in connection with the decorations and furnishings of the New York State building."

Orchestra for Mack $57.20.

There is a charge of $57.20 for an orchestra for a dinner in honor of Norman E. Mack.

A float for San Francisco day at the fair was charged for at $500, but the charge was settled on a 50 per cent. basis.

Here are some of the expenditures for meals and incidentals incurred by some of the participants in junkets other than that headed by the Governor:

Ex-Governor John A. Dix, $44.75 for meals and Pullman.

Norman E. Mack, Chairman of the commission—Four first class tickets San Francisco to New York, $306.40; Four first class tickets New York to Buffalo, $37; excess fare Overland Limited, $40; Drawing room, $46; compartment, $38; total, $485.90.

In the Mack voucher it is stated that Mr. Mack paid the expenses of his family and servants and gave the State the use of his motor car while the exposition was open.

Ex-Senator James J. Frawley, who when Tammany was in control of the Legislature was Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, turned in a bill for $818.95 to cover the cost of trips between New York and San Francisco. One dinner cost $9.25. The cost of breakfasts ran from $2.25 to $3.50 and of luncheons from $2.50 to $5.

Yale Spent $253.50 on One Trip.

John R. Yale, Vice Chairman of the commission, has a bill for $253.50 for a period which is not specified. The expenses were incurred during a trip from New York to San Francisco.

Ex-Senator Thomas H. Bussey of Livingston spent $172.58, including his fare to San Francisco. His dinners are charged for at the rate of $6 or $7.

Ex-Speaker Daniel D. Frisbie, Assemblyman John G. Malone of Albany; John Knight of Wyoming, Peter P. McElligott, and Nathan D. Perlman of New York; Frederick S. Burr of Brooklyn, William Bewley of Niagara, James M. Mead, and Leonard W. Gibbs of Buffalo turned in bills covering meals and incidentals on a trip to San Francisco ranging from $47 to $15.

The bill for telegrams sent by persons connected with the administration of the New York State Building at the Exposition was $127 for October and $180 for November. One telegram which cost $7.40 was sent to "Wilson of Washington." Telegrams were sent also to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and to Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President.

KALBACH HAD NO WOOD FUND.

Bronx Deputy Only Witness Before Thompson Committee.

The Thompson Legislative Committee heard one witness yesterday in clearing up the case of ex-Public Service Commissioner Robert C. Wood. Andrew E. Kalbach, Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner of the Bronx, said he was a Lieutenant in the navy until 1904, when he resigned and became engineer in charge of construction work for the New York City & Interborough Railway Company. He met ex-Commissioner Wood, he said, while showing him over the line. He said he was an independent Democrat and had nothing to do with Tammany. Mayor Mitchel's former law partner, George V. Mullan, recommended him for his present place.

He said he was perfectly willing to have the committee's expert accountants examine his bank account, and denied that he ever handled money in any matter of creating a Public Service Commissioner. He said he had given between twelve and forty jobs to persons who had been recommended by Justice Tierney of the Bronx and others, but he denied he had given places to friends of ex-Commissioner Wood, except when he was superintending the railroad construction work in the Bronx. He said he did not know Mr. Wood had been appointed Public Service Commissioner until he read about it in the newspapers.

Adjournment was taken until Thursday, and Chairman Thompson left for Albany.

"I do not believe Governor Whitman had anything to do with stopping the investigation," said the Senator. "But Speaker Sweet's attitude is different. I am desirous of extending the life of the committee beyond Feb. 1. I again repeat that the investigation is not ended, either down here or up-State."

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ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1st, 1916

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Stocks	$2,279,504.00*	Unearned premiums	$116,905.72
Premiums in course of collection	73,106.42	Losses in process of Adjustment	7,742.75
Interest, Dividends and Rents accrued	27,185.63	All other claims	6,740.79
Cash on deposit and in office	51,892.29	Collateral Loan	155,000.00
		Policyholders Surplus	$2,145,299.08
		Capital $1,000,000.00	
		Net Surplus 1,145,299.08	
			$2,145,299.08
Total Assets	$2,431,688.34		$2,431,688.34

*Includes excess deposit of $59,784.95 in North Carolina & Virginia.

OFFICERS